

JOHN D. HAMLYN,

221, St. George's Street, London Docks, E. 1.

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GENERAL INFORMATION.

"General Notes" with "Arrivals" are crowded out through want of space.

Following offered for Sale:—

- 2 Indian Leopards.
- 2 Thibetan Pandas.
- 2 Oriol Antelopes (ovis cycloceras), a pair.
- Some Python Snakes.
- Large Rhesus Monkeys.

Ordinary Rhesus Monkeys	...	...	each	£2
Chukar Partridges	...	...	"	25/-
3 Grey Squirrels	...	...	"	20/6
8 Mongooses, for rats and all vermin	...	...	"	40/6
1 Armadillo	...	...	"	60/6
1 South African Ground Squirrel	...	...	"	30/6
1 Mandril, small, tame	...	...	"	£6
1 Vervet Monkey	...	...	"	£2
3 Dogfaces, red variety	...	...	"	£4

Other African Monkeys arrive periodically from £2 upwards.

1 Very large Congo Chimpanzee, female, at liberty "Kitty," £100

Elliott, Golden, Reeves Pheasants for Sale.

4 Black Swans	...	...	each	£4
4 Mandarin Drakes	...	...	"	30/-

(First arrival for two years.)

Few African Grey Parrots, acclimatised, each from £5 to £10

8 Fox Cubs, very small and tame ... each 16/6

Deposited

At the Zoological Society's Gardens, Regent's Park:—

3 Giant Toads (Bufo marinus)	...	...	"	15/2
American Snake. Various	...	...	each	£2
" Rattlesnakes. Very fine...	...	...	"	£3
1 Alligator, 6 feet	...	...	"	£8
1 " 5½ feet	...	...	"	£6
5 Small Tortoise, Brazil	...	...	"	20/6
2 Adorned Terrapins	...	...	"	30/6
1 Heloderma Lizard, poisonous	...	...	"	60/6

Deposited

With Messrs. Jennison and Co., Belle Vue, Manchester:—

1 Californian Sea Lion for £40

Prospective Arrivals:—

Wanderoo Monkeys	...	from	Ceylon.
Hamadryas Baboons	...	"	Aden.
Dogfaced Baboons	...	"	Senegal.
One pair Indian Elephants	...	"	Calcutta.
Four Zebras, youngsters	...	"	Zuzuland.
Four Blessboks	...	"	Port Elizabeth,

Also the usual consignments from Calcutta.

White Swans.

I offer £16 for 20 Swans, delivered free. Quite prepared to purchase one hundred or even one thousand for cash.

Wanted to Purchase.—Swans, Geese, Rare Pheasants, Antelopes, Indian Cattle, Kangaroos, Baboons, Monkeys, every description of Animals and Birds for prompt Cash. Do not dispose of any duplicates whatever to any Zoological or Public Gardens, Amateur or others, until you have my refusal.

Menagerie Wagon for sale, foreign make, three compartments, box wheels, suitable for Bears, Lions, etc. Price £20, no offer

Ferrets.

WARNING TO DEALERS IN FERRETS.—No Ferrets should ever be sent to any dealer in Montauban, France, unless fully paid for in advance. My experience has been that when Ferrets arrive in France, some trivial excuse is made to refuse the consignment, with a view to a considerable reduction in price.

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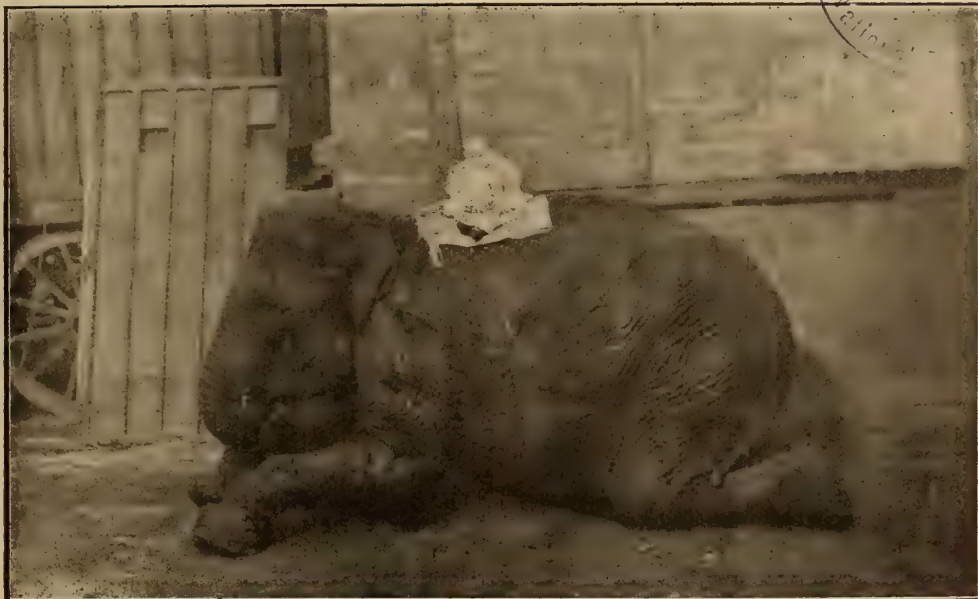
Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN

No. 1.—Vol. 3.

LONDON, MAY, 1917.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.



ELEPHANT AND CHILD.

The above is an interesting Photograph taken at Messrs. Sedgewick's Menagerie Fair Ground, Sheffield.

This animal can be seen daily working in the streets of Sheffield, hauling Munitions of War from Factory to Railway Station.

Important Notice.

ALTERATION IN TELEPHONE NUMBER.

On and after January 1st, 1917,
AVENUE 4360.

All letters to be addressed in future:—

JOHN D. HAMLYN,
221, St. George's Street, London Docks, E 1,
London.

NOTICE.

The subscription for Vol. III., 1917—18, is 10/—, post free. All subscriptions commence with No. 1, Vol. 3. Yearly subscriptions only received. Specimen copies can be sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine should communicate at once with the Editor.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Holland and United States, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor. They will in future receive the Magazine through the Office of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Strand, W.C.

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By arrangement with Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, 186, Strand, W.C., "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine" is on sale on the 16th of each month at the following Railway Stations:—

Charing Cross (South Eastern and Chatham Railway).

King's Cross (Great Northern Railway).

Liverpool Street (Great Eastern Railway).

St. Pancras (Midland Railway).

Victoria (South Eastern and Chatham Railway).

Waterloo (South Western Railway).

INTRODUCTORY.

Volume 3 of "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine" commences with this number. Although living in strenuous times it still survives. I am well aware that its monthly appearance surprises many Amateurs. It was predicted, when this Magazine was first started, by one of these gentry, that it would not live to see a third number. It has lived to see a third year. Most interesting

Articles have been received from Contributors in all parts of the World, and enough matter is already in hand for many future numbers.

I shall be extremely thankful for original photographs in connection with interesting matter, more especially from West and Central Africa.

I know full well this is a bad time to ask for subscriptions, still I am very anxious to obtain one hundred yearly subscriptions to commence with Volume 3. The actual number of yearly subscribers for the last volume was 82.

The sales at W. H. Smith and Son's book-stalls are very encouraging. They improve monthly. Some fifty specimen copies are also applied for monthly. I have set aside 100 copies to be sent free of all charge to the first hundred applicants from the British Expeditionary Force in France or elsewhere.

Just a few remarks on the Trade during the past twelve months.

Nothing further has been heard of "The Amateur Syndicate," who proposed to capture the Wild Beast Trade.

I trust they have invested their £5,000 to better advantage. Let me suggest a War Loan.

A certain American Zoological Society has had a collector in South Africa. I wonder what they lost. Taking as an example, the freight on two small Duikerboks, both in one small box, being forty pounds alone, whilst the actual value of both the animals could not be more than twenty pounds. I understand they paid £20 freight for each Antelope irrespective of value or size. However can a dealer follow on trading after these Amateurs!!! Other American collectors have been in Calcutta and Singapore. Their losses also must have been tremendous. My Agent in Singapore writes that in a very short stay there the following stock died:—5 Ourang Outangs, 6 Gibbons, 1 Proboscus Monkey, 8 Black Entellus, 2 Crown Pigeons and 1 Elephant with one eye. The above constitute a good starting loss.

On the other hand I have had losses here. The last arrival ex s.s. "Media," from Calcutta, showed a loss of 5 Pandas; 1 Pallas Cat, 20 Impeyan Pheasants, 20 Chukars, with some 20 large Python Snakes, total value about £200.

The importation of Wild Animals, etc., constitute a perfect "Heavenly Gamble." The importer must never consider large profits, for larger losses arrive sooner or later. As far as general trade is concerned in Great Britain I have none. It is all American. The outlook for the Wild Beast Trade is far from rosy.

Innumerable suggestions as to the restrictions of Food are emanating from various "cranky brains" as to pets in general. One versatile female writer suggested that our Regents Park Zoological Society Gardens should be turned into a potato

and cabbage patch. After that, Gentle Reader, the Deluge!

In conclusion, I have many articles from well known writers, which will, I am sure, interest all subscribers to "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine," 1917-18. The subscription is only 10/-; send it along!

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THE ADDO BUSH ELEPHANTS.

The following appears in "The Farmer's Weekly, 27th September, 1916 :—

DESTRUCTION OF ELEPHANTS.

"At the last meeting of the Uitenhage Divisional Council, reports the 'Chronicle,' a letter was read from the Administrator's office, stating that it was proposed to take steps to reduce the herd of elephants at Addo, by twenty, including two bulls, which were responsible for the unrest in the herd. It was suggested that the work of destruction be carried out by four expert hunters, two to be selected from the Uitenhage district, and two from the Alexandria district. The Council was asked to nominate two persons willing to undertake the work. It was decided to refer the matter to the Sportsmen's Association."

On the 18th October, 1916 :—

THE ADDO ELEPHANTS.

"A meeting of the Sportsmen's Association was held at Uitenhage on the 5th October to consider the letter from the Divisional Council covering a communication from the Administrator requesting that steps be taken for the destruction of twenty elephants in the Addo Bush. Mr. Dolley, who presided, said that the owners of property subject to the depredations of the elephants had sent forward a petition praying for more adequate protection than was involved by the mere destruction of twenty of the herd. The herd numbered 150, and had only 5,000 morgen of Crown lands to feed on, whereas 40,000 was necessary. It was decided to point out that the destruction of so small a proportion of the herd would not afford material relief, and to suspend further action until the Administration was acquainted with the facts, while the opinion was expressed that comprehensive legislation was necessary for dealing with the matter."

On the 29th November, 1916 :—

ELEPHANTS IN ADDO BUSH.

"At the last meeting of the Alexandria Divisional Council, a letter was read from the Magistrate and the Secretary, Addo Elephants' Committee, with respect to the proposed destruction of elephants in the Addo Bush. It was resolved that the Council supports the proposal to destroy the whole herd of elephants and that the Administrator be advised accordingly."

It is some ten years ago since I paid a visit to the Addo Forest, whilst on a collecting trip in and around Port Elizabeth. The herd was then supposed to number 40 or 50. These animals were understood to be the only herd of African Elephants in semi-captivity. Specimens could be shot only on paying a certain high fee.

They were not appreciated or respected by their neighbours, but I certainly trust such a blood-thirsty proposal to destroy the whole herd of 150 has not been, or ever will be, carried out. My readers may rely upon further particulars being given in later numbers of this Magazine.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

The Duke of Bedford, who presided at the annual meeting of the Zoological Society of London, held at the Society's offices in Regent's Park, explained the steps taken by the Council to save food.

He said that the total number of animals had been very greatly reduced; first, because they had not replaced any of the large animals which had died during the war; and, secondly, because they had destroyed a number of those which could be replaced in normal times. With the reduction of the number of animals came a corresponding reduction in the amount of food consumed. The principle adopted had been, wherever possible, to cease using food which was also human food.

The following details were given :—

Meat is limited to horseflesh purchased from the Army. Never was the supply more abundant or the quality better, on account of the enormous number of horses in Government service.

Potatoes.—We used to use over 15,000lb. a year—we use none now.

Bread formerly used for the apes and monkeys and some small mammals has been replaced by

flour not up to the Board of Trade standard for human consumption, and by ship's biscuits which have made one or two voyages unused and are then rejected as no longer fit for issue. The sale of bags of stale bread to the public for feeding the animals has been stopped.

Wheat is no longer used for any of the mammals or water-fowl. As substitutes we use dari, paddy rice, and locust beans.

Oats.—The quantity used has already been very greatly reduced and the remainder is being successfully replaced by a mixture of split horse beans and maize.

Hay.—The hay used in the gardens consists of those trusses which the Army buyer, who buys first, has not selected. Arrangements have been made to use the cut grass from the London parks and squares, and to use larger quantities of foliage.

Fish.—The fish used is unsuitable for human food, except some small quantities required by birds to which salted or stale fish is fatal.

Eggs.—The eggs used for small soft-billed birds are Chinese pickled eggs or undersized imported eggs.

Fruit.—Bananas, formerly used for a very large number of the small mammals and birds, have been, to a great extent, replaced by boiled mangold wurzels and beetroots. Some few small and delicate mammals and birds refuse to take beetroot, but these exceptions are insignificant. The bananas which are still used, as far as possible are over-ripe ones, unfit for table purposes, but quite nutritious for animals. The dates used are of a quality not up to the Board of Trade standard for human food.

Sugar.—The sugar used for the animals consists of what is known in the trade as "foot" sugar, which is not suitable for human food, and the total quantity amounts to about 5lb. a week.

Greens.—About 11 bushels are used a week, but these consist of those not sold for human consumption.

The following Fellows of the Society were elected as new Members of the Council:—Lord Harcourt, Lord Sligo, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry McMahon, Lieutenant-Colonel S. M. Copeman, F.R.S., Mr. R. H. Burne, and Mr. W. Huntsman.

SPRINGBOK BREEDING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A correspondent writes to the "P.E. Advertiser":—All those associated with the farming industry are aware that the springbok is the one

class of game that is rapidly on the increase throughout the Union. Every farmer who has suitable veld is getting his land stocked with these animals, either from a love of sport or simply is a business undertaking. The bucks sell on the Kimberley, Johannesburg and Bloemfontein markets throughout the season at anything from 15/- to 30/- each, and "springbok farming" is already recognised as an important branch of the stock-farmer's business, which is capable of great development, and which, when the export of South African meat to the London market has become a permanent industry, will no doubt grow to huge dimensions, as there is no animal of equal size whose flesh is of such excellent quality and so greatly esteemed.

On the variability in the nature or temperament of Wild Animals in captivity, with special reference to South African Species.

(continued.)

By ALWIN K. HAAGNER F.Z.S.,
Director, National Zoological Gardens, Pretoria.

In Pretoria we have three Lions (two females and a male). The young female, although menagerie-born, cannot be trusted, and always appears to be watching for a chance of seizing one. The old Lioness and the Lion, on the other hand, are tame and trustworthy, and during all the years that I have known them, have never attempted to bite or scratch me. They know me so well, too, that one call is usually sufficient to bring them out and up to the bars for the customary patting and stroking.

The two Tigers which we possess, on the other hand, are fierce, savage brutes. They show especial animosity towards their keeper, and seem to dislike everyone connected with the Gardens. They nevertheless remain supremely indifferent to the general public. Hagenbeck mentions several cases, however, where Bengal Tigers have been most trustworthy animals, and possessed excellent memories for the master whom they had learnt to know and to love.

The Cheetah is, according to Bartlett, "timid, gentle, and very excitable." I have found Cheetahs certainly gentle and rather shy, becoming excited at the approach of any unknown animal; but most carnivores would do this. Cheetahs seem to be more trustworthy than any of the other larger felines, and, as is generally known, they are trained and used by the Hindoos to chase and capture game, especially Blackbuck. When

brought up with another animal, they retain this friendship when full grown. A Cheetah in the Pretoria Gardens grew up with a Baboon, and they were firm friends until death parted them. There is at present a full-grown example in the Pretoria Gardens which has a common cat for its companion, and very good friends they are too. In the cage next door to the Cheetah is a Leopard of about the same age, and, like it, hand-reared. The difference in the natures of the two brutes can be seen any day at meal times, as the Leopard becomes nasty when it sees blood, and has to be chained up before the keeper can enter its cage with the meat, whereas the Cheetah's cage can be entered as fearlessly at feeding times as on any other occasion.

UNGULATA.

Pachyderms.—Elephants are, as is well known, wonderfully intelligent animals, but the males, when adult, are of very uncertain temper. Bartlett, who devoted much study to these huge animals on account of his fondness for them, says in his first book, "Wild Animals in Captivity," that when the males are about 20 years of age they require careful management. He also makes the assertion that although he knew the attacks of wildness of the famous African Elephant "Jumbo" could have been subdued by reducing his food supply, chaining him up, and flogging him, he feared disastrous results would ensue from kind-hearted and over-sensitive people. He goes on to say:—

"It is only those who have had experience in the management of an Elephant who are aware that unless the person in charge of him is determined to be master and overpower him, that person will lose control over him."

And later on, in the same book:—

"The stupid interference of people ignorant of the subject would expose the people in charge to be condemned."

Bartlett considered that, although African Elephants may not be as docile as the Indian species, they would prove quite as tractable and useful. "Jumbo" was exceedingly intelligent, and, as above mentioned, was an African Elephant. "Alice," the Elephant that followed "Jumbo," was also of this species. We possess a young African animal, answering to the name of "Dora, whose age I would not judge to be about ten or eleven years. Six months after we received her—she was wild caught in Rhodesia—we could ride and guide her about the Gardens as easily as the full-grown and well-trained Indian Elephant. She also learnt to beg within a few weeks, and is quicker and keener in this department than her older and better-educated companion. It is, therefore, a mystery to me why no use, so far, has been made of the African Elephants in this country, especially in Rhodesia.

Hagenbeck says in his work, "Beasts and Men," when giving some of his experiences with Elephants, that "clever animals are liable to moods with which it is not always possible to reckon." He then details an accident that he had with a female Elephant, which nearly killed him out of pure "cussedness," although females are seldom dangerous, and in this are quite unlike the adult males. The latter, as I have previously mentioned, often get out of hand during the "must" periods. However, to emphasise the variation of temperament of individual animals of a species, it is worthy of note that one of the tamest, most intelligent, and most affectionate Elephants ever possessed by Hagenbeck was an adult male.

The Rhinoceros is, on the other hand, a stupid animal. Bartlett says:—

"When very young and small it is usually not bad tempered . . . but long before the beast becomes adult it is dangerous to enter the den or paddock when the animal is at liberty."

Hagenbeck says they are easy animals to tame when young. This has been my experience with both our specimens. The male is now about eight years old, and just about adult. He is also beginning to become nasty, sometimes attempting to poke people who approach too near the fence. The little female purchased in December, 1914, is ridiculously tame, and walks solemnly up to the fence as soon as she is called by name. With the Hippopotamus I have not had any experience beyond the bull which has now been in the collection for over eight years, and which gets periods of unruly and uncertain temper much like the "must" periods of a male Elephant.

Deer and Antelope.—Bartlett has the following paragraph in his "Wild Animals in Captivity":—

"On the other hand, take the vegetable-feeding class, such as stags, antelopes, oxen, sheep, or goats; obtain any of these from their birth and rear them by hand, and in all instances, with few exceptions, they become, when adult, the most savage and dangerous animals in existence. . . . Another remarkable fact connected with these vegetable-feeding horned animals that have been bred in captivity (not petted and handled) and reared by the parent, is that they are the wildest creatures in the world if anything is attempted to be done with them in the shape of catching, packing up, or moving them from one place to another."

This I can heartily endorse. The males of Deer (Stags) sometimes become very vicious in the breeding season, and Bartlett says it is advisable to cut off the antlers of such males as soon as they become hard, in order to prevent them from injuring the females. I have not yet tried this, but we have from time to time lost female Deer through the savage nature of the Stag, which had

injured the hind so badly that she either died from the effects of the injury or had to be destroyed. Fortunately such instances have been rare in the Pretoria Zoological Gardens; but here, again, my former assertion holds good, viz., that one has to know the nature of each individual animal. Some years ago we had a Sambur Deer Stag so vicious that he had to be destroyed. At present the Gardens contain three stags of this species, and they are the most sociable of animals. This applies to Red Deer and Rusa Deer Stags as well.

With reference to the Antelope, I have found Bushbuck and Wildebeest the most pugnacious of animals in captivity, but even amongst these animals an occasional ram will be quiet and friendly. We had several bull Wildebeests and ram Bushbucks which injured several females in succession, so that they had to be left without mates, but at present the collection contains males of both species that live amicably with their mates. The first Lechwe ram we possessed was an absolute terror, and had to be shut up in his night-house before the camp could be swept, but the animal at present in the collection takes no notice of any one going into his camp, or merely moves further away from the intruder. The same applies to two Eland bulls that we had, the vicious one of which is now dead, but the quiet animal is still in the collection. In captivity, an animal will sometimes, if given a fair opportunity, revert to its usual habits when in the wild state, as, for instance, several of the Deer, and more particularly the Lechwe Antelope. These animals were formerly in camps, which admitted of the egress of the young ones. The latter would go out of the camp after their morning drink and lie hidden in some hedge or flower bed in the vicinity until sunset, when the time for the evening meal came round, and then the little one would return to its mother.

In 1910 we possessed a pair of Gemsbuck, which were ultimately the proud parents of two young ones in 1911 and 1912. All these buck were tame and quiet, the ram to such an extent, that he preferred standing up to his attendants to giving way. He eventually became dangerous. All these died or were sold, and a fresh stock obtained from the Kalahari. This second lot of three, although hand-reared like the first, never became quite tame, and remained so shy and wild that when nearly full grown they came to grief by getting a fright and dashing into the iron fence of their camp, badly injuring themselves.

Zebras.—Zebras are just as subject to individual variation of temperament as the other animals mentioned. Some are easily tamed, and can be ridden and driven without fear or risk. Others again are vicious, and kick and bite without provocation. They are thus with their own kind as well as with the human race. We have at present two Zebra mares of two distinct species, which

will not tolerate another animal of their own kind in either of their paddocks, not even of the opposite sex, biting and kicking with anything but friendly intentions. On the whole, though, Zebras are, both in the wild state and in captivity, sociable animals, loving company.

To finish up, let me quote a paragraph from Carl Hagenbeck's book, "Beasts and Men," which puts into a nutshell much of what I have tried to make clear in the foregoing pages:

"There is no universal rule for the treatment of wild animals. Even individuals of the same species, so great is their variability of temperament, have to be managed according to the particular circumstances of each case. The peculiarity is found, as my narrative has already shown, among Elephants. It exists, in a greater or less degree, among all animals, and is a feature in his profession which no successful trainer can overlook. Moreover, it is difficult to foresee how animals will behave under any given circumstances, for they are swayed almost completely by the impulses of the moment, and it frequently happens that an occurrence to us apparently trifling will cause a perfectly quiet and well-behaved animal to become almost mad with terror."

THE BRISTOL ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS SOCIETY.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

The annual meeting of proprietors was held at the Gardens, Clifton, Dr. A. J. Harrison (Treasurer) presiding over a representative attendance.

The Chairman, in presenting his usual resume of the work of the society for the year, reminded those present that that was the 81st anniversary of the society, so it might be claimed that it had reached a respectable age. Last year it was noted that elms were in flower in the middle of January; this year, up to now, there was hardly a sign of blossom, and whatever rapid growths might take place when a warm change came, there could be no early spring now. They had had some ice skating at the Gardens, which should benefit their next year's accounts. In old days the receipts from this winter pastime had been as much as £100 a week. The year's takings at the gates totalled £2,757, the largest recorded, the next best being £1,997, in 1904. Fetes accounts showed £503, the lowest figure, but practically there had been no fetes. Refreshments yielded £2,357, the largest ever received,

due to the liberality of friends in providing food and amusements for our gallant and noble sailors and soldiers. Amongst the minor sources of income, the motor-boat lake trips realised £124, whilst the elephant rides had brought in £71. The cost of food and bedding for the animals was £877, an increase of £151—not to be wondered at in face of the great advance in the price of all foodstuffs.

Passing in detail through many other items of expenditure, the Chairman said the Excise charge had given the committee great concern and trouble, as it seemed that the society was not liable. The London and Edinburgh Societies had not been assessed, and the committee held that its gardens were even more educational than those of the societies named, as in addition to the animal collection Clifton was also a botanical garden. The authorities, however, had assessed them, and had since given notice that subscribers in future must pay an ad volorem tax of 2/- for every guinea subscribed and 4/- for every £2 2s. subscription. He hoped that their friends would accept this explanation and assist the committee in their unmerited difficulties by raising no objection to this charge. However, out of all their little embarrassments they had something very gratifying to relate—they had admitted to the gardens free of charge large numbers of wounded and invalided sailors and soldiers, 30 or 40 a day, besides 15,000 admitted through arrangements made by the Inquiry Bureau. The committee had also been able in several little ways to assist the excellent arrangements at the Museum and Art Gallery for entertaining wounded sailors and soldiers during the long and trying winter months, and they were taking steps to try and do more for them at the gardens in the coming months.

The donors to the garden's collection during the year included:—Canaries: Miss Parsons, Master Ewen Wright and Mrs. Steele; Ravens: Mrs. Stewart and Mr. H. Treweeks; Owl: Mr. J. G. Wills; Monkeys (various varieties): Mr. F. F. W. Chanter, Mr. J. Pollard, Mr. A. E. Barrett, Mrs. Pruet, Mrs. E. Jackson and Mr. A. E. Davies; Mannakin: Miss Hutchings; Macacs, Cockatoos and Parrots: Mr. H. C. Phippen, Miss Gillson, Mrs. J. H. Burgess, Mr. J. G. Urch, Mr. A. A. Hathway, Miss Smith, Miss Phillips and Mrs. C. J. Steele; Gold Fish: Mrs. Mitchell and Mr. G. I. Pocock; African River Turtle: Mr. Thomas.

He moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. J. Fuller Eberle briefly seconded the proposal, which was adopted.

Mr. Jere Osborne submitted a vote of thanks to the treasurer for his able service during the last year, and further that he be re-elected. The committee was aware that the resolution referred

to their tried friend Dr. Harrison (hear, hear). The upkeep of the gardens, the way they are carried on, and the way they attracted the public all showed the work of their treasurer, who exercised such a beneficent supervision over everything (hear, hear).

Mr. J. Fuller Eberle seconded the resolution, and took occasion to admit the debt of obligation the Museum and Art Gallery owed the gardens in many ways. The fine stuffed specimens in the cases there had originally been in the gardens, and were objects of great interest to the many visitors there.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

Dr. Harrison, in reply, admitted that the gardens were very dear to him, and it was a pleasure to do what he could in their interest. Alluding to the specimens of former occupants of their cages at the Museum, he should like to draw attention to the splendid manner in which the curator had mounted the skull of Remus. It was a fine specimen of a ten-year-old lion, with perfect dentition.

Mr. W. C. Beloe (hon. secretary) was re-elected, on the motion of Mr. H. G. Edwards, seconded by Mr. H. E. Gribble.

Mr. E. A. Harley cordially moved a vote of thanks to the committee.

Mr. H. E. Gribble remarked, in seconding the resolution, that he always considered that the gardens were one of the greatest assets to the city, and citizens as well as proprietors had great cause for congratulation that the gardens were managed by such an excellent committee.

The Chairman, on the resolution being carried, briefly responded.

The retiring auditors, Mr. Wm. Grigg and Mr. J. Curtis (Curtis, Jenkins and Co.), were re-elected, on the motion of Captain G. H. Bridges, seconded by Mr. C. W. Wasbrough.

The Chairman endorsed what had been said in recognition of the services of the auditors, adding that he thought that at the same time it should be understood that the figures of their own accountant (Mr. Carter) were so very clear on the statements he submitted to the auditors that there was no need of a single alteration to be made (hear, hear).

The retiring members of the committee re-elected were Mr. Mervyn King, Mr. G. H. Bridges, Mr. W. C. Beloe, Dr. Paul Bush, C.M.G., Mr. Spencer V. Hare, Mr. J. Curtis and Mr. H. G. Edwards, and a further vacancy was filled by the election of Mr. Frank Strachan.

On the motion of Mr. H. S. Hall, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman.

THE CALCUTTA ZOO IN THE NINETIES.

By FRANK FINN, B.A., F.Z.S.

Within a few months of my arrival in India in 1894, I was made an honorary member of the Calcutta Zoological Society and put on the council, and up till my departure from India, nearly ten years later, I always took a keen interest in the Zoo affairs, though less in later years than when I first came out, as the garden was, in my opinion, better managed then, when the late Dr. D. D. Cunningham, then Professor of Physiology in Calcutta University, was the leading spirit on the council, than it was when he left India on completing his service, and the management fell into other hands. But all the time I was very friendly with our excellent late superintendent, Rai Ram Brahma Sanyal Bahadur, whom some of my readers have probably met on the occasion of his visit to England, which fulfilled one of the most cherished wishes of his life, for he greatly esteemed our countrymen, and had a particular loyal affection for Dr. Cunningham. His own book on the management of animals in captivity in Lower Bengal is the best that has been published in any language, and reflects credit alike on the practical zoological attainments and command of English of the writer.

The Calcutta Garden is easily the most beautiful I have ever seen, not only because of the splendid tropical vegetation, but because of its undulating contour and fine water supply, although the grass of the lawns was not so neat or the water of the ponds so clear as one sees in an English park, such features being inferior in the tropics so far as I have seen.

The houses were, of course, designed to give free ventilation and shelter from sun, which is the great enemy to animals in the tropics, since few, even from those zones, like to be exposed to its rays during the mid-day hours. Moreover the violent rains during the wet season have to be guarded against. The Lion house was a fine semi-circular building with a covered walk in front—visitors as well as animals, of course, want shade—and at one time we had all the large cats of the world, except the Aunce or Snow Leopard. The collection of Tigers was, as might be expected, fine, the orange-tawny colour of these animals' coats being much richer than one usually sees it here, as they deteriorate in captivity in this country, no doubt owing to indoor life, as the Siberian Tigers kept out-doors at our zoo kept their colour better. I never saw a very good Lion in Calcutta, however, and one nice pair we got out from Europe, as good-sized cubs, grew up stocky, but small, more like Jaguars in size and build, owing, I think, to being left together; premature pairing

being known to be most fatal to fine animal development. This is, I fancy, the reason why animals inhabiting a variety of climates, from the wolf to the sparrow, are larger in the colder ones—they get no chance of premature pairing owing to a harder life and non-forcing temperature. The Clouded Leopard or Clouded Tiger—whichever you prefer to call a beast which is neither Leopard nor Tiger, but a species equally distinct from both—we first had in my time was the finest I ever saw, quite as big as a full-sized ordinary Leopard, allowing for the difference in build.

We had a fine lot of Monkeys, located in two houses of several small outside cages, including Orangs, but never a Chimpanzee. When I first came out a magnificent male Drill inhabited one-half of a small detached stone-work two-compartment cage, and some years afterwards we got an equally fine Mandrill, which was, of course, installed in the other half of the little house, and equally, of course, quite swamped the attractions of his "poor black brother." Besides the ordinary Asiatic Macaques and some common African and American Monkeys, we had some very interesting species of the Langur group, most charming animals. I particularly remember one species with a long black coat and navy-blue face, also a specimen of the Capped Langur, so popular at the Zoo, and, of course, the ordinary Entellus, the original Langur, which lives wild near Calcutta, as does also the original Bunder, or Rhesus. I never saw either of these wild in the garden, however, though no doubt they visited it, as it was quite on the outskirts of Calcutta, in the suburb of Alipore. Palm Squirrels were common in it, and I once saw a grey Mongoose, while Jackals came in after dark, and rendered it necessary to shut up the smaller Cranes and Storks at night, though Adjutants and Sarus Cranes, etc., could be left out.

To conclude with the Monkeys. A very attractive individual was a male Hoolock Gibbon which used to be allowed to go loose, so that one could easily observe his curious upright gait on the ground when he passed from one tree to another—I must say that I did not observe, nor has it struck me in any other Gibbon, that the arms were held up as balancers; it has always seemed to me that the slight bending of them I have seen was simply to get the hands off the ground, the animal being a true biped like ourselves. But, of course, the normal progress of these apes is by swinging hand over hand among the trees, etc., and it was interesting to see this specimen slide down a bough and drink with his hand from a pond. Our free-lance used to pay calls to two females confined in different houses, and ultimately had to be shut up like them, as he got vicious.

(To be continued.)

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Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN

No. 2.—Vol. 3.

LONDON, JUNE, 1917.

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INTRODUCTORY.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

By the time this Magazine will have reached my numerous readers, I shall have sailed on the s.s. "Baltic" for New York.

This will be my first visit to the United States. It has been brought about by the recent legislation prohibiting the importation of Wild Animals into Great Britain during the War.

I am, however, allowed the privilege of transshipping live stock arriving from Africa and India to New York steamers under certain conditions. Therefore to perfect future arrangements, entails my visiting New York. Having thoroughly exploded the "Cargo Food Space Theory," the officials now seek to exclude Wild Animals on the supposition of wasting food stuffs!

I have always imported the necessary food stuffs with every consignment, and even now hold a surplus of native food sufficient to feed several consignments.

The question of "Wasted Tonnage" has been rather severely dealt with by the Dockers Union. The report below on the 23rd May speaks for itself:—

Dealing in his report, presented to the Dockers' Union to-day, with their experience of transport organisation, Mr. Ben Tillet said that although the congestion of traffic had been a scandal, the Union had not been consulted in any practical manner.

Whole fleets of ships had been delayed for weeks by the incompetence of officials, ships had been sent to sea with thousands of tons short of their carrying capacity at a period when the nation was on the verge of famine, vessels had been delayed in congested docks for weeks when other and proximate docks were idle and thousands of men wanting labour.

UP AND DOWN THE COUNTRY.

Inexperienced men had been appointed to supervise cargoes; cargoes had been put into

vessels, taken out, and again put into the same vessel.

The committees had been farces and subterfuges to cover the ineptitude of the so-called shipping control.

Goods were being dragged up and down the country for hundreds of miles, with docks and even ships available within a dozen miles.

WASTED TIME AND LABOUR.

Mr. Tillett stated that on one occasion he was sent for by the Shipping Controller, who complained that in some of the docks the men were not doing what he considered was their duty. He alleged that shipping was being held up, and dock traffic was congested.

"We had a ready reply to that," said Mr. Tillett, "for in one of these very docks that he complained about there were two Government officials. One went along and ordered some hundreds of tons of cargo into a ship, and as soon as his back was turned another came along and ordered it out. (Laughter.) Then they both returned and ordered it back again."

AN OFFICER'S ORDER.

Mr. Tillett added that they had the amusing experience of seeing a young officer peer down the hold of a vessel, and, on seeing the tunnel which houses the shaft which drives the propeller, say, "Take that away. It takes up too much room." (Loud laughter.)

Describing the manner in which the tonnage of vessel was wasted by official muddling, he alleged that trips which should take nine of ten days were taking five or six weeks.

18,000 TONS OF BACON.

Mr. E. Bevin (the Union's Organiser) declared that recently 18,000 tons of bacon were rotting in the docks. The Government's attention was called to it, and instead of taking it over they sold it to a huge American combine—(cries of "Shame")—who immediately put it into cold storage. The Government defended themselves by saying that they had not got the cold storage.

"The trouble (said the speaker) is the appointment of the head of a huge food combine to control the people's food. The appointment of Lord Devonport is an insult to democracy."

LOCOMOTIVES THROWN OVERBOARD.

Another delegate said that a ship was sent to sea with the hold packed full of naval stores, on the top of which were placed railway engines. When the ship got to sea the naval people wanted the stores, and so the ship was sent

back to port, where it happened that at the particular dock it reached there was no crane which could shift the engines. The ship returned to sea, and the naval people had the engines flung overboard.

Mr. Bevin declared that thousands of tons of food which could have been carried to this country were not carried because the ships were engaged in taking only 150 horses across the water.

THE CALCUTTA ZOO IN THE NINETIES.

By FRANK FINN, B.A., F.Z.S.

Confined, Gibbons did not last long in Calcutta, neither did Orangs; the cages needed to be larger, and here it is to be observed that an arrival which is delicate here, is delicate also in its own home, as I saw with several tropical Asiatic birds and beasts. The difficulty is usually temperment or digestion rather than climate, and in hot as well as cold climates the more space can be given the better as a rule are the results.

We seldom had Elephants and then only young ones destined to go elsewhere, the Elephant being so well known that he did not justify the large expense, but we had Rhinoceroses, the first Rhinoceros really bred in captivity—as opposed to any that may have been born of a female pregnant when captured, having been bred in this garden.

The rhino enclosures were very fine, one surrounded by a wall, with plenty of grass and a pond as big as the three-island pond at the zoo inside it, and the other with an iron post and rail fence extending at the bottom into the garden lake. The last, however, was done away with to build a ponderous new house for small carnivores, a scheme I strongly opposed, but without avail; committees have an incurable passion for building, and I an obstinate objection to "improvements" that do not demonstrably make for more comfort for man and beast. Giraffes and Hippos there were none in my time, though both have been represented, and I fancy have been since I left. Antelopes and Deer were few in species, but shown in fine large grass paddocks; in one, containing a pond, a pair of Sarus Cranes lived along with the Sambur, and when visitors came with food it was curious to see the male crane peck the big stag in the face and make him stand back. I have seen this stag let a crow take a much greater liberty—clean out his eye glands of the secretion, which the bird, whose tastes are peculiarly nasty,

evidently thought a delicacy. And, in this case a friendly peck was given when the bird, perched on a bar of the iron fence, wished the stag to move his head a little, and the hint was understood and obeyed.

One large paddock contained a herd of spotted Deer or Axis, which bred very freely—too much so, in fact; I was always trying to get them reduced, but at last disease did it. In the same range were accommodated the fine Banteng Cattle, and such birds as Emus and Cassowaries; in a large paddock with a house for nightshelters was a curious happy family of Gazelles, Kangaroos, Rheas, and Giant Tortoises.

Our reptile house was, of course, very interesting, and needed, like the rest, no heating; it had Pythons, and was strong on poisonous snakes—here I first saw the Hamadryad or King Cobra, and the black and yellow banded Krait, both of them cannibal snakes. The terror of the snakes put in to feed the Krait was painful to see, and was quite opposed to the composure of the tame ducks I saw given to a Python and the Crocodiles—it was “all up with them” before they knew anything was going to happen. There was always the danger of wild Crocodiles in the lake, by the way, so no waterfowl were kept there till some years after I came, when it was netted round, but two islands, one about as big as those in Regents Park, and one a mere foothold for a clump of pandanus or screw-pine, were of exceeding interest, as they harboured a unique colony of wild waterfowl. This had begun, just before my time, with the pied paddy-bird, or pond-egret, the commonest of Indian wading-birds, but these were soon ousted by hundreds of night-herons, burly birds which were even individually far too much for the poor little egrets, but had to yield part of the main island to another invading force of the Indian cormorant, a little fellow compared with ours, not being bigger than a wood-pigeon, and the commonest swimmer in India. After these had settled matters, the cormorants coming in at night and the herons going out then—both being present at once when breeding, and filling the trees with their nests—down came a small but select party of darters or snake-birds, and insisted on settling themselves on top of the lot, being prepared with powerful arguments in the shape of bayonet-like beaks on the end of long snaky necks. These extraordinary looking birds did not stay all the year like the rest, but left after breeding. I could never make out why, until I read in the Bombay Natural History Society's Journal that these birds (unlike their allies, the cormorants) lose all their quills at once when moulting, and so have to find a suitable retreat for the flightless period. This custom of moulting the quills altogether obtains in the American darter also, as could have been seen in our Zoo last year.

At the end of an arm of this lake, and built over it, was our house for small water-fowl, the finest thing I have ever seen in any zoo. All of wire, it was thatched in summer for shade and coolness, and had a great creeper growing inside all over the top, with big pale-mauve flowers, which, with the green leaves, beautifully set off the colours of the birds—blue Porphyrios, painted Mandarins, scarlet Ibises, beautiful, though faded to salmon-colour (though the cock always showed splashes of scarlet in spring), pale-grey and white Gulls, and Ducks of many kinds, nearly all of which, including the arctic-breeding Pintail, stood the heat perfectly, in spite of their thick plumage, which, however, was apt to wear off on the breast, exposing the down.

This could be said of several animals inhabiting cool climates, including the Himalayan and Brown Bears, which one would think could not bear the terrible heat, with their thick fur. The fact is, one cannot usually tell from an animal's habitat, structure, or habits, whether it will bear a change of climate any more than a change of food or close confinement; the whole thing is a matter for experiment.

Among the hardest creatures we had was an Armadillo of some sort, which must have been there about 20 years when I left; it lived in an iron cage mounted on a brick foundation under a little roof, and could often be seen sleeping on its back.

A very rare beast was the curious Water Civet (*Cynogale bennettii*) with its broad well-whiskered muzzle and short tail. It was the only one I ever saw alive, but I can't say I ever saw it in the water. Another rarity was the Andaman Pig, a curious little black species; there was a sow there when I came, and after an expedition to the Andamans I brought back two young ones one of which at least was a boar, and so they bred. The young were striped chocolate and buff like most young wild pigs, although the animal always looked to me more like a dwarfed tame pig run wild than a true wild animal.

Among the birds in my time were especially to be noted several splendid Hornbills, the Rhinoceros Hornbill and the Javan form of this as well as the Indian Concave-casqued, and once, that very extraordinary bird the Solid-casqued Hornbill (*Rhinoplax vigil*); this was a young bird with the casque not developed, but with the neck bare as in the adult, and possessing a weird and penetrating smell.

We had also the strange Pink-headed Duck (*Rhodonessa caryo-phyllacea*), a splendid and very vicious Argus Pheasant, a Cariam which, though matchless, laid an egg, a fair assortment of Parrots, mostly kept in my time in cages (though this has, I believe, been improved on since), Himalayan

Pies, Jays, and Joy-thrushes, three kinds of Birds of Paradise, greater, lesser and red, and the first Trogon that I know to have been kept in captivity.

We had to buy a couple of dozen Green-winged Doves to get hold of this; it was fed mostly on grasshoppers and cockroaches; the Asiatic Trogons being insectivorous, while the American kinds, like the Cuban Trogon, the only species which has been brought to Europe, are chiefly fruit-eaters.

The birds excited particular interest among the native public, who, indeed, call the Zoo the "Bird Place" (Chiriya khana); and the way in which they would go round with keen interest in animals of all classes was rather a contrast to our people's more limited craving for lions, elephants, monkeys, and snakes; though of late years I have certainly noticed a widening of interest in the case of visitors to our Zoo, who take much more notice of birds and other small things than they did once. The usual food the native visitors gave the various creatures was pop-corn, and the most unlikely-looking animals acquired a taste for this, as they do for monkey-nuts here.

The native has a painful interest in some exhibits, for Lower Bengal is well within the haunts of the largest and most terrible of living reptiles, the Estuarine Crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*), and one big crocodile we had, which soon died, as the big ones always did, threw up before his death a human leg and some bones, a grim reminder of what his past had been. As to cobras, one was actually caught wild in the Zoo grounds, though I never saw one there myself, or anywhere else in India, during all my residence there.

THE ELEPHANTS IN THE ADDO BUSH.

(Special to the "African World.")

By SIR HARRY H. JOHNSTON, G.C.M.G.

Readers of that excellent and informative periodical, "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine," will have realised—with dismay if they are interested in natural history—that the local authorities and residents at Uitenhage purpose destroying completely the herd of wild elephants in the Addo Bush, a forest district of fifteen square miles (?) on the flanks of the Zuurberg Mountains, behind Port Elizabeth, in South-eastern Cape Province. This herd, with the exception of another small one which may still linger in the Knysna Forest, also in Cape Province, is the last that remains of the wild elephant in southernmost Africa, and,

furthermore, is a distinct sub-species, and to zoologists of very great interest. According to the information quoted by Mr. Hamlyn, the Addo Bush herd, numbers now as many as 150 individuals, so that it has obviously increased of late. The area on which it lives is too small to feed it, perhaps, but in any case, as the Addo Bush is quite unenclosed, the elephants leave the forest and do great damage to adjoining plantations and crops, and are even sometimes dangerous to human beings. For the proper maintenance of such a magnificent legacy of the past, an area of greater size is necessary, but most of all, whatever area was chosen, it would have to be surrounded with some fence or dyke which the elephants could not cross. A comparatively small space of parkland would suffice if it could be strictly enclosed so that the elephants could not escape, because then, when the herd grew larger than the natural supply of vegetation sufficed to feed, they could be kept down to a certain number by judicious killing, and the expense of keeping up such a national park might be partly met by highly priced licences to kill, by the sale of ivory and other trophies.

THE CAPE'S BEAUTIFUL FLORA.

But to think for a moment that the nation of Cape Province is heedlessly going to destroy what any American State would regard as a national asset, brings home to one, alas! once again the want of imagination, the want, if I may say so, of education which characterises so much of South Africa. One has noticed it in times past in the reckless destruction of the unique flora of Table Mountain and other elevated mountains with a sufficient rain supply in southernmost Africa. It has been with the greatest difficulty that any (generally foreign born) Government botanist has secured some degree of protection for the Cape flora, perhaps one of the most singular and one of the most beautiful in the world. Vast herds of big game were, of course, in the past quite incompatible with turning the lands of South Africa to good account for the white or black settler, but even more care might have been taken to preserve examples of the Cape fauna.

DOMESTICATION OF THE SPRINGBOK.

The same magazine from which I am quoting about the Addo Bush draws our attention to a more encouraging outlook: the domestication of that beautiful antelope known as the springbok. The springbok is quite good to eat; it is one of the most beautiful of the antelopes; it is easily tamed, and its pelt is in great demand for the formation of rugs and karosses.

THE ELAND, ZEBRA AND OSTRICH.

In the Orange River State and the Transvaal a greater interest has been shown in the saving and the domestication of remarkable wild animals

than in imaginationless Cape Province. I think also something—but not very much—has been done in Natal-governed Zululand to preserve the wild fauna to a reasonable degree. But I believe I am correct in saying that the Eland and, to a lesser degree, Burchell's Zebra have been successfully domesticated in the Transvaal.

The Transvaal has its National Park where the national fauna is being preserved, but I do not think any such a preserve for the delectation of local inhabitants and visitors has been established in Cape Province, in the Orange State, in Southern Rhodesia, or in Natal—or in Basutoland, where the natives of late have simply destroyed every beast and bird they could bring down with a rifle or a shot-gun.

SUGGESTED GAME PRESERVES.

The scenery of Cape Province is in parts so extraordinarily beautiful that the remembrance of it sometimes lashes me into anger against Dutch, British and French descended colonists alike, in that they have done so little to conserve its natural beauty. The area of Cape Province south of the Orange River is something like 277,000 square miles. Surely in all this region not one only, but two, or ever three, great national parks and game preserves might be established wherein the Addo Bush elephants and buffaloes and those of Knysna might be given a further chance of existence for the interest of humanity, and where the jungle, forest, mountain and desert flora of Cape Province might be perpetuated for our admiration. The magnificent botanical work promoted by Lady Lionel Phillips and conducted by Dr. Marloth, should have brought home to the better educated amongst us in this country and in South Africa what an inestimable heritage Cape Province has received from past ages in what is known as the "Cape flora"; and yet the fate of this flora trembles in the balance, commercialism, indifference and lack of education alike making the citizens of South Africa supine, while bush fires, unthinking clearance of land for agricultural purposes, herds of browsing goats and sheep destroy it beyond recall.

The above interesting matter appeared in the "African World," 2nd June last.

It was in the year 1904 that sailing from Southampton on the Belgian steamer "Phillipville" for the Congo region, that I had the pleasure of an introduction to Sir Harry Johnston, who was then proceeding to Monrovia, Liberia, on business purposes. I found Sir Harry Johnston a very enthusiastic partisan of Natural History.

His one idea was to prevent the useless slaughter of the Big Game of the African Continent. I believe I am right in stating that one noble sportsman, making for the Far Interior,

was actually carrying a small machine gun to slaughter the Game. This so-called sportsman was turned back to the Coast, machine gun and all, and very rightly too. Sir Harry Johnston's efforts to protect the Big Game has borne good fruit, more especially in the Uganda Protectorate, of which he was the first Administrator.

Most interesting information to the Naturalist and Traveller is given in his two volumes published in 1902: "The Uganda Protectorate." To Sir Harry Johnston stands the discovery of the Okapi (*Okapia johnstoni*).

The following interesting Schedules are given which I reproduce knowing full well they will interest the general reader, besides which the cost of licences, general regulations are all to be found in Vol. I.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Animals not to be hunted, killed, or captured, by any person except under Special Licence:—Okapi, Giraffe, Mountain or Grevy's Zebra, Wild Ass, White-bearded, brindled, or any other species of Gnu, Eland, Buffalo, Speke's Tragelaph, Elephant (female or young), Ostrich (female or young), Secretary Bird, Vulture (any species), Owls (any species), Whale-headed Stork, Saddle-billed Stork, Crowned Crane, Marabou Stork, Egrets.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Animals, the females of which are not to be hunted, killed or captured when accompanied by their young, and the young of which are not to be hunted, killed, or captured, except under Special Licence:—Rhinoceros, Zebra (other than Mountain Zebra), Chevrotain, all Antelopes or Gabelles not mentioned in the First Schedule.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Animals, limited number of which may be killed or captured under a Sportsman's or Public Officer's Licence:—

Kind.	No. allowed.
Elephant (male)	2
Rhinoceros	2
Hippopotamus	10
Zebras (other than Mountain Zebra)...	2
Gemsbuck or Beisa	2
Sable or Roan	2
Kudu	2
Colobi and other Fur Monkeys ...	2
Aard Varks	10
Serval	2
Cheetah	2
Aard Wolf	2
Smaller Monkeys of each species ...	2
Ostrich (male only)	2
Chevrotains	10

Wild Pig of each species	...	10
Smaller Cats	...	10
Jackal	...	10
Chimpanzee	...	1

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Animals, limited numbers of which may be killed or captured under a Settler's Licence :—

Kind :—	No. allowed.
Hippopotamus	10
Wart Hog	10
Bush Pig	10
Senaar Swine	10
Serval, Smaller Cats, Jackal	10
Grant's Gazelle, Thomson's Gazelle, Hartebeest, Impala, Reedbuck, Duiker, Kilspringer, Steinbuck, Waterbuck, Bushbuck (5 animals in all in any calendar month, made up of animals of a single species or of several).	

THE GREY SQUIRREL IN ENGLAND.

"The Field" publishes two interesting letters concerning the above :—

"Sir,—As somewhat vivid accounts of the damage to the country, actual and potential, due to the spread of the grey squirrel, have appeared in the Press, we have thought it advisable to consult the authorities in North America, the home of the species, on the subject.

In reply we have received the accompanying letter from Mr. E. W. Nelson, who is both officially, as head of the Biological Survey, and individually as the chief authority on North American Sciuridae, the most capable person in the world of giving an expert opinion on the subject.

His letter seems to show that while squirrels (not only the grey one) do, as we all know, commit a certain amount of damage to birds and trees, the violent denunciations of the grey species as a present pest, and a possible future uncontrollable plague, must be looked upon as exaggerated. On the other hand, the pleasure due to the presence of the squirrels in our parks is not to be denied.

OLDFIELD THOMAS,

Curator of Mammals.

British Museum (Natural History)."

(Copy Reply.)

"United States Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Biological Survey,
Washington, D.C.

March 24th, 1917.

Dear Mr. Thomas,—I have received your letter of Feb. 28 in regard to the American grey

squirrel and its habits. It is interesting to know that these squirrels have been introduced and have become numerous in England. They are common in the city parks in many parts of this country, as well as in the forested country where they are native.

Less than ten letters of complaint against squirrels of all kinds have come to this office during 1916, none of which have specified grey squirrels. The depredations stated have been largely the destruction of young birds and birds' eggs about houses, and cutting pears to get the seed. No complaints have been received from growers of vegetables of any kind.

Grey squirrels are undoubtedly somewhat injurious to bird life, but apparently not to a great extent under normal conditions. However when they become abnormally abundant, as sometimes happens in public gardens and parks, and food becomes correspondingly scarce, they may be responsible for a considerable reduction in the bird population. It would then become a question of either feeding the squirrels sufficiently or eliminating enough of them so that the natural food supply would suffice in order to protect the birds. If it becomes desirable to reduce their numbers in London parks it would be a simple matter to accomplish it by baited traps. If they are as tame as they are in our parks they can readily be caught with a landing net.

Vernon Bailey, of this bureau, has a small garden at his home in the city where he grows a variety of plants. In the same yard is a large oak tree with a nesting box in which a pair of squirrels have for years raised their young without doing any injury to the vegetation in the yard which they frequent.

E. W. NELSON,

Chief, Biological Survey.

U.S. Department of Agriculture."

NO BREAD FOR BIRDS.

WOMAN FINED £2 FOR WASTING FOOD.

MISPLACED KINDNESS.

"The birds are my children and I have a dog which is my son. I have nothing else to love since my poor boy was killed in Mesopotamia," said an elderly woman named Sophia G. Stuart, who stated she was an American nearly seventy-four years of age, when charged at Woking with wasting bread.

A police-sergeant said he found a quantity of bread cut into small pieces scattered over the front and back of Mrs. Stuart's house in Englefield Road, Knut Hill, and he collected half a pound of these pieces. When he spoke to defendant she said she had fed the birds for years and would continue to do so.

In her defence defendant said she had fed the birds for nearly 73 years, and was a member of all sorts of bird societies. All she did was to use the bottom crusts of the loaves, which were frequently unclean, and also crusts which she could not eat. Bread was not wasted if you gave it to your fellow creatures, whether they went on two legs or four.

The magistrate imposed a fine of £2.

The defendant wept, and said she would endeavour to get the money from her lawyer.

GENERAL NOTES.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THAT an Otter weighing nearly 30 lb. has been shot in the River Ouse near Lewes. It is believed to be the biggest ever captured in the district.

I should like to ask the noble (?) sportsman what crime the unfortunate animal had committed, and why it was denied the right to live.

THAT a Comorant was observed resting and diving in the Thames midway between Westminster and Lambeth Bridges.

THAT Mr. David Ezra, Kyd Street, Calcutta, under date 24th April, in sending his subscription, "Wishes 'Hamlyn's Magazine' every success," for which I cordially thank him.

THAT a Pike weighing 43 lb. was caught before breakfast on Saturday morning by an angler named Septimus Tralore, of Sheffield, while fishing in deep water in Boston Canal. He resorted to a common practice among anglers by baiting his hook with a newly-hatched chicken. It took him an hour to land the fish.

THAT 36,000 people visited the Zoo, 11,000 Hampton Court Palace, and 300,000 Hampstead Heath, Parliament Hill Fields and Golders Green, last Bank Holiday.

THAT Sir Charles Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, died lately. The late Rajah was a constant visitor to St. George's Street. His aviaries were at Cirencester, where he had a wonderful collection of Birds, Pheasants and Waterfowl.

THAT the old American Bull Bison presented by the Duke of Bedford in 1902 to the Regents Park Collection is dead. His weight was 1,372 lb.

THAT "The Field" states, on the consumption of Sea Bird Eggs:—

"The Home Office calls attention to the fact that the eggs of the following sea-birds which breed in this country in considerable numbers are suitable for food:—Black-headed gull, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull, greater black-backed gull, common guillemot, razor-bill, and puffin. The eggs of the black-headed gull in particular are of excellent flavour. The breeding season has already begun, and will continue for the next few weeks. In some counties restrictions have been imposed on the taking of the eggs of birds belonging to these species. The Home Secretary, after consultation with the local authorities of Northumberland, Yorkshire (East Riding), Devon, Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Cheshire, Durham, and Staffordshire—counties in which are some of the most important breeding places, and in which restrictions had been imposed—has made orders suspending these restrictions in these counties with the exception of a few special areas protected as egg sanctuaries) till June 21. In most counties of England and Wales (except for some special areas protected as egg sanctuaries) and in the whole of Scotland and Ireland (with the exception of Copeland Islands, co. Down, and the Saltee and Keeragh Islands, co. Wexford) no restrictions on the taking of these eggs are in force.

It may be suggested that June 21 is too late a date to fix for the taking of eggs; for if the birds are not suffered to hatch their young by that date, the chances are they will not lay any more eggs this season. In that case there would be a risk of some of the nesting places being abandoned, and, according to the old adage, we should be "killing the goose for the sake of the golden eggs." The end of the first week in June would be quite late enough, and many eggs would even then be incubated.

THAT a Demidoffs Galago has been presented to the Zoological Gardens, Regents Park, by Dr. H. G. F. Spurrell, who procured it from a native near Dunkwa, in Ashanti.

THAT visiting our Gardens in May, I observed a pair of *Manicodes* in outside aviary; a Hybrid Thrush-Blackbird deposited by Lord Rothschild; also a pair of Cape White-eyes with one youngster, just eleven days old. I trust it still survives.

THAT Mr. H. C. Brooke, writing to "Country Life," mentions a new variety of Rat—a Dutch-headed Rat:—

"Sir,—For many years fanciers and scientists at home and abroad have been experimenting to see whether the "hood" or head and neck colouring of the bicoloured tame rat cannot be broken up. Not so very long ago a well known writer on fancy and natural history subjects wrote: "It is doubtful whether a bicoloured rat has ever been produced without a hood, which is a most persistent characteristic in every colour." Most experiments have come to a full stop when the hood has been much reduced in size, apparently in many cases through sterility, induced by over-inbreeding. From a fancy point of view a head marking similar to that shown by the Dutch rabbit—a colour patch from eye to ear on each side, white blaze down centre of head and face—is desired, though hitherto unattained. I have now after years of labour succeeded in building up a strain of such "Dutch-headed" rats, and send you a photograph of one. He is not quite ideal, the blaze not being quite central nor the patches of even size; still, he is an absolute novelty. I have now some youngsters by him with central blaze and equal-sized patches.—H. C. Brooke."

THAT by Proclamation published in "The London Gazette," May 10th, the importation of Wild Animals is prohibited into the United Kingdom.

There are many thousands of other goods prohibited which is gradually bringing the trade of this country to a standstill.

THAT Commander J. W. Rainer, R.N. (of the "Swiftsure") has presented a baby Chimpanzee to the Regents Park collection. This has been lodged in the Lemur House, in the north part of the Gardens.

THAT the Transvaal Zoological Gardens (otherwise known as the Pretoria Zoo) is in future to be known as the National Zoological Gardens, says the "Pretoria News." This at first sight appears unimportant, but the real significance is that it must remain under the Union control, and will not be at the mercy of the Provincial

Council. The name strengthens the Committee in so far that it gives them the right to appeal to the whole of South Africa.

THAT a new Viscacha has been presented to the Zoological Gardens, Regents Park, by Mr. W. A. Smithers from the Argentine pampas.

THAT the New York Zoological Society's Bulletin, January, 1917, is just to hand.

It has most interesting reading, more especially "The Alligators of Georgetown (William Beebe), "The Oval Ant Frog" (Richard Deckert), "Breeding Birds" (Lee S. Crandall), "Disappearance of Ruffed Grouse"; also "A Great Drive for Bird Protection" (W. T. Hornaday), "Wild Birds Bred in the United States" (Lee S. Crandall).

THAT the June number of the "Avicultural Magazine" contains the usual quantity of good articles contributed by the Editor, Messrs. A. G. Butler, Maurice Amsler, Allan Silver, and others.

THAT the arrivals in London and Liverpool have been very few during the last four weeks:—3 Chimpanzees, 20 mixed Monkeys, few Grey Parrots, 3 Indian Python Snakes (16½ feet long), and usual small stock.

THAT 600 wounded soldiers have been entertained at the Zoological Gardens, Clifton, Bristol. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Bristol attended.

THAT the Gorilla at the Dublin Zoological Gardens died on May 23rd, 1917. This animal arrived in Dublin, January 28th, 1914, having arrived in Liverpool a few days previously. I believe this constitutes a record for the British Isles.

THAT a Cordovan Skunk has been presented to the Regents Park collection by Mr. William Smithers.

This interesting little animal is considered a new variety found in South America.

THAT Captain Jack Bonavita, the famous animal trainer, has died at Los Angeles, California, as the result of injuries suffered in a struggle with a polar bear. He was putting the bear through its customary tricks, when the animal became enraged and attacked him. The trainer was saved from immediate death by a policeman, who fired six bullets into the infuriated bear, killing it instantly.

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NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

AUG 13 1917

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"General Notes" with "Arrivals" are crowded out through want of space.

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1 do. 6 feet	"	£8
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One pair, with one medium size £30, lot.

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Also the usual consignments from Calcutta.

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I offer £16 for 20 Swans, delivered free. Quite prepared to purchase one hundred or even one thousand for cash.

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Ferrets.

WARNING TO DEALERS IN FERRETS.—No Ferrets should ever be sent to any dealer in Montauban, France, unless fully paid for in advance. My experience has been that when Ferrets arrive in France, some trivial excuse is made to refuse the consignment, with a view to a considerable reduction in price.

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN

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LONDON, JULY, 1917.

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The subscription for Vol. III., 1917—18, is 10/—, post free. All subscriptions commence with No. 1, Vol. 3. Yearly subscriptions only received. Specimen copies can be sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine should communicate at once with the Editor.

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* * * *

By arrangement with Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, 186, Strand, W.C., "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine," is on sale on the 16th of each month at the following Railway Stations:—

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INTRODUCTORY.

By **JOHN D. HAMLYN.**

I must apologise for the late appearance of this Magazine. It has been brought about by my visit to New York City. I trust my readers will excuse such a lengthy article concerning myself.

Only 64 Subscriptions have been received up to this date. The Magazine deserves one hundred. Will you kindly assist to obtain the remaining subscriptions? It is only 10/. Send it along.

MY TRIP TO NEW YORK.

By **JOHN D. HAMLYN.**

Reading in "The New York Times," Monday, July 9th, 1917, the following paragraph, I thought my readers would be interested in "My Trip to New York."

ALARMS ARE MANY ON ATLANTIC VOYAGE.

Tea Broker tells of the numerous incidents that enlivened recent trip.

In the opinion of Arthur M. Whiston, a London tea broker who arrived in America yesterday from England, people who cross the Atlantic under present war conditions need a stout heart and strong nerves. He related the incidents which took place on a recent voyage to America.

"There were about 200 passengers," he said, "and we had no escort and carried only one six-inch gun at the stern.

"After I went on board the liner steamed out to the mouth of the river and anchored for fifty-four hours, as we were told the Channel

was too dangerous to navigate until it had been cleared of mines and enemy submersibles.

"At 10.30 on the first night the liner was really on her way to America. I was in the smoking room listening to a dismal man singing a cheerful song called 'The Sailor's Grave,' in which all concerned were drowned, when there was a commotion on deck, the whistle blew and the liner careened to starboard because of the suddenness with which her helm was ported.

"We all rushed on deck in the moonlight and looked over the sea, but could not distinguish any object. One of the officers said that the Captain had sighted what appeared to be a submarine on the bow and had swung the liner over and rammed it, he believed, after sounding the warning.

"No one undressed that night, as the Captain said it would be better to stand by in case of emergency. Next evening while we were at dinner the signal was blown again and the ship altered her course. Before we got on deck the gun was fired at a periscope on our port quarter, at a range of 3,750 yards. The shell exploded when it struck the water where the submarine was supposed to be and pieces of shrapnel ricocheted in every direction. I do not know whether the periscope was hit or not, but the enemy craft did not appear again.

"I heard afterwards from the Captain that three submarines were near the ship on the previous day, and that two steamships had been sunk by them.

"The final shock to the nerves occurred on the day before reaching an Atlantic port," Mr. Wilson said. "A submarine was sighted at noon to the westward, which fortunately proved to belong to the United States Navy."

As already stated in the June number, through fresh regulations and restrictions, I was compelled to visit New York. For reasons only known to the Authorities, sixteen days passed before I obtained my passport.

It was suggested that my business could just as well be done by correspondence, but following the advice of the Principal of that Department, I ultimately obtained the passport just two days before sailing. I here wish to tender my sincere thanks to that gentleman and thank him for his courteous consideration of my application.

I left London on Tuesday for Liverpool with nineteen boxes of live stock. The consignment consisted of 3 Chimpanzees, Pythons, Snakes, Dog-faces, Lemurs, Pheasants, Swans, Parakeets, Grey Parrots, Canaries and Wild Birds, of the value of £500. These were shipped on the s.s. "Baltic," Wednesday, 20th June.

The arrangements for shipping were made with Mr. Cook of the Live Stock Department, White Star Line, who has my best thanks for same.

This was my first visit to the Great American Republic. I looked forward with pleasure to my introduction to New York, and any remarks made here will not, I trust, offend the susceptibility of those of American origin. We left the Mersey on June 21st in company of two other steamers.

The first day out we passed along the Irish Coast. I apportioned the days as follows:—6.30 to 7.30 on deck. Breakfast 8 to 9. From 9 until mid-day, feeding and cleaning Live Stock. Lunch 1 to 2. Final feeding Stock 3 until 4.30. The 3 Chimpanzees were kept on long leads, adjoining one another. Occasionally they were at liberty in the enclosure. They had a most enjoyable time. They ultimately proved a great attraction to those of the crew whose duties took them in or near the enclosure. The Captain and Chief Officer when paying their official visits brought them many tasty bits. "Kitty," the largest female, will long be remembered on the good steamer "Baltic."

On the second day out we had Boat Drill. I was allotted, with others, Boat No. 15. The worthy Doctor gave us instructions in quite a fatherly manner. They were simple. Five blasts and we were to stand by our boats, there to await instructions. He explained that he had passed through the danger zone 53 times. To sleep in our warmest clothes. Carry our valuables on our person, and, above all, remain calm. I must confess I did not carry out all these instructions. I slept attired as usual—part of the night in the bunk, then on the settee, and at times on the floor of Cabin 168. The weather was warm and oppressive.

On Wednesday, June 27th, Sports were carried out—Tug of War, 2nd and 3rd, Turtle Pull, Hop, Skip and Jump, with the other usual games.

On Saturday, June 30th, late in the afternoon I gazed for the first time on the Statue of Liberty which stands at the entrance of New York Harbour. It fully came up to my expectations. At night it sheds its brilliant light across the New York waters—a light that has welcomed and guided many thousands of visitors to New York shores. Directly facing, on the opposite shore, are the skyscrapers of New York City—a truly wonderful collection of buildings. The chief amongst them is the Woolnoth Building, being the highest in the world.

Although the steamer arrived alongside Jetty 60 Saturday night, I remained on duty with the Stock until Monday morning. The losses on the voyage were infinitesimal, being 4 Canaries, 3 Wild Birds and 1 Pheasant. I deeply regretted parting with the 3 Chimpanzees; they had been my

boon companions and fond friends during a voyage lasting just ten days.

On Monday, July 2nd, I delivered the 19 packages at 248, Grand Street, New York, and devoted the afternoon to sightseeing in those wonderful New York streets.

Tuesday, July 3rd.—Taxidrive along Riverside Drive, Fifth Avenue, Broadway, to Central and Bronx Park, also to Woodside. The Riverside Drive is certainly one of the finest in the world. The millionaires' quarter of New York Broadway is the street of the Universe, both by day and night. The illuminations and advertising designs shew up against the skyscrapers until early morning.

CENTRAL PARK.

It was my good fortune to find genial Superintendent W. Snyder at home. One of the best animal men that I have ever met. He certainly has to be congratulated on the condition of his stock. Lions of two years old were of a remarkable size, especially their manes. Their coats were absolutely perfect. Neither in Bristol, Dublin, or elsewhere, have I ever seen such fine Lions. A Double-horned Rhino was Snyder's special favourite. Its skin was soft and pliable, and as smooth as a billiard table. This was due to the animal being rubbed with oil weekly. It stood to attention at order, being well under command. Pair of Hippopotamus, adults, living in open pond, without shelter of any kind; at the commencement of winter they are moved under cover. Condition perfect; female pregnant. They breed yearly. The youngsters are sold to the various Zoological Societies of the United States. Supt. Snyder explained that the gardens were dependent upon their sale of duplicates to provide fresh specimens for their collection. The duplicates were principally the specimens bred in the Park. They were Hippopotamus, Lions, Leopards, Angora Goats, Antelopes and Deer.

A very rare and curious American Bear was shown me in company with two Russian Brown Bears. I deeply regret mislaying the notes taken concerning this Bear; it was one I had never heard of, and it certainly proved an interesting creature.

The Avaries attracted my attention by having banks of sand at the back of each cage. The birds thoroughly enjoyed sand baths. This mode of treatment is worthy of consideration by our various Zoological Societies. I might mention these sand banks were quite two feet high and two feet deep.

I left Supt. Snyder with great regret. I herewith thank him for the pleasant and instructive two hours spent in his free and easy company.

BRONX PARK.

From Central Park to Bronx is quite a long drive. Being pressed for time I decided to visit

the Bird, Monkey and Lion Houses only. I may mention Bronx Park is of enormous extent—to visit every department would occupy at least two days.

BIRD HOUSE.—This proved to be the most remarkable collection of birds that I have ever seen. To enumerate them would be quite beyond my powers of description. The value of the collection would be thousands of pounds. Numbers of them would be new to Great Britain, amongst which were three Mexican Giant Caiques. I decided, after a brief inspection, that these specimens were the rarest—so far as my judgment was concerned—in the collection. This Caique is as large as a Crow, with splendid markings on the head, and a bright yellow tail. The collection of South American birds, more especially the larger specimens, were excellent. The Australian, New Zealand, New Caledonian, Fiji and Honolulu birds were well represented. Amongst which I noted several Kagus, Kiwis, Hornbills, Kakas, Trumpeters, Birds of Paradise, with others too numerous to mention.

I had the extreme pleasure of an introduction to Mr. L. Crandall, an enthusiastic able Curator. Answering the usual enquiries as to state of trade, war conditions as applied to the various Zoological Societies in Great Britain, I mentioned my pleasure at seeing three of the finest birds, new to Great Britain, and challenged the Curator to name them. I did this with a view to discover whether my judgment was correct. I was anxious to know what specimens were considered the rarest in such a collection. To my surprise Crandall suggested the three Giant Caiques. Although plentiful in South-west Mexico, very few had been brought to the United States. None, so far as I can discover, have been brought to Europe. The day they appear on our show benches will be a delightful surprise to several Amateurs here, and I certainly trust to have the pleasure of introducing them to the British Public.

MONKEY HOUSE.—Three Chimpanzees, many African, Indian and South American specimens. Garner's Gorilla died sometime back. There were no Ourang Outangs. The condition of the specimens was all to be desired. Large roomy cages in spotlessly clean condition. There were two varieties of Chimpanzees, one obtained by Professor Garner in the N'Gove district, French Congo, and two from the Conakry district, West Africa. All three were extra fine specimens, exceedingly active, free from blemish or otherwise. I might say in passing that American Societies do not entertain defective specimens of any kind whatsoever.

LION HOUSE.—A lofty, noble imposing structure, well ventilated, this is supposed to be the finest Lion House in America.

This concluded my visit to Bronk Park. We then drove to Woodside to inspect the Menagerie Department of the American Dealer with whom I transact business. It appears that the larger Wild Animals are not allowed to be kept in New York City, therefore the two leading American Dealers have their carnivora some miles outside the City. At Woodside there were 3 Tigers, 5 Lions, 2 Zebras, 1 Zebra Hybrid, 3 Axis Deer, Brown Bear, 1 Gnu, 2 Blessbok, quantity of Waterfowl.

At the other Dealer's depôt, there was a very fine large Chimpanzee, 3 Lions, some Dog-face Monkeys. Both stocks were exceedingly small.

Returning to the City in the afternoon, there now only remained the payment of the taxi. This was the most expensive taxi ride that I ever had—about twelve dollars—£2 10s. in all—for about five hours ride. I might say that cabs are a very expensive item in New York and are considered a luxury.

At the Grand Street shop there were some 500 Doublefronts, Yellownapes, with other Amazons, 3 Mandrills, 50 Dogfaces, 20 Python Snakes, Toucans, small Finches, Clarnicos, 200 Canaries, with a few Bluewings. A large trade is done in seeds and food preparations. There are two establishments in Cortlandt Street; at one I found 50 Marmozets, 3 Scarlet Ibis, 200 Bluewings, 300 Cuban, Saffron and other Finches, 200 Parrots, quantity of Snakes, Lizards and Ignoras.

The prices ruled high. Quite 50 per cent. more than in this country. The Mexican collector of this establishment had just returned with a varied consignment. In conversation he gave me many interesting details in connection with his trip. Respecting the Scarlet Ibis he stated that the first year they were pure white, the second pinkish red, thirdly, bright red, which they always remain.

CUBAN PARROTS.

The Cuban Parrot Trade is an American Institution. It has been worked on business lines for years. At the present moment there are only three importing firms. The business is conducted on the following lines:—A representative from each firm goes down to the Cuban Mainland, there to await the arrival of the Cuban representative from the Isle of Pines. The Parrots are taken from the nests by Cuban Farmers who bring them in to this one agent who acts for the three firms on the Isle of Pines. The collection was expected to be this season some 3,500 Parrots. These are handed over to the three representatives in Havana, who proceed to Key West, thence by railway to New York, where the birds are equally divided amongst the three firms.

There is no insane competition or ill-feeling amongst these three firms. They recognise that it is to their interest to work together in this particu-

lar trade, and do so accordingly. What an object lesson to English Dealers!

JULY 4th.—INDEPENDENCE DAY.

It was with some feeling of misgiving that I awoke on the morning of Independence Day. I had been informed that New York "went mad" on this auspicious occasion. There were to be fireworks, processions, bands, demonstrations, in the thoroughfares, also outside Public Buildings. I looked in vain for these from 6.30 a.m. until 9.30 a.m., but found none. I certainly discovered some Chinese lanterns, surrounded by cheap flags in many suburban gardens, and if this mode of celebration pleased the Hybrid Population of New York, they were welcome to it.

It was my desire to attend the Tammy Hall Meeting where Col. Theo. Roosevelt had his wordy meeting with Gompers, the Labour Leader of America, but the overflow attendance outside the Hall was quite enough for me.

Here, indeed, was some excitement. At 9.30 a.m. my friend, the American, called to take me to Coney Island, explaining it would be the "one time" and "sight" of my varied life. The glories of Coney Island had been explained to me on the outward voyage. I should find it the one ideal of pleasure, the resort of thousands—in fact, "The Suburban Pleasure Resort of New York." If New Yorkers are proud of Coney Island, again I say, they are welcome to it. A conglomeration of cheap fakes and low down shows. Its patrons were the teeming crossbred peoples of the Tenderlion district of New York and its adjacent States. The Earls Court Exhibition, even in its worst season, was far in advance of Coney, with its erratic buildings.

Alighting from the tramcar at the entrance to this pleasure resort (?) we emerged into a broad thoroughfare containing every variety of games known to the ingenuity of American showmen. It is supposed to be entirely an American show-ground, but I noticed with great amusement that the principal "Throwing and Games of Chance" were run and owned by the intelligent Japanese; they ran the best blocks. Naturally I was on the look out for the Wild Beast Shows. There were none. My guide informed me that a decent Menagerie, or in fact, a genuine show of any kind, would have no patrons. The Coney Islanders could only appreciate the "faked" shows and "The Harmless Necessary Swindles."

In the main thoroughfare we discovered "Hubert's Freak Menagerie and Museum." Here, at last, was an American Menagerie. Entrance 10 cents. The Menagerie consisted of some 20 dilapidated Monkeys, in single cages, few small Alligators, small Russian Bear, with an American Snake Charmer. Such was the Menagerie Department. The Freaks were decidedly good. The Giant and the Dwarf, the Legless and Armless,

with Freaks of all kinds. The one redeeming feature of Coney Island was Staunch's Restaurant. I have the Bill of Fare before me as I write these lines. Without fear of contradiction no English establishment could show such an assortment of dishes. I was informed that any one of the 500 items mentioned could be served at short notice. The serving was excellent. Our waiter wished to exchange confidences. Towards the close of our lunch he made me his confidant—he had been in Leicester Square, London, some years back. Had I ever visited that locality? I resolved to deny the soft impeachment. I explained that at my time of life, Leicester Square would have no pleasures for me. This Restaurant, like many others, had a Dancing Platform in the centre of the Dining Room, and periodically, during a very enjoyable lunch, the "Best of Coney Islanders" gave us the favourite American dances. With paying 7 dollars 50 cents—£1 11s. 3d.—I regretfully left Staunch's Restaurant. It was a good lunch, served in the speedy American style, by an English waiter.

Before returning to town we visited Sheep-head Bay and Brighton Beach. These are favourite bathing resorts. The beaches were crowded with mixed bathers. It was a glorious day. The young people were out in their thousands to enjoy Independence Day, and to every appearance did so. I returned to the Union Square Hotel worn and weary, and only trust that the many thousands out on that day spent an equally enjoyable time; that being so, they had the time of their lives.

Thursday, July 5th, was spent inspecting the retail Bird Stores of New York City. These establishments were models of good order and cleanliness. The prices asked were extraordinary. £20, £30, and even £50, was asked for the ordinary talking Grey Parrots. Canaries also in proportion.

In the evening I paid my first visit to an American Theatre described as follows:—

ZIEGFELD ROOF

Atop the New Amsterdam Theatre.

The Meeting Place of the World.

Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic.

This Theatre under normal conditions with every seat occupied can be emptied in less than three minutes. Look around now, choose the nearest exit to your seat, and in case of disturbance of any kind, to avoid the dangers of Panic, Walk (do not run) to that exit.

Complying with the new Municipal Regulations, no Refreshments will be served after one o'clock. The Ziegfeld Roof will close promptly at one twenty-five; the attention of our patrons is respectfully called to these Rules.

General Stage Director ... Ned Wayburn.

This Theatre is situated atop of The New Amsterdam Theatre. It opens at 10.30 p.m. and closes 1.25 p.m. Quite a large proportion of the stage is in the centre of the Theatre where dancing takes place before and during the frequent intervals of the performance. A coloured orchestra. With the exception of the Charity Bazaar at the Royal Albert Hall, it was the most brilliantly lighted Theatre that I ever visited. The decorations and appointments were extraordinary. The performance excellent. Ned Wayburn is to be congratulated on such a production. It was my night of nights, and for just two hours I lived in another world. Good seats were obtained for 3.50—14/6—each. The Ziegfeld Danse de Folies will ever recall sweet and pleasant memories from me.

Friday, July 6th, was spent in completing business arrangements and wishing adieu to my American friends. The business men seldom come to town on Saturdays, and as I was sailing Monday, Friday was spent in adieus.

Saturday, July 7th, after booking my berth at the White Star Line Office, I paid a visit to the Aquarium, situated at Battery Point. It certainly is The Aquarium of the World. The nearest approach to it, so far as my memory serves me, would be The Tower Aquarium at Blackpool.

Of course, New York has everything in its favour as regards the collection of fish. It is some few days from Bermuda and Key West, where the highly coloured fishes are found. I noticed in the collection Cow Fish from Manos. A very fine Manatee to all appearance in the best possible condition. I was informed by the Attendant that it eat readily of bread, lettuce, with other green stuffs. One Californian Sea Lion. At first I took this to be a Stellars, but was informed that it was the ordinary variety. With the greatest respect to those in authority, I still have my doubts. Specimens of the Red Snapper, Soft-shell Mud Turtle, Green Turtle, with thousands of other fish, which my poor pen could never describe. The great success, from my point of view, that the New York Aquarium has with its specimens is the liberal size of the tanks, the constant supply of salt water, coupled with its all round general arrangements. It is certainly one of the sights of New York.

Sunday, July 8th.—Leaving New York, 9.30 a.m., by the excursion steamer, "Mary Patten," for Long Branch, New Jersey. A very agreeable run down past Highlands, Seabright, to Pleasure Bay, Long Branch. The town itself is some 3 miles away on the sea front, and is reached by tramcar. It is a favourite bathing resort. The "Mary Patten" discharged us at Pleasure Bay Pier. We lunched directly opposite at "The Bridge Water Inn at the "Summer Capitol." This was my first and last American lunch. Here is the menu:—

SHORE DINNER

2 Dollars (8/4).

Crab Flakes. Bridge Water Inn.
 Steamed Clams. Bridge Water Sauce.
 Broiled Bluefish.
 Broiled Maine Lobster.
 Maryland Chicken.
 French Peas. Hashed Browned Potatoes.
 Green Corn Waffles and Maple Syrup.
 Watermelon.
 Creme Mocha Coffee.

This occupied some two hours, and was served by a very smart coloured waiter. He anticipated our every want and requirements, and I place on record here that his serving was excellent. He has my best wishes.

IMPRESSIONS OF NEW YORK.

I have already spoken of its wonderful skyscrapers. The Statue of Liberty, emblematical of Freedom, pointing at the most hybrid cosmopolitan city in the world—New York. Its Tube and Overhead Railways, Trams, with young and old hanging on by their eyelids all round outside. Its water fronts, piers, and wonderful ferries. One ferry in particular if it could only be shewn to the admiring London Bridge crowd going down stream, would cause a complete stoppage of traffic on our Old Bridge by the crowds assembled. The Lightermen of the Port of London would also be interested by the New York waterbourne traffic.

The barges are generally run in couples with the tug between. I counted 32 enormous railway trucks on two barges. This would mean at least 48 English trucks. These are brought fully loaded alongside the various steamers and discharged with wonderful rapidity. Oh! you gentle Lightermen of the Port of London! What would you do with a complete railway train on one of your barges? The river traffic of New York alone is worth a visit. The Officials who attend the arrival of steamers in their respective duties are the essence of politeness. They do their utmost to relieve the weary passenger of all worries. The Longshoremen or Stevedores are as fine a body of men as you could find anywhere. I will not draw any comparison with our English Dockers; I might offend them.

And now I bring my New York visit to a close, with great regret, of nine days well spent. On Monday, July 9th, we embarked on the s.s. "Baltic," leaving the Port at seven p.m. There were some 1,200 American troops with about 200 passengers. One American destroyer escorted us for two days out to sea.

On Thursday, July 12th, we had Regulation Boat Drill. The ship's order was as follows:—

"A general Boat Muster will be held tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock for passengers,

Troops and Crew. All passengers are requested to muster at their boats wearing lifebelts. The usual signal, five blasts on the steamer's whistle, will be given."

Boat Muster is always a very anxious time. No matter what advice and instructions are given, there are always certain passengers who make useless enquiries, and suggest what they consider improved regulations. One gentleman in particular who expressed great disdain for wearing a lifebelt, and who stated that he had no fear of the water was, on our entering the danger zone, found fully dressed, overcoat, lifebelt and pillow, asleep on the stairs leading to the Boat Deck. His courage had evaporated! He was taking no chances! He created a feeling of unrestfulness amongst all the other passengers.

The five blasts came earlier than was expected. They caught me and others unprepared. Still we went in every conceivable kind of costume. Children, women, old men, and young men, was to be the order of entering the boats. What the order would have been with 1,200 young Americans on board I leave my readers to judge. Many of them had never seen the sea before. To add to the varied pleasures of the voyage, the Commanding Officer of the Troops placed fully armed men on sentry all round the rails of the steamer. They expected a submarine on the crest of every wave and were instructed to shoot it. I am pleased to be able to record that they were all disappointed. Not one appeared, for which they were devoutly thankful. The Regiment was certainly very well behaved. They were of a very superior class. I wish these 1,200 men a safe return to their native country. May they come out of the war with very few casualties.

For the next few days we were in the Gulf Stream.

On Wednesday, July 18th, our escort picked us up early in the morning—two first-class American destroyers which accompanied us to Liverpool. We disembarked at the landing stage early Friday morning, arriving at Euston Station 5.30 Friday evening, after 31 of the most strenuous days of my life.

Of Bird Life I saw very little—Seagulls, and a species of diving duck when off the coast of Ireland.

To the wearied and jaded Londoner I recommend a trip to New York and back. It is full of possibilities. You can have all the excitement you want. Besides it might turn out a tragedy.

The arrangements on the good steamer "Baltic" are up-to-date—a very steady ship and an excellent crew.

I left London, Tuesday, 19th June, being the day before Alexandra Rose Day. My wife pinned a bloom in my buttonhole, and during the whole

trip I religiously wore the flower; it caused many remarks whilst travelling, and has borne its 7,000 miles journey well.

On the variability in the nature or temperament of Wild Animals in captivity, with special reference to South African Species.

This very interesting Article was concluded in the May number. Dr. A. K. Haagner writes under date 13th June :—

"Kindly put the following note after the final paragraph :—This article appeared in the S.A. Science Journal for 1916, and was read at the Pretoria Science Congress in 1915."

The thanks of the readers of this Magazine are due to the learned Director for such a very interesting article.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

At the monthly general meeting of the Zoological Society of London held on Wednesday at the offices, Regent's Park, the Earl of Portsmouth in the chair, the report of the Council for June was read. It stated that during that month 168 additions were made to the Menagerie, viz., 54 presented, 54 deposited, 42 received in exchange, and 18 born in the Gardens.

Special attention was directed to a Hensel's Cat from Bahia (*Felis pardinoides*), new to the collection, presented by Mr. W. A. Smithers; to an Eland (*Taurotragus oryx*), born in the Menagerie on June 21; to a Collection of Reptiles, including three Anacondas (*Eunectes murinus*), one Thick-necked Boa (*Epicrates cenchris*), a Cooke's Tree Boa (*Corallus cookii*), from Trinidad; to an Antillean Boa (*Boa diviniiloqua*), from Lominica; to two Black Cribos (*Oxyrhopus clælia*), to three Rat-tailed Snakes (*Lachesis lanceolatus*), from Trinidad; and a Terrific Rattlesnake (*Crotalus terrificus*), from British Guiana.

The number of visitors to the Society's Gardens in June was 93,252, a decrease of 6,074 as compared with that month last year. The total number of visitors from January 1 to June 30 was 3995,424, a decrease of 44,892 compared with the corresponding period in 1916.

The Silver Medal of the Society was presented by the Chairman to Mr. Wilfrid A. Smithers for his many valuable donations to the Menagerie.

The meeting adjourned to August 15.

PELICANS IN ST. JAMES' PARK.

The "Daily Graphic," July 20th, states as follows :—

"A WONDERFUL BIRD IS THE PELICAN!"

If all goes well in the domestic households of the pelicans which are nesting on the rock in St. James's Park lake, London will witness—if the eggs are hatched in due course—a spectacle which is probably unique at any rate in a public thoroughfare.

As far back as 1663 a pelican was shot in Norfolk, and the worthy Sir Thomas Browne mentions that just about this time one of the King's birds at St. James's made good its escape. The birds which are now nesting therefore have a very Royalty ancestry, even if they do not belong to the House of Windsor!

If the eggs are hatched the public ought to see something at any rate of the origin of the well-worn fable that the pelican nourishes her young with her blood. To assist the parent bird to disgorge the contents of its capacious pouch the red nail of the upper mandible comes in contact with the breast, the only foundation for the grotesque imagination of those painters who have figured the bird with blood spurting from its self-inflicted wounds.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S SILVER MEDAL.

The "Daily Graphic" gives the following interesting particulars :—

ZOO SILVER MEDAL.

The silver medal of the Zoological Society, which has been awarded to Mr. W. A. Smithers in recognition of his many valuable donations to the collection, is but rarely bestowed, and it is probable that throughout the long history of this body not more than forty persons have received this honour.

One of the earliest recipients of the medal was Viscount Canning, who was awarded it, with others, for his assistance in the formation of the first collection of Himalayan pheasants in this country. This was in 1859, and a year later Sir George Grey received it in recognition of his numerous donations of South African animals.

Medals have been granted in recent years for the protection of the great skua and the osprey, and for the introduction of the water buck; but one that will be best remembered was that bestowed upon the then superintendent,

the late Mr. Abraham Dee Bartlett, in connection with the rearing of the baby hippopotamus in 1872. This event created as much public sensation almost as the career of the immortal "Sally," which also flourished during the regime of Mr. Bartlett at the Gardens. After a long life the hippo died a few years ago.

HUMMING BIRDS AS HOUSE PETS.

By MRS. EMERSON-CROWELL,
Hayward, California.

One of the most wonderful of nature's works is the "hummers." Its breast covered with iridescent plumage; its wings of gauze hovering hither and thither over the bright blossoms in search of sweets, hidden in the depths of each corolla. When the cup is drained, with a quick dart he is away to other fields of luxury.

I had often wished to companionize them, and was so favoured the spring of 1882. While my son and myself were in a small grove of cypress and gum trees watching birds, we found a nest of the Allen's humming-bird (*Selasphorus alleni*)—the young just about ready to fly. I carried them home in their nest and fed them with moistened sugar. After three or four days I taught them to thrust their long wiry bills into a glass vase filled with syrup made from white sugar; which they ate by a rapid thrusting of their long thread-like, white tongue, similar to the method of a cat drinking milk. Very soon they learned to go to their cage and feed themselves, and they were allowed to fly about the rooms through the day, as screens at the doors and windows secured them from escaping; they did not attempt to get out or fly against the windows, as wild birds generally do.

I soon taught them to come to my call, and feed from my lips, or rest on my brush, while painting. That recalls an amusing incident that happened to one of my pets, being "furiously" hungry, he made a dash at a mass of chrome yellow on my palette, which stuck to his bill, and as I was hurrying to finish, I did not notice the mishap until his plaintive peep and fluttering before my face attracted my attention. Upon relieving the poor little "OMOLINE ORESE" of his superabundance of yellow, he returned his thanks and made a hurried dart after a fly.

I have often seen both making short turns, and not stopping until one or the other had made captive a fly. Often they would perch upon the rounds of my chair, chirping with a squeaky unmusical note, as if to let me know of their presence.

When their food was gone they would poise themselves in the air close to my mouth and thrust

their bills between my lips, then fly to their empty cup, then back to my mouth, repeating it until I answered their demands. Dr. J. G. Cooper, while watching their flight one day, remarked that he never had known of hummers having been taught to gather honey from flowers, and I decided to make the experiment. I took some scarlet geraniums and placing them in a vase on the table, I called the pets, holding out my brush on which they alighted, then placed a drop of syrup in the centre of each blossom, then putting their bills in the drops of sweets, which they sipped greedily trying each flower hovering in the air as we see them out of doors; they did not need a second lesson, nor did they forget their instruction.

When fresh flowers were brought in, there was a gleaming without delay. I noticed that the scarlet geraniums received first attention, and they would perch upon my arm and hover about me with evidently more delight when I wore a scarlet jacket, showing a preference for the bright colours.

After a few weeks, I noticed one of them on a rug where the sun shone, fluttering its wings as if wishing for a bath. I gave it a dish of water; its feet being so small and the dish so slippery it could not stand, I placed a bit of moss in the water and putting the wee one on it, it began to flutter its wings, sending the water in tiny showers and calling its mate to join in the glee. After washing, they perched themselves on the centre bar of the window in the sunshine, dressing their feathers, stretching themselves on their sides and acting as though quite well taught, and all from bird intuition, as they had never known a mother since leaving the parent nest. They were very apt in learning and fond of caresses allowing me to stroke them and turning their heads to one side as if listening to my words.

My pets were three months old, when a friend came to see me, as we sat chatting, the smaller one, and brighter of the two, alighted on her head, and remained until I called it, and as it flew to my lips for sugar, finding none, hastened to its cage, as it was alighting, its companion who was at the cup, gave it a sharp pick on the head which stunned the little fellow, and it dropped to the floor. I picked it up and placed it on the perch by the food, it would not eat, and seemed dazed like, dying on the following day. The remaining one went from room to room, calling most pitifully for its mate, and refused to eat, and after the second day it died. Indeed, I can not tell how much we missed our pets, for every day we had learned something new and strange in their habits and hitherto unknown ways, their happy, chirpy notes, quick flights, sporting with each other, their morning baths and winsome manner were as a golden ray of sunshine to brighten our every day life of cares, and I am just human enough to say I missed my little friends and mourned for them, many and many a summer day.

ELEPHANT FOR SALE.

**Female Indian Elephant, 8 years old. Quiet.
OFFERED A BARGAIN, £200.**

Apply to Box I, Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine,
221, St. George's Street, London, E. 1.

Good Trout Fishing on Kennet, also a Mill Stream, with fish up to 5 lbs.
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HAMLIN'S MENAGERIE MAGAZINE.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Oct 1 1917

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No. 4.—Vol. 3.

AUGUST, 1917.

Price One Shilling.

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Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN

No. 4.—Vol. 3.

LONDON, AUGUST, 1917.

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All letters to be addressed in future:—

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The Editor will be pleased to receive sporting articles and reminiscences, as well as items of news and reports of sport from all parts of the world. If stamped directed envelope be enclosed, the contributions will be returned if unsuitable.

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All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Holland and United States, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor. They will in future receive the Magazine through the Office of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Strand, W.C.

* * * *

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JOHN DANIEL HAMLYN,
Born 5th August, 1858, at Taunton, Somerset.

——
Councillor Borough of Stepney.

——
Vice-Chairman, Stepney Board Guardians, 1917.

——
New Finsbury Park, 1695, Life Governor Boys' Institution.

——
Member of Stepney Military Service Local Tribunal, High Street, Whitechapel.

Dutch Aviculture at the end of the Eighteenth Century.

Translated from Levaillant's "Birds of Africa"
by F. FINN.

The first volume of Levaillant's "Birds of Africa" was published in 1799, in the seventh year of the French Republic; and in a foot-note to his account of the Cinereous Vulture, which he had seen for the first time in the living bird collection of Ameshof, of Amsterdam, he gives the following long and interesting account of aviculture in Holland at this period.

"Holland contains in its small area perhaps more amateurs of curiosities than the rest of Europe put together. Speaking generally, the Dutch all have a pronounced liking for the productions of nature and art; one's hobby is birds, another's shells, a third's flowers, while a fourth goes to great expense in collecting old china; there is nothing, even down to linen, that the Dutch do not collect; everything, to put it shortly, attracts the attention of the connoisseurs of Holland. Menageries are very common in Holland, and natural history cabinets still more so. I do not say anything about those of pictures and fine engravings, because they are sufficiently well known. I come back to the department that interests me most, that of natural history, and I think I am doing a service to all Europe in publishing some particulars concerning citizen Ameshof's menagerie, which has aroused my admiration as much by its general design as by the valuable specimens with which it is enriched.

"In a very large enclosure, surrounded by wire netting, and with a long pond in the middle, can be seen an enormous number of waterfowl of all countries, among which one is surprised to observe some of those splendid Chinese teal with fans on their backs, the beautiful wood duck of Louisiana (Mandarins of Carolinas), the pelican, etc. What surprised me most was the good understanding which prevailed among all these different species, which for the most part, bred there as if at home; and, more than that, different species crossed with each other. This pool alone would afford a naturalist opportunity for a life-time's observation.

"In another wide area, large open aviaries are constructed side by side. Each one of these places contained one bird or more of the same kind. In one of these cages I saw the Chincou (Cinereous Vulture) which we are discussing; in another, some helmeted curassows; in yet another, common curassows; in a fourth, Peruvian curassows. Citizen Ameshof, had not only succeeded in breeding these three kinds of birds;

but he had even crossed the species and obtained hybrids from them, which themselves were fertile. In the same quarter I saw the king vulture, demoiselle cranes, the American crane, and two species of Indian cranes, the flamingo, scarlet ibises, crowned pigeons from the East Indies, the secretary bird, ostriches, male and female, which have laid here, a very fine species of African bustard, the trumpeter, the Chinese peacock-pheasant, etc.

"The extensive garden of this country seat contains here and there small aviaries ten feet square, enclosed with netting; each had a little pool in the middle and a house for the birds to retire into. Here could be seen male and female jaçanás; there, a pair of porphyrias; in short, the rarest and handsomest of birds.

"In a great poultry yard there are poultry of all kinds and of innumerable varieties, produced by the admixture of all birds of the same kind. The pheasantry is also very extensive, and contains all known species of pheasants, with all the hybrids produced by crossing the different kinds, Chinese as well as our own. There can be seen the guan, the white-headed guan, the hoazin, etc. Among the pigeons, which are in immense numbers, I admired eight Nicobars, at least as many Ceylon green ones (probably Indian green wings), and several other very rare East Indian species. In separate cages there were parrots and parrakeets of all kinds. Next came the small birds' aviary. This was built near the house, and in fact was part of it. It was a room which opened on to the hall by a large window through which the birds could be watched and at the same time opened on to a large outside flight. In summer all the small birds are turned into the flight which is planted with shrubs, where several of them breed, though in a climate very unlike their own. In winter the birds are shut up in the room, where there is a stove; and all the large birds go into specially constructed houses suitably heated. The huge expense of this hobby is past calculation, considering that citizen Ameshof spares nothing to improve his collection; and besides the cost of the specimens, the upkeep alone must be very expensive.

"I have spoken of the magnificent aviary belonging to citizen Temminck, treasurer of the East Indian Company. I have seen the most valuable things in this amateur's possession; but he only liked small birds, on which he bestowed so much care that he, too, had succeeded in getting many species to breed; among others, the Cape cardinal (Oryx weaver), the Madagascar weaver, the Java sparrow, the violet-eared wax-bill, the African fire-finch, the cordon bleu, etc. These two fanciers, who, perhaps, have carried to the highest perfection of keeping and breed-

ing birds from the hottest countries in their cold country, have assured me that it was not so much heat one had to provide, as suitable food, to make such birds breed in our climate. And, in general, the Dutch must be given their due in this respect; no nation has brought the art of rearing poultry-yard birds to such perfection; for nowhere else can be seen such a great quantity of poultry of different kinds.

"The Dutch gardens, judged by their produce, are masterpieces; and nevertheless there is not, perhaps, any climate more unfavourable than that of Holland for propagating foreign animals and exotic plants; but its industrious people have been able, with great art, to force nature, so to speak, to be generous to them."

It may be objected that Levaillant was not a very reliable authority, having described in his book several birds which were not African, and given circumstantial accounts of his capture of these in Africa, though in other cases he mentions the bird spoken of was not African. In the case of the vulture mentioned here, he only knew it as one bird imported from China, and said so, though it really does occur in North Africa. "It has been charitably suggested," as Newton says in his "Dictionary of Birds," "that Levaillant's collection of notes having suffered shipwreck, he was induced to supply the latter from his memory, and the former by the nearest approach to his last specimens that he could obtain." This would certainly account for a good mix-up unless a man's memory were extraordinarily good, but Newton thought even this explanation poor, and that it failed in regard to some species Levaillant dealt with; and he says with regard to the "Birds of Africa" that "it is hard to speak patiently of this work."

Nevertheless, whether he was a bit of a quack or not, Levaillant is still quoted as an authority on African birds, as may be seen by anyone who consults Stork and Selater's Birds of South Africa, so that some of his statements at any rate have proved to hold water; nor is there anything one need hesitate to accept in the above account of Dutch aviculture in his day, unless it be that he exaggerates when he talks of "all sorts" of this, that, and the other kind of birds. But even here it must be remembered that a great deal has been learnt about the species of birds since his time, and that with all due allowances, it is pretty obvious that the great Dutch aviculturists at the time of the French Revolution were the equal of any of those at the present day, with the exception of specialists on soft-bills, which birds, it is noticed, do not figure in Levaillant's accounts.

NOTES FROM CALIFORNIA.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ENGLISH SPARROWS IN REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA.

For several years past English sparrows have apparently been gaining ground in Redlands, until last winter and spring there were becoming an alarmingly conspicuous element of what might be termed "the downtown fauna." They have been reported a number of times from the Heights and other outlying parts of the city, but I myself have seen them only in the business district and the thickly settled region immediately environing it. In my yard, a little over two miles from the heart of town, I have never seen an English sparrow during the most constant watch, though a number of the native sparrows are common enough. Downtown it has been otherwise, and an increasing feeling that municipal action was the only way to combat successfully the menace of the increasing numbers of the invading sparrow finally culminated in a resolution of the board of trustees authorizing a war of extermination. This was duly begun on July 19th. The work was placed under the direct supervision of the city marshal, and shooting was the general method employed. Several hunters were engaged in the work at a compensation paid by the city, but dependent upon the number of birds killed. This was at the rate of five cents per head until the "game" proved so scarce or hard to find that it became necessary to raise the bounty to ten cents in order to insure the completion of the work. The higher bounty has been in effect since the 6th of September. Up to the time of writing (the last of November), a total of 4,265 birds have been killed. The catch is apportioned through the respective months as follows:—

July 19 to August 30.....	1,528
September 1 to 30.....	1,841
October 1 to 31.....	862
November	34
Total	4,265

SEA OTTERS NEAR CATALINA ISLAND.

On March 18, 1916, 31 sea otters, two being young ones, were seen to the south of Catalina Island. Although one has occasionally been seen in this locality before, this was the largest number counted at one time.

WILD SWANS ABUNDANT IN CALIFORNIA.

Apparently there was a great increase in the numbers of wild swans (*Olor columbianus*) visiting

this state this past winter, 1916—17. All of the gun clubs in the Suisun district report the presence of swans on the duck ponds. One of the members of the Cygnus Club stated:—

"Before daylight the air was very still and cold. The musical trumpeting of the swans could be plainly heard. As the members of the various clubs wended their way to the blinds for the morning shooting these great birds rose from the ponds where they had been resting and feeding, and circled the marsh, filling the air with their beautiful notes. The wild swan's note is one of the most plaintive and musical of all known birds."

I was on the marsh the same morning and should judge there were several hundred birds in small flocks circling in the air.

A CALIFORNIAN CONDOR.

A fine specimen of the Californian Condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) was recently captured near Monterey, California, and is now in the Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. This bird has become decidedly rare, chiefly from feeding upon poisoned carcasses put out by the stockmen to wild animals. It is the second largest bird that flies, being only surpassed by the Condor of Central America. The wing expansion of an adult bird reaches from 10½ feet to 11 feet. It is a magnificent bird on the wing, as seen launching from its sleeping place—some inaccessible mountain craig, just as the sun's first rays illumine the mountain top. It is an early feeder, and swoops into the valleys ere darkness has quite retreated, but as the light increases his wing coverts tipped with white and the under wing plumage flash into view as he swings in ever widening circles overhead, ever anon slanting into a lower plane as he searches for his prey.

CLIPPINGS from an AMERICAN GAME BREEDER'S CIRCULAR LETTER.

Member of American Game Breeders Society and The Game Guild, New York, N.Y.

The breeding and keeping of fancy birds, etc., is an expensive game and if you haven't sufficient means to stand the gaff let it alone.

The class of stuff we handle is not suitable for the fellow with only the widow's mite, nor for a fellow with a family like the Patriarch Jacob for as has been well said of such, they have more

"posterity than prosperity." We cater to the sportsman who has money and is able to pay good prices for good stuff. We are not cheap, so if looking for cheap prices duck us.

Don't believe the rot you see about five hundred per cent. profit in pheasant rearing; they eat and they die. Twenty per cent. profit our experience.

We do not guarantee safe delivery unless an extra charge is made, which is mutually agreed on before shipment.

We advise all persons interested in birds, mammals, etc., to purchase "Pets, Their History and Care" by Lee S. Crandall, Assistant Curator Bronx Zoo. For sale by Henry Holt and Co., New York.

To keep in touch subscribe to The Game Breeder, 150 Nassau St., New York, \$1.00 per annum. Also become a member of The American Game Protective Association, Woolworth Building, New York, \$1.00 per annum.

READ CAREFULLY! This business is our "hobby" and not our livelihood. Unless so stated, anything sold is warranted pure bred, good health and plumage, free from scaly leg. After you receive anything bought of us, unless positively stated not pure bred, you can keep for 48 hours and examine. If you don't want, feed and water, prepay express and return. When received we at once refund your money. We ask no questions or explanations. We don't care what your reasons are; whether too high, not pretty, or what not. You don't have to give any, just fire it back, and you will have no correspondence over the matter. We want you satisfied that you are receiving a square deal.

SIXTEEN NEW GAME REFUGES FOR CALIFORNIA.

Through a measure proposed by the Fish and Game Commission passed by the 1917 Legislature, California now leads all the states of the Union in the number and acreage of its game refuges. It is becoming more and more apparent that one of the best means of conserving game is to establish game sanctuaries, where predatory animals are destroyed and other wild life is allowed to breed unmolested. Game increases rapidly in such sanctuaries and the increase spreads out to neighbouring territory where it furnishes food and sport to all who seek it.

With the co-operation of the United States Forest Service, sixteen areas in the Sierras and

Coast Range have been selected and recommended as refuges. With the new refuges and those which have already been set aside, in addition to the several National Parks, California will have a series of sanctuaries extending from the northern boundary to the Mexican line and covering in all, 2,639,9250 acres.

The locations of the refuges have been chosen with reference to the various kinds of game to be found, where both summer and winter range is provided and where administration will be easy. Doubtless, some hunters will be inconvenienced by the establishment of these ranges in localities where they have been accustomed to hunt, but most of them realise the necessity for such conservation measures and will gladly seek other hunting grounds. The following list gives the location and area of each of the proposed refuges :—

	Acres.
San Diego County, in vicinity of Laguna Mountain	51,840
Riverside County, in vicinity of Sheep Mountain	69,120
Ventura County, near Headwaters, Sespe River	125,440
Santa Barbara County, near Upper Sisquoc River	39,680
Tulare and Kern County, where Kern River crosses Co. Line	37,600
Fresno County, near forks of Kings River	33,400
Amador County, in vicinity of Panther Creek	57,600
El Dorado County, near headwaters, American River	64,000
Plumas County, near headwaters, Feather River	31,000
Tehama County, in vicinity of Mill Creek	34,400
Lassen County, on northwest side Eagle Lake	47,580
Modoc County, in vicinity of Pine Creek	47,560
Modoc County, in vicinity of Mowitz Butte	57,000
Shasta County, near north side of County between McCloud and Sacramento Rivers	69,000
Siskiyou County, on north side Klamath River	8,960
Mendocino and Lake County, near Hull Mountain	37,000
Total Number of Acres	811,180

CALIFORNIA FISH AND
GAME COMMISSION.

ORDER TO KILL WILD BIRDS.

The Board of Agriculture have made an order authorising in England and Wales the killing on and from to-day until the next close season of certain migratory wild birds, with a view to increasing the food supply of the country. The birds to which the order applies are :—

Curlew, Knot, Whimbrel, Golden Plover, Red Shank, Godwit, Snipe, Woodcock, Teal, Widgeon, Mallard, Shoveler, Pochard, Pintail, Brent Goose, Barnacle Goose, Pink-footed Goose, White-fronted Goose, Grey-leg Goose.

The order does not authorise persons to kill such birds in contravention of their tenancy agreements, or on land or water on which they are not entitled to kill the birds, nor does it exempt any person from the provisions of the Gun License Act, 1870.

SPORT IN SASKATCHEWAN.

PROLIFIC SOURCE OF WEALTH.

The great value of the fur-bearing animals of Saskatchewan is just commencing to be realised. When mention is made of the resources of the province the lands, waterways, mines and forests are suggested, but the wild life, which has been producing wealth with unremitting regularity for many years is rarely mentioned. If it were possible to secure accurate returns showing the value of the game and fur-bearing animals thus far taken the figures would exceed those derived from any other of the natural resources of the province. There are no means of recording the thousands of these animals that are trapped and shipped by residents who are not required to make returns. Neither is there any way of ascertaining the large number of game birds killed annually by the army of sportsmen who open up a fusilade on the 15th day of September of each year and continue the attack until the last day of the open season. Figures are available of the furs purchased by only 141 licensed dealers during the year ended June 30, but these by no means approach the actual number of animals taken. These figures are :—Mink, 9,696; marten, 1,938; otter, 455; skunk, 4,842; muskrat, 925,898; beaver, 1,848; silver foxes, 152; cross foxes, 7,819; lynx, 5,278; coyote, 13,355; wolverine, 86; badger, 423; weasel, 21,889; bears, 1,148; miscellaneous skins, 146; red foxes, 7,819.

BREEDING BIRDS.

Results during 1916 in the Bronx Zoological Park,
New York.

By LEE S. CRANDALL,
Assistant Curator of Birds.

Climatic conditions during the spring and summer of 1916 were decidedly adverse to the successful rearing of birds in captivity, and throughout the Eastern states, at least, unsatisfactory results have been general. The collections in the Zoological Park were not exempt, and a rather depressing list of disappointments is no more balanced by the few successes. Severe snow storms and continuous low temperatures during February and March, followed by interminable cold rains, were enough to discourage even the most persistent of prospective avian parents.

The devotedness of the male emu to his offspring of 1915, caused him to ignore his mate entirely this year, until after the breeding season had passed. As the normal laying time approached, and the birds gave no indications of mating, we realized the situation, and separated the too-fond parent from the cumbrous chick. Both birds, however, strenuously objected, and when the male finally became reconciled to the change, there was no hope of breeding.

The seasonal balance of the cereopsis geese, which year after year have bred regularly, was disturbed by the inclement weather, so that almost as soon as they were placed in their breeding quarters, the birds fell into a heavy molt. This, of course, precluded all possibility of nesting.

Roseate spoonbills, black-headed ibises and snowy egrets, all succeeded in hatching young in the Flying Cage heronry, but in each case the chicks mysteriously disappeared. It is evident that we never shall be able to achieve any satisfactory degree of success with these birds under the present conditions, and we hope that some means may be found for providing a breeding cage in which a few mated pairs may be segregated. There is no reason to doubt that we should then be able to breed many of the birds of this interesting group.

The necessary alterations of the Wild-Fowl Pond, which has now been placed in excellent condition, naturally prevented any breeding among the waterfowl quartered there. We were fortunate, however, in being able to preserve the bulk of this collection in excellent condition through more than a year of vicissitudes. We

expect next season to resume our work in the propagation of these birds.

Because of their value as game birds, the many species of wild pigeons have received more or less attention from propagators. We are particularly glad, therefore, to be able to add to the list of these birds that have been bred in captivity in this country, the picazuro pigeon, (*Columba picazuro*). This is a fine, large species, found in southern South America, and as it is indifferent to the cold, it might be introduced with success in northern countries.

Our breeding pair came to us from Brazil in January, 1910, and since that time they have been kept in one of the runs at the Pheasant Aviary, living out of doors throughout the year. For six years, they gave no evidence of a desire to nest, although facilities were always provided. This spring, however, they appeared to have become thoroughly reconciled to captivity, and after several futile attempts succeeded in hatching and rearing a young bird. They are now again engaged in incubation. But one egg has been laid in each case, and it is probable that this is the normal clutch with this species, as it is with most of the larger pigeons.

A pair of engagingly time red-billed pigeons (*C. flavirostris*), from Mexico, are nesting, and, like the picazueros, have but a single egg. These birds are favourite pets of the Mexicans, and the squabs often are taken from the nest and reared by hand. Such birds retain their lack of fear, even when adult, and if a true pair can be obtained, will breed freely.

The mourning doves, that have absorbed a good share of our attention, have reared more than twenty youngsters. Several of these birds killed themselves by dashing about their cages when alarmed by an escaped ring-tailed "cat," but enough remain to provide a good stock of breeders for next year. A pair of adults is now at liberty in the Park, the male having been free for more than a year.

In 1914, a pair of laughing gulls hatched two young ones in the Flying Cage, and in spite of the ever-ready maws of pelicans and herons, succeeded in rearing one of them. The following year, two pairs made the attempt, but in spite of a hedge of branches which was placed around them, all of the young disappeared. Early this spring, large stones were arranged to form tunnels in which each pair could find seclusion. The pile was then surrounded by a circle of heavy wire netting, six feet high and eight feet in diameter. Numerous small apertures were cut at the bottom, large enough to admit the gulls, but excluding everything larger.

The birds did not enter the sanctuary at first, although they evidently desired to do so. It

was then noticed that the entrance holes were of such a height that it was necessary for the gulls to lower their heads in order to pass through. As this is an act which many wild birds consistently refuse to perform, two inches were clipped from the top of each space, and next morning the gulls were inside.

Three pairs immediately selected sites and soon were incubating their eggs. Each pair safely hatched a single youngster and all were doing well, when one was killed by a large rat. This depredator received swift justice, and the remaining two young birds were safely reared.

We have reared a number of golden pheasants, several bob-whites and also at least one scaled quail, with several more still in the bumble-bee stage. The last species may have been bred previously, but no record of this event has come to the writer's notice.

Last year, while removing the birds from the Flying Cage, we found two large white eggs in a small cavity in the top of a ten-foot stump. They evidently were those of curassows, and this spring we selected the only true pair that had been in the cage the year before, and withheld the others. A close watch soon disclosed the female sitting in the cavity, and after a short wait, her two white eggs were removed and placed under a bantam hen, since young birds of that character could not survive in the midst of such a crowd of doubtful characters as is found in the Flying Cage. Unfortunately, however, the eggs proved infertile, as was the case with a second pair which appeared shortly afterward. This species, the banded curassow (*Crax fasciolata*), appears never to have been bred in captivity, and it is disappointing to have been so near success without achieving it.

THE OVAL ANT FROG.

By RICHARD DECKERT,

Department of Reptiles, Bronx Zoological Park,
New York.

The Reptile House in the Zoological Park harbors many interesting creatures, especially among the amphibians, which the average visitor scarcely honors with a casual glance, or, owing to their burrowing and nocturnal habits, does not see at all.

All of these creatures are insectivorous, and many, like the common toad, are of great use to man. A little enlightenment, therefore, regarding their modes of life and their appearance should be desirable, if it were only to serve the purpose of doing away with age-long superstition and

prejudice against these harmless members of the animal kingdom.

Every one with a mental picture of the outline of a frog expects when such a creature is mentioned to behold an animal with short, squat body, long limbs, large, wide head and proportionately large eyes. The Ant Frogs, however, are quite different in structure. The body is large and oval, the legs are short in proportion, and the head is very small, with a sharply-pointed snout, small mouth and tiny, bead-like eyes.

These characteristics in frogs always denote nocturnal, burrowing and ant-eating habits. The mouth, instead of possessing the regular dentition along the edges of the upper jaw as in true frogs, has several curved, transverse ridges on the palate, which are faintly serrated, but do not bear teeth. This peculiar structure is usually associated with a diet of ants.

The habitat of these frogs, which are also called narrow-mouth frogs, is southern North America, Mexico, Central and South America, southern Asia and many of the islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, Australia and Africa. The three known North American species inhabit most of the states south of Virginia. They are dull of colour, usually some shade of grey or brown.

The Oval Ant Frog (*Engystoma ovale*) is a native of South America, the specimens in the Reptile House having been collected on the Island of Trinidad, off the coast of Venezuela. They are small, the adult frog attaining a length of but one and one-eighth inches. Over the neck region there is a distinct transverse fold of skin, giving a turtle-like appearance. The color is leaden grey, with minute black specks on all the upper surfaces, while the abdomen bears a pattern of large and small bright yellow spots of irregular shape, interspaced with black. On the inner side of the thigh there is a broad orange or vermillion band, from groin to knee; concealed except when the frog is in motion.

During the day the specimens exhibited in our Reptile House conceal themselves under pieces of bark, but after dark they come forth and prowl around their cage in search of food. This is procured for them in the following manner: Small pieces of wet bread or raw beef are deposited in corners known to be infested with black ants, and are left there until they are covered with those insects. The ant-covered bread or meat is then placed in the vivarium with the frogs which soon emerge from their hiding places, and slowly crawling, instead of hopping like ordinary frogs, approach the "bait," when the feast of ants begins. An almost incredible number of ants can be assimilated by one of these tiny frogs. Small flies, which I had tried to feed to them in the beginning of their captivity were not eaten, the frogs taking no notice of them, and thus it seems that their diet consists exclusively of ants.

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT I thank the various writers for their complimentary letters on "My Trip to New York."

THAT I have just received a letter from The Northern Cape stating Ice Bears are very scarce this season, but some few foxes have been caught. The prices will doubtless amuse certain amateurs. I was fortunate in disposing of my last consignment to Belle Vue, Manchester. The so-called Amateur Fox Fanciers of Great Britain do not understand, neither have they the enterprise to open out Fox Farming. They should visit Newfoundland where rapid fortunes are being made in the fox breeding and skin industry.

10 Blue Foxes, each Kr. 250 = £15 . 10 . 0

10 White Foxes, each Kr. 150 = £9 . 10 . 0

5 Silver Foxes, each Kr. 1,500 = £91 . 0 . 0

These are the figures sent me from The North Cape.

THAT in a recent number of the "Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum" (vol. 53, pp. 435-443), published in June last, Mr. Oliver P. Hay has described, with figures, the fossil skull of a horse from the Pleistocene of Yukon territory. It was found by Mr. John M. Morrison while mining in the Klondyke region on Gold Run Creek, about thirty miles south-east of Dawson, and was unearthed at a depth of 32ft. below the surface. After penetrating 18ft. to 20ft. of "muck," the miner reached 12ft. of fine gravel, then 4ft. to 6ft. of coarse gravel, which carries gold, and immediately below this on the bedrock lay the skull. The deposit in which it was buried was frozen, and may have been in this condition, says Mr. Hay, for thousands of years.

The skull, which is that of a mare about 12 years old, is described as practically complete, having the lower jaw with it, which is unusual, but the extreme tips of the nasals are broken off, most of the vomer and terminal bones are gone, and a little bone here and there is missing. It is regarded as belonging to a small and broad-skulled race, with unusually broad teeth, their enamel little plicated, and with unusually long protocones. On comparison with two adult skulls of the domestic horse it was found that the brain case was much larger and the angle of the lower jaw smaller. These and other comparative details are discussed at some length by Mr. Hay, and three excellent plates are given on a sufficiently large scale showing

the skull with lower jaw in profile, the upper and under surfaces, and the teeth in both jaws. This ancient Yukon horse has been named by its describer *Equus lambei* in honour of Mr. Lawrence M. Lambe, the eminent palaeontologist of the Geological Survey of Canada.

THAT a lady entomologist has been placed in charge of the beautiful Insect House at Regent's Park, which was presented sometime ago to the authorities by Sir James Caird, of Dundee.

Already considerable improvements have been effected in what was at one time one of the least attractive departments of the gardens, and at the moment some really remarkable exhibits are one view.

The most interesting, perhaps, are the two Golden Tortoise beetles from India, which resemble nothing so much as a pair of sleeve-links fashioned from that metal, and which, owing to their refulgent exterior, are doubtless used in that country for personal adornment, in just the same way as the fireflies from time immemorial. A large vivarium has also been set apart for the display of the life history of the silkworm, for the special benefit, of course, of the members of the rising generation!

THAT a collection of snakes has just been received by the Zoological Society, Regent's Park. It includes three Anacondas (*Eunectes murinus*), the thick-necked boa (*Epicrates cenchris*), a Cooke's tree boa (*Corallus cookii*) from Trinidad, an Antillean boa (*Boa diviniiloqua*) from Dominica, two black cribos (*Oxyrhopus clalia*), three rat-tailed snakes (*Lachesis lanceolatus*) from Trinidad, and a terrific rattlesnake (*Crotalus terrificus*) from British Guiana, deposited on June 21.

THAT one of the most remarkable incidents of the severest thunderstorm which raged over part of London in June last was the electrocuting of a bear in the Zoological Gardens.

The bear was gripping the bars of its cage when a flash of lightning electrified the bars and killed the bear.

THAT there have been a few arrivals and I am carrying on business as usual.

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Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN

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The Editor will be pleased to receive sporting articles and reminiscences, as well as items of news and reports of sport from all parts of the world. If stamped directed envelope be enclosed, the contributions will be returned if unsuitable.

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* * * *

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HOW I BECAME A NATURALIST.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

Whilst preparing the material for this interesting article, I came across the following Press Notice from "The Era," January 20th, 1906:—

"The place looked innocent enough from the outside. Harmless little feathered songsters could be seen, and their chirpings were distinct enough, even though a window separated them from the listener on the pavement. But inside—pandemonium! It seemed as if the parrots and cockatoos had divided themselves into two political parties, and had decided to screech one another out of hearing. This parrot Parliament allowed small peace of mind to the web-footed frogs who lay in tanks underneath the cages of the birds, while the look of fear on the face of the trembling fox in the wire net-worked box was surely well accounted for. No doubt the bark of a hound would be like unto sweet music in the ears of Reynard compared with the ear-splitting nagging of the parrots and cockatoos.

"English foxes are surely not pets, Mr. Hamlyn?"

"Oh, we get them for hunting purposes," replied the naturalist. We turned our gaze to a part of the floor which was covered with tortoises, occasionally languidly stretching out their arms and heads from beneath their ornamental carapace. "I have a thousand of them," said Mr. Hamlyn, "and they sell at from 1s. each to £5 each."

Passing the aviary, which contained the romantic little green lovebirds from Madagascar, we went on to make the acquaintance of South African meercats, cassowaries from New Guinea, a large tortoise weighing 35lb., which came from 200 miles inland from Port Elizabeth, and jackals, who treated you to sly, suspicious glances. Beautiful-plumaged pheasants,

pigeons, and partridges from India, Africa, and Australia, claimed one's attention a little further on; while, next door to them little South African rock rabbits rushed bashfully back into the inner recesses of their residence immediately you proffered the hand of friendship. A few steps further on a majestic eagle, who paced up and down his cage with lordly dignity, threw upon you the keenness of his gaze, his example being followed to a lesser extent by some African springbuck and a herd of duikerbuck.

"The greatest novelty in my latest collection," remarked Mr. Hamlyn, "is these sixty penguins, from Penguin Island. Never has such a large number been imported before. The bird over there, with the long legs and delicate fawn-grey plumage, is an African crane, and those others are black and white-necked swans and African wild ducks. I ought to tell you that my Polar bears, lions, and hyænas were sold before I left South Africa."

Perhaps the most interesting apartment in Mr. Hamlyn's establishment is that which contains the monkeys and baboons—of the latter he has fifty South and West African specimens armadilloes, mongooses, civet cats, Java apes, bishop monkeys from West Africa, Indian monkeys, African black crows, antelopes, frogs, snakes, and other lively creatures who would not make very pleasant bedfellows.

And now something about the man whose name is known practically all over the world as a collector and importer of wild animals, birds, reptiles, etc. Mr. John D. Hamlyn was born in Taunton, Somerset, in 1859, the first few years of his business career being spent in London as a shipping clerk. During his nine years' connection with the London Docks, he speculated in foreign birds and small pet animals, which he might see on any of the numerous steamers he had to attend to in the course of his duties. His first purchase was an Indian monkey, for which he paid ten shillings, and which he sold for twenty-five. After six months' working on his own account in this way, he was offered an engagement by the late celebrated naturalist, Mr. Charles Jamrach, and purchased specimens for that gentleman for some six months. On leaving Mr. Jamrach, he started in business for himself, at 63, Upper East Smithfield, and since then he has never left the neighbourhood, his present premises at 221, St. George Street, London Docks, East, being but a hundred yards from the old house.

"The business in those days," said Mr. Hamlyn, "was totally different from what it is now. London was then the centre of the bird and animal world, and all the Continental dealers, menageries, and zoological gardens were

supplied from the English Metropolis. The daily and weekly arrivals of birds and animals ran into many thousands of pounds. Now the trade has entirely drifted to the Continent, to French and German hands, the seafaring men of these countries taking up the business with great vigour and enterprise, and it is impossible for us to enter into competition with them in their own ports."

In the year 1889 Mr. Hamlyn received his first big contract, which was to supply 1,000 monkeys to Brooks' Monkey Show, at the Alexandra Palace. Many were the congratulatory messages he received in connection with that wonderful exhibition. When Messrs. Barnum and Bailey visited London during the same year, Mr. Hamlyn was called upon to assist in their animal show, and during the years 1890 to 1898 he was kept busy transshipping and moving various shows belonging to Messrs. Bostock and Wombwell and Mr. Carl Hagenbeck, the well-known Hamburg dealer. All this while Mr. Hamlyn's own business was increasing by leaps and bounds, and his consignments took him frequently to Antwerp, Hamburg, and Rotterdam. In 1897 he was again approached by Messrs. Brooks to perform for them a service similar to that he undertook before, and he did so to their entire satisfaction. In 1900 to 1904 he was kept employed by the various laboratories, hospitals, and, latterly, by the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis, supplying them with specimens for their work. In 1904, too, he visited the Belgian and the French Congo, at the request of Dr. Steegman, for the purpose of procuring chimpanzees for the Royal Commission.

He left England in March, 1904, and visited numerous places in the Belgian Congo, and, from thence travelling to the French Congo seaboard, stopping at such places as Loango, Mayamba, and finally settling down at Settecama for a couple of months' stay. There he found the gorilla, the chimpanzee, and the mandrill in abundance, and he returned home in the following September with a very fine collection. The ensuing year saw him again in the French Congo, in quest of gorillas and chimpanzees, and this trip proved one of the most successful ever made, for it resulted in twenty-five chimpanzees being obtained, and three gorillas, the largest number ever got together at any one time. His collection also included the celebrated lady gorilla, Miss Crowther, which was eventually sold to the New York Zoological Gardens. The number of boxes of animals secured on this particular journey totalled 120. "I would like to say," resumed Mr. Hamlyn, "that the collection of gorillas and chimpanzees is a very risky and dangerous undertaking—not so risky and dangerous in the manner of obtaining the animals, but in the manner of

landing and shipping the stock from the perilous surf, which is always found on this coast."

"In September of last year I left for Cape Town, and, after traversing the surrounding neighbourhood, I betook myself to Port Elizabeth and Graaf Reinet, and from the latter point twenty miles inland to a small village, where I found the best part of the specimens just brought home. Although with the consignment just arrived none of the larger antelopes has been brought, I have already obtained nine gnus, four koodoos, and two pairs of bouthobok antelopes, the latter of which have not been seen in Britain for a quarter of a century. The antelopes and birds of South Africa I found were fully protected, and it was only with the greatest amount of trouble that I could obtain permission to procure the specimens I particularly desired. When I return to Africa, as I shall do shortly, I shall go up country as far as Victoria Falls, where I expect to receive four giraffes and various other antelopes. I have been furnished with the necessary permits to secure these animals."

(To be continued.)

THE PELICAN ROOKERIES AT PYRAMID LAKE.

Pyramid Lake is a mountain lake in the State of Nevada, close to the border line of California. Some fifty miles in length, and of breadth varying from 5 to 12 miles. Its depth is profound, being considered "bottomless" by the Indians and early settlers. It is, in fact, a massive catchment basin receiving the waters from its famous rival, Lake Tahoe, which enter at the southern extremity. There being no outflow, the waters of the lake are somewhat stale, but potable. The area of the surface is broken by groups of rocks rising in fantastic forms above the water and varying from an elevation of 2 feet to 250 feet. These rocks constitute the sites for the rookeries, upon which the pelicans congregate in great numbers. From a distance, these solid phalanxes of birds look like great snow banks, reflecting in brilliant contrast in the deep sapphire blue of the lake. Gulls, several species, also munes and cormorants, are tenants-in-part of the rookeries. The pelicans are the dominant residents, and under Government protection and abundant food supply are firmly established. The principal fish supply is suckers and chub; trout are also found in the lake, but scarcely enter into the dietary of the pelicans. Dr. Barton Evermann visited the Islands in June, 1917, to study the birds and secure a group col-

lection to be mounted in the display series in the world-famous collection for the Academy of Sciences Museum, in the Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

The rookeries are essentially denuded of vegetation, but provide abundant "nooks and crannies" which are specially selected by the gulls and cormorants as nesting places. The pelicans select the shelving terraces which are often rough-surfaced with disintegrating rocks. Here the eggs, rarely exceeding two in number, are laid, and the young raised. The newly-hatched pelican is an uncanny and grotesque looking entity, darkish in colour, suggesting a rubber-doll that has been misshaped by rough usage, its movements are constant, wing-arms, illshaped limbs, and huge head, with beak and pouch adding to its grotesque contour, and these latter seem to anchor their unfortunate owner as it vainly tries to "sit up." Thus the chick with its hard rock bed, exposed to a baking sun, which seems hot enough to frizzle it, "muddles thru" until kindly Nature in a few weeks clothes it with a dense harsh down coat that fits like a sweater, and gives the bird a still more artificial "make-up" appearance. When able to waddle from the immediate nest-site, the young pelicans consort in flocks, herd together as closely as sheep on a pack-run. These combined sets from a distance appear as a mass of sea spume moving a top of restless waves; closer approach the mass takes shape and the chicks are seen jostling and crowding forcibly—the central ones apparently being trampled upon as well as suffocated. The outer members, each with beak half open, and the pouch sucking in and out to get air like an asthmatic's chest in a spasm, keep ever crowding towards the centre, the hot wells, the sun-baked air and a temperature of 105 in shade, constitutes a strange contradiction of the value of cubic space in nursery wards—but they manage to survive and very few dead chicks are found. Dr. Evermann secured a series of motion pictures, and undoubtedly the most unique as well as valuable films from a scientific view point is that illustrating feeding the young.

The mother alights near the chicks (those in the picture about size of 3 or 4 weeks old squab), the youngster waddles closer and commences picking at the feet of the mother, evidently with some effect, as the parent moves round or raises one foot after the other. This performance may occupy five or ten minutes finally the mother lowers her body, and placing the beak at a rather acute angle, the mandibles are widely separated, and the chick buries his head and neck up to the shoulders, stands upon tip toes, the rudimentary wings working in a circular manner to keep the beak well "home" in the pouch of the parent. The motions of the little one can be distinctly seen burrowing into the mass of food contained in the pouch and gullet of the mother. It is no gentle

performance, but an energetic and forcible burrowing; the chick sometimes loses its balance and for a moment literally stands upon its head inside the capacious maw. Ever and anon strong gulp-like contractions occur in the pouch, apparently to bring the food nearer to the chick. As the pouch is emptied these movements give place to a series of peristaltic waves, and finally, after perhaps fifteen minutes, the neck and head of the youngster reappear, and the meal is completed. A large family which such feeding necessitates, would certainly be an imposition, hence Dame Nature is considerate, and, as stated the pelican offspring is limited.

The adult birds are expert fishermen, and have evolved the blockade system to a science, for it is no uncommon sight to see about a thousand of them arranged in a huge crescent, at intervals of some three feet apart, in the shallow water as it enters the lake; the in-coming shoals of fish certainly have but a sorry chance of running the pickets. There are probably 10 to 12,000 birds in the rookeries. The adults weigh about 18lbs. each, and it is estimated each bird consumes a minimum of 2lbs of fish daily.

On the larger rock islands numerous rattlesnakes are to be found, which prey upon the young birds or possibly subsist upon the abundant dead fish which are scattered over the rocks apparently ejected from some over gorged maw. It is a curious fact that the pelicans do not consume the swim or bladder of the fish, hence numbers of these bladders, many inflated, are lying around the nest sites. Just how the bird dissects out this organ has not yet been decided. There is a notable absence of guano on the rookeries.

It is not likely that the food problem on the Pacific coast will become so urgent as to necessitate a claim upon the fish products of Pyramid Lake, hence the pelicans are likely to remain undisturbed by outside strife, and we certainly trust that this unique nature group may long remain—silent witnesses in the reciprocity of balanced life problems which man, the higher up, has as yet but imperfectly solved.

AUDUBON ASSOCIATION
OF THE PACIFIC,
PUBLICITY DEPT.

Dutch Aviculture at the end of the Eighteenth Century.

Translated from Levaillant's "Birds of Africa"
by F. FINN.

The Curator of the Whitechapel Museum
(Fredk. J. Stubbs) writes as follows:—

"While reading Mr. F. Finn's remarks on Levaillant's work, and on the impatient manner in which the late Prof. Alfred Newton challenged the accuracy of this old-time naturalist, I remembered a passage in a far more modern scientific work that can hardly have escaped the eye of Newton, who had a great respect for German ornithology. It appears in the 'Mitteilungen des Ornithol. Verein in Wien,' Vol. 7 (1883), page 16, and a translation of this scrap of scientific German may provide a little amusement for your readers. This well-known bird work used to carry great weight with us, but this is what passed for ornithology in 1883.

"The article (for which Dr. Gustav von Hayek is responsible) is headed 'Jagd mit Zuhilfenahme des elektrischen Lichtes'—that is, 'Hunting by means of the Electric Light'; and it goes on to describe how

'A landowner in Lancashire arranged a hunt with the aid of electric light. In a field he placed a traction engine with a dynamo attached, and a tall pole bearing an electric lamp. At the same time beaters were sent out to arouse the sleeping game; and the birds and animals, heavy with sleep, and alarmed by the bright light, staggered towards it. At the same time many sea birds were attracted, and smashed their skulls against the lamp. The result of the first hunt—or rather massacre—was a bag of 464 Wild Geese, 11 Snipe, 143 Partridges, and other birds, together with several Roe Deer and Red Deer.'

"One likes the sorrowful little aside about the massacre. Apparently the writer did not know Lancashire, and obviously he omitted to look up the geographical distribution of the Roe or the Red Deer in Great Britain. I have heard appalling yarns of Wild Geese from the gunners of the Fylde District, but none of them, even in his most capacious moments, ever bragged in hundreds. Whatever Levaillant wrote, he never came anywhere near this silly fable, and for its parallel we have to go to the German Wireless Reports of to-day. And even these are reticent on the subject of great bags made by gunners in England by the aid of searchlights!"

THE ELEPHANTS OF THE ADDO BUSH.

The Central News correspondent at Port Elizabeth has forwarded the following interesting story:—

"Langtoon, a rogue elephant of extraordinary ferocity, which for years has been looked

upon as the terror of the Addo Bush, the wild country which stretches for miles almost from the outskirts of Port Elizabeth, has met his end. This elephant was stated to be over a hundred years old, and was named Langtoon by the coloured people owing to the shape of his right forefoot which resembled a huge human toe.

"Langtoon was driven from the Addo Bush herd by the other elephants a number of years ago and since then he lived with apparently no other object than to do all the damage he could. Many a farmer has had the work of months ruined in a night by the animal, who could smash miles of fencing between dark and dawn.

"To his ferocity he added great cunning and he seemed to have an almost uncanny sense of the presence of traps or well-armed hunting parties. These he invariably gave a wide berth.

"One of his favourite tricks was to lie in hiding behind a bush by the side of a pathway and dash out at an unsuspecting passer-by.

"Considering the chances of killing people which this method gave him, the number of Langtoon's victims was surprisingly small, but many herdsmen and wood-cutters had almost miraculous escapes.

"One white man is known to have been killed by him. This unfortunate was caught by the huge trunk, dashed against a tree, and then trampled on, with the result that his corpse when found was almost unrecognisable.

"Some days ago Mr Delaporte, manager of an estate in the bush, set a trap, which consisted of a loaded rifle on a fence pole, and the bullet pierced Langtoon in a vital spot. He worked almost unbelievable havoc in his death struggle, smashing a fence and some trees near the trap and ploughing up the ground with his tusks. These were four feet long."

EFFECTS OF CAPTIVITY ON LIONS.

By FREDK. J. STUBBS.

Mr. N. Hollister, the Superintendent of the National Zoological Park at Washington, has just completed an interesting research into the effects of captivity on East African lions. His material consisted of 59 specimens, and these were examined both anatomically and externally, each detail in the wild animal being compared with the same point in park-bred specimens. For example, he

shows that a Nairobi lion (*F. l. massaica*) reared at Washington loses its distinctive pale colour, and becomes as dark as *F. l. nyanzae* from the Victoria Nyanza region.

But more important are the anatomical changes of the skull, and especially those connected with the jaw muscles. The wild lion, having necessarily to kill and afterwards to carry or drag large and powerful animals, is naturally developed enormously in the jaw apparatus. The exact opposite is the case with park-reared specimens, which need but to chew their food; and their skulls, in comparison with the wild animals, are far weaker. Yet park skulls are much wider, and can (Mr. Hollister remarks) be picked out even by a blind-folded person from a series of wild skulls. As might be expected, the brain in the wild lion is considerably larger than it is in the zoo animal.

The late F. C. Selous first drew attention to the fact that captivity increased the growth of the mane and the elbow tufts in lions, and described a specimen in the London Zoo about 30 years ago which had a mane far finer than any man had ever seen in a wild lion. Mr. Hollister discusses this change, which is very noticeable in the animals kept at Washington.

In wild specimens the elbow tufts are 60 up to 80 millimeters in length, while they reach 200 millimetres in the captive animals; and the mane also is correspondingly full and long. The eye also changes from the fiery golden of the wild animal to the deep brown seen in captive lions.

The Birds of Paradise on Little Tobago Island, West Indies.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

In conversation with Sir William Ingram the other day, he gave me most interesting particulars respecting the Greater Birds of Paradise on Little Tobago Island, West Indies.

It will be within the recollection of my readers that a very fine collection of birds, including a large number of the Greater Paradise, were brought over by the Collector Frost.

The Greater Paradise were caught young, and unfortunately the majority turned out males.

Some few were distributed in Great Britain, the remainder being sent to an island specially purchased for the rearing and breeding of the Birds of Paradise. This was Little Tobago Island, situated two miles from the mainland.

It is some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad. The Island is in charge of a coloured keeper and boy. The keeper's principal duties are to destroy the various birds of prey which fly over from the mainland, hoping to devour the Birds of Paradise. The loss, however, has been very small indeed. It is Sir William's ambition and wish that this Island should be a Paradise Bird Sanctuary. The landing on the Island is prohibited, but permission to visit the birds can be obtained from the Agent on the mainland.

The Humming Birds, with a great variety of soft bills, have already made it their home.

Although only some few females of the Greater Paradise were turned out, they are increasing.

The Keeper is a most intelligent watcher and keen observer. His description of watching daily his beautiful pets is most interesting. The daily battles of the males in the forest trees are exciting. A large number of the males are now in adult plumage, with magnificent tails. One most remarkable thing is that although every endeavour has been made to find the nests and study the eggs not one has ever been found on the Island. The Paradieses keep their secret well. Sir William also informed me that none of his collectors had ever seen the nesting arrangements of Paradise Birds.

Plantains have been planted on the Island, but it is principally forest in which the birds find their food. I trust when this war is ended to pay a visit to Little Tobago, which will be a very great pleasure.

In conclusion, I thank Sir William Ingram for giving me the above facts to place before my numerous readers.

COMMON LONDON BIRDS IN WAR TIME.

By F. FINN, B.A., F.Z.S.

Not so long ago a writer on the birds of London enumerated Woodpeckers and Dabchicks among the common and characteristic species; I have been wondering ever since what he could have been thinking of, for I have never seen Woodpeckers in London, though both the Green and the Great Spotted have occurred there; and, although Dabchicks used to breed regularly in St. James's Park, they were never especially common in London. But as the gentleman aforesaid does not specially mention Starlings and Moorhens, it looks as if these were really what he was

thinking of, for both are and have been for a good many years particularly characteristic birds in the parks of Inner London, though one can hardly believe that he confused them with Woodpeckers and Dabchicks!

Starlings have not been affected at all by the war, as they could, and did, always look after themselves; year by year they have been coming more and more into London to live and breed, and I have seen evidence of their nesting in the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament and in Chancery Lane. I have also found them roosting in the ornamental work below the capital of Nelson's column, and in that under the eaves of the General Post Office. Many Starlings must be non-breeders, for I have seen parties coming into the column while breeding was taking place, but before there were fledged young about to form such assemblies.

A pair that haunt the back of my lodgings at the foot of Primrose Hill were there all through the terrible cold spell of early 1917, and the cock never failed to sing every day; they lived largely on the food that was thrown out for birds till the Order prohibiting this practice, which fortunately for them did not come into force till they could be independent of such supplies.

Other Starlings disappeared almost entirely at this time, and this was practically the only effect of these hard times that I noticed among our regular London birds; there was no evidence of starvation, such as was seen in the country, and though I saw Gulls in a garden at the end of Piccadilly, and hunting over quiet roadways, they had begun ere this winter to hunt overland, attracted, I think, by bits of bread carried upon roofs by Sparrows.

Sparrows themselves do not feel the restriction of artificial food, apparently; but there was, even before the war, a good deal of degeneracy among them, which still continues. It is quite common to see birds apparently with no tails, close inspection of which shows that the tail-quills have all broken off short, being of weak and rotten texture. This I have only noticed of late years, but about a dozen years ago the commonest form of degeneracy was white feathers appearing here and there, which are now rare.

I have only seen one Sparrow in London all white, and this was in Hyde Park, but whether just before the war or since it began, I cannot remember.

If any birds felt the food restrictions, I should expect the common Pigeons of the streets to do so; but they seem to find their living and rear the usual number of young all the same. Some dozens have been caught up and removed from the British Museum precincts, but at St. Paul's there seem

to be the usual number. Outside Westminster Abbey I have seen them returning to the natural life of feeding on the seeds of grass and other weeds on an unmown grass-plot; while it is no new thing for them to frequent the shores of the Thames between bridges at low tide, though what the get there to eat I cannot say. It may be noticed that birds showing a lot of white used to be practically confined to places like the British Museum and St. Paul's, and that these got very dirty, though the delicate-tinted plumage of the typical blue-rocks which form perhaps 20 per cent. of street Pigeons does not soil, showing that it is of better texture, or secretes more of the natural powder in which pigeon plumage abounds. The light birds in wet weather also seem to get more draggled than the blues.

London Wood-pigeons also get very dirty in many instances, and I have seen two or three with an approach to the Fantail type of tail when closed being quite three or four times as broad as it should have been and with a decided transverse arch; in one case the feathers were even ruffled as in fantails. I have also seen a bird with a slight crest at the back of the head (this perhaps, was due to some injury); while several colour-variations have occurred to me.

Some years ago I saw a bird in the Zoo grounds with the bar at the end of the tail silver-grey instead of black. Another time one in Regent's Park with one white feather on the wing, and recently another with not only a small feather but one of the great wing-quills white. On the same day I saw a bird with the white neck-patches much enlarged and joined, covering the whole back of the neck except a small patch of grey in the middle, while some years before I had noticed one with the opposite variation—no patch on the neck at all on one side, and a small one only on the other, although an adult.

Wood-pigeons in London, too, are so much larger than in the country that when I first saw country birds again last winter after a long time with the bulky cockneys, I actually hardly recognised them at first, so light on the wing and small did they appear; but it is quite possible that this increase in size may occur in the individual bird, even though adult, through an easy life, as has been recorded in Wright's "Book of Poultry," with imported Mandarin and Carolina Ducks.

Even allowing for this, however, it is obvious that the Wood-pigeon is showing decided tendencies to such variation as affects domestic birds, under the easy conditions of its life in London at the present day.

(To be continued.)

GENERAL NOTES.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THAT I am grieved to inform my numerous readers of the first loss sustained during the war. By the Atlantic Transport steamer which left the Tilbury Docks, September 3rd, there sailed for New York twenty packages of Live Stock in charge of one of my attendants, Joseph Card. On Saturday, 8th inst., I received to my sorrow the following telegram from my shipping Agent:—

"Outward Canaries, Cranes, general live stock, sank off Ireland. Card safe. Forty crew missing."

The Stock consisted of the following:—

700 Canaries, 700 Budgerigars, 300 British Birds, 17 Upland and Cereopsis Geese, 11 White Swans, 1 Seychelles Tortoise, 2 Naked-throated Bell Birds, 1 Barbary Ape, 1 Anubis, 2 Sphinx, 1 Lapunda, 1 Putty-nose, 5 Mandrills (11 Monkeys in all), with other small stuff of the value of £607.

The Monkeys have my special sympathy. They were all tame, acclimatised pets, in the finest possible condition, certainly deserving a much better fate than drowning at sea. May the sanguinary Huns reap their reward for such senseless slaughter.

On wishing Card good luck and good bye, I asked him to open all possible cages if any accident happened. I had never given such instructions before, but I wished the live stock to have a chance of life if trouble overtook them.

THAT Mr. E. H. Bostock has bought the remaining portion of Sedgwick's Menagerie, including front wagons and many empty wagons, so long on exhibition at the Fair Ground, Sheffield. The wonderful Elephant has gone to Menagerie No. 1.

THAT a charming photograph of Private Tyrwhitt-Drake, Deputy Mayor of Maidstone, riding one of the Llamas in his private zoo, while home on a few days leave, appeared in the "Daily Sketch" recently.

THAT Private Tyrwhitt-Drake has to be congratulated on the birth of two Lion Cubs, which interesting event took place at Cobtree Manor, Maidstone.

THAT the "Manchester City News" gives the following remarkable information:—

"At the foot of Mount Kowang, in North Manchuria, live strange animals called taru-nanban-kau, says a bulletin of the Japan

Society. They are larger than ordinary apes and have very strong, sharp claws, by which they are able to dig spacious caverns on the rocky sides of the hills. They work very hard all spring and summer in storing up sufficient food for the winter, when they close the entrance to their living quarters and pass the time in hibernation. They carry things while standing, after the fashion of human beings. Wrestling and singing are their chief pastimes."

THAT the Scarborough Police could be much better employed, than in the following work:—

"A woman of 74, named Beatrice Greenwood, of Falsgrave Road, Scarborough, was summoned yesterday for having used bread other than for human food.

"It was stated that on a flat roof at Mrs. Greenwood's house a constable saw crows, seagulls, sparrows, and three large rats feeding on a quantity of bread, and he collected two shovelful. Mrs. Greenwood said she had a tender heart for birds and had been feeding them all the winter.

"On account of her state of health she was only fined 5s."

THAT Picturegoers will very shortly have an opportunity of witnessing a screen version of Fielding's famous novel, "Tom Jones."

South Africa intends to go in for film production on a large scale. There is in course of construction on the veldt, within the municipality of Johannesburg, on a spot curiously enough named Killarney, a city which is to be devoted entirely to the making of picture plays.

The colony, when completed, will have an artificial river, a lake of mammoth proportions, native streets, villages, clubs, green rooms, and a large zoo. Mr. Harold Shaw, at one time producer for the London Film Company, will be responsible for all the big productions. I shall look forward with pleasure to these pictures.

THAT the following extraordinary information is given in "Tit-Bits":—

"The most perilous job that anyone can undertake in the jungle is the capture of a full-grown gorilla. It is said that no gorilla has ever been captured alive after he was full grown. He would be a bold man who would attempt such a feat. Even when mortally wounded they show an agility, strength, and ferocity which is astonishing. A famous traveller once stated that it would take 150 men to hold down a gorilla with any degree of safety.

"On the other hand, all other apes are pathetically easy of capture. The usual method is for a trapper to seat himself where he is certain to be observed by these creatures and pretend to drink from a bottle of crude spirits. When he is sure that he has been observed, he leaves the bottle and goes away.

"The moment his back is turned the monkeys rush to appease their curiosity concerning the contents of the bottle. They like the taste of the spirits, and quarrel among themselves for it till the bottle has been emptied. They are soon overcome by the intoxicant, and the trapper gathers them up."

I am sorry for the readers of "Tit-Bits" if they believe such twaddle.

THAT by the Indian Mail arriving September 10th very interesting information was received from our collector who is at present in Batavia. The great American Film Companies are sending out collectors for all and every description of Wild Animals, Birds and Reptiles. One was leaving for San Francisco via Singapore with 9 Tigers, 200 Monkeys, Rhesus, Pigtail and Jews, 15 very large Snakes, while another had Elephants, Tigers, Leopards and Tapirs.

"Business As Usual" is still being carried on by our own collector, who has 6 Tigers, 4 Elephants, Argus Pheasants, 20 Hornbills, Tapirs, with two rare Proboscis Monkeys. These will not arrive here until the end of the war, on account of extraordinary expenses.

THAT just before going to press, our attendant, Joseph Card, returned, and has given the following particulars respecting the torpedoing of the Atlantic Transport steamer off the coast of Ireland last Friday, September 7th.

He was going along to the position on deck where the live stock was kept, about mid-day, and when within only a few yards away, the torpedo struck the steamer just below the compartment, hurling the twenty cages of live stock high into the air with a mighty crash. Some of the debris struck him, throwing him into the sea, where he grabbed a portion of the wreckage to which he clung for over two hours, finally being dragged on board a patrol boat unconscious. Over fifty of the crew are now reported missing. The steamer sank in about five minutes.

Congratulations to Joseph Card on his lucky escape. He has expressed his intention to sail again for New York at the end of this month with another valuable consignment.

TO LET.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Good Trout Fishing on Kennet, also a Mill Stream, with fish up to 5 lbs. To let by the week-end or day. There is boat, with boat house, bathing hut, with use of summer house, gardens, rod room, etc. This pretty retired spot is about 12 minutes' walk from Hungerford Station and Town, where there is fair accommodation in Inns or lodgings. The water was freshly stocked in 1915 with 12" fario from Kennet Fishery, also again last November—and very little fished.

Full Particulars from

The Secretary, Eddington Lodge, Hungerford, Berkshire.
who will give advice on all fishery matters, and purchase of same.

Proprietor—Sir Edgar Collins-Boehm, Bart, F.R.G.S.

TO LET.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS, 1917-18

The Director, Zoological Gardens, Amsterdam.
 The Director, Zoological Gardens, Alipur, Calcutta.
 Major Atherley, Croft Castle, Kingsland, Herefordshire.
 Sir John Bland Sutton, 47, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square.
 Sir Edgar Boehm, Eddington Lodge, Hungerford.
 E. H. Bostock, Zoo Buildings, Glasgow.
 Dr. M. Burnshaw, 51, Cazenove Road, Stoke Newington.
 F. E. Blaauw, Gooliust, St. Graveland, Hilversum, Holland.
 Wm. Shore-Baily, Boyers House, Westbury, Wilts.
 Dr. Butter, M.D., Highfield House, Cannock, Staffs.
 The Clifton Zoological Gardens, Bristol.
 The Royal Zoological Gardens, Dublin.
 The Detroit Zoological Society, Dime Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan.
 Miss Chawner, Forest Bank, Lyndhurst, Hants.
 Dr. F. D. Baker, National Zoological Park, Washington, D.C.
 The Director, Zoological Gardens, Copenhagen.
 Mrs. Cotton, The Mount, Bishopstoke.
 Robt. D. Carson, Zoological Gardens, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.
 Dr. Penrose, 1720 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.
 E. A. Le Souef, Zoological Gardens, Perth, Australia.
 Walter Chamberlain, Pendock Grove, Cobham.
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JOHN D. HAMLYN,

221, St. George's Street, London Docks, E. 1.

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Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN

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HOW I BECAME A NATURALIST.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

NOTE.—Will my numerous readers excuse the delay in this month's issue. The above article shall be continued in the November number, and will be found most interesting. Having just received a photograph of two of the Bengal Tigers, shipped on the "City of Edinburgh," I thought they would interest the readers of this Magazine. I still have a few numbers left of the September issue. "The Birds of Paradise on Little Tobago Island" seem to have given satisfaction.

NOTICE.

The subscription for Vol. III., 1917—18, is 10/—, post free. All subscriptions commence with No. 1, Vol. 3. Yearly subscriptions only received. Specimen copies can be sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine should communicate at once with the Editor.

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The Editor will be pleased to receive sporting articles and reminiscences, as well as items of news and reports of sport from all parts of the world. If stamped directed envelope be enclosed, the contributions will be returned if unsuitable.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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THE BIRD LAWS SIMPLIFIED.

By the Editor of "Cage Birds."

So many enquiries are being received relating to the regulations restricting bird-catching that it may be as well to give a general summary of the position as affecting those who may wish to catch

birds for their own keeping or for disposal to others.

The principal Act of Parliament, that of 1880, specifies the close season as commencing on March 1, and ending on August 1, and it is illegal to shoot or attempt to shoot, or catch or attempt to catch by lime, trap, or any other instrument, any wild bird whatever during that time, or to expose or offer for sale, or have in one's possession after the 15th day of March, any wild bird "recently killed or taken."

Then a schedule is given, and an offender in respect of any of the birds therein named is liable to a fine not exceeding £1 for each bird, and in respect of any other wild bird to a reprimand and payment of costs for a first offence and a fine not exceeding 5/- per bird, and costs, for any subsequent offence.

CURIOSITIES OF THE SCHEDULE.

In this schedule the only birds, except one named as Stonehatch which may mean the Wheatear (although the Wheatear is not mentioned in the schedule), that come into the category of cage birds are the Cornish Chough, Cuckoo, Goldfinch, Hoopoe, Woodpecker, Nightingale and Oriole, but a clause in the Act of 1881 says that the Act of 1880 shall be read as if the word Lark had been inserted therein, and that would presumably mean any kind of Lark, such as Skylark, Woodlark, or Shorelark, and perhaps the Pipits. The others are mainly sea birds, and the schedule is swelled out in consequence of these being named over and over again under different synonyms. The Puffin, for instance, appears six times: as Coulterneb, Marrot, Sea Parrot, Puffin, Scout and Willock.

Among the curiosities of the schedule it may be noted that, while the Nightingale is included, no mention is made of the Blackcap, Swallow, Martins, Wagtails or Warblers, all purely insectivorous birds.

Whether a bird is or is not in the schedule is not, however, a matter of great importance, for it is only the penalty which varies; it is an offence to kill or take, or be in possession of, any wild bird during the period set forth. It would cost £1 to be discovered trying to catch a Nightingale, but if a Blackcap were the object of one's efforts the result would be only a reprimand and costs.

DIFFERENT COUNTIES, DIFFERENT SCHEDULES.

Further, the schedule also varies in different counties, for a local authority may be authorised by the Secretary of State to except any species from, or to add any species to, the schedule so far as concerns their own district. This, again, only

means a difference in the penalty, and does not affect the illegality of killing or taking birds during the close time for the district.

As originally drafted, the schedule had considerable importance outside the question of penalties, for in the Act of 1880, the section quoting the penalties for killing or taking wild birds was stated not to apply to any person authorised by the owner or occupier of any land to take or kill any bird not included in the schedule. Also, there was an exception in favour of anyone who could prove that any wild bird found in his possession had been killed or taken, or bought or received during the open season, or from some person residing out of the United Kingdom.

AN ACT TO EXPLAIN AN ACT.

Clause I. of the Act of 1881, however, which is cited as "An Act to explain the Wild Bird Protection Act, 1880," says that "whereas doubts have arisen with respect to the construction of this recited enactment, and it is expedient to remove such doubts—a person shall not be liable to be convicted for having the control or possession of any wild bird recently killed, if," etc. Then it goes on to say what a person in the possession of a killed bird has to prove, but says nothing about "taken," nor about the exception in favour of any person authorised by owners or occupiers of land to kill or take.

The position would therefore seem to be that although an owner or occupier may give permission to "kill or take" any bird not included in the schedule, yet if it is taken and not killed, the person in whose possession it is found alive would be liable to prosecution if it had been taken during the close season. On the other hand, it might be argued that the clause in the Act of 1880, allowing owners or occupiers to kill or take, or give or give permission to give or take was not expressly repealed by the Act of 1881, and therefore remains in force. And so the lawyers live.

HOW THE CLOSE TIME VARIES.

Although the Act states that the protection time extends from March 1 to August 1, it is only in very few places that these are the actual limits of the close season, for, under the Act of 1894, upon permission of the Secretary of State, a local authority may make a by-law modifying the dates so far as concerns their own district. In consequence, the close season begins in some places as early as February 1 and closes as late as August 31, and various other dates prevail in certain places.

Then, under the Act of 1896, the Secretary of State may make an order prohibiting the taking

or killing of any particular kind of wild bird during the whole or any part of the period to which the protection under the Act of 1880 does not extend, and as a result of this there are very few counties where it is permissible to take the Goldfinch at any time, for nearly every County or Borough Council throughout the country protects one or more species all the year round, and when there is only one protected species it is the Goldfinch.

Another complication arises from the fact that in certain counties the protection of certain species only extends throughout specified districts, so that, outside of the close season, it may be an offence to take a particular species on one side of a road and no offence on the other side.

In the above summary we have endeavoured to make the general situation clear by setting forth the facts in language devoid of the legal phraseology which is employed in the various Acts of Parliament and local Orders, and we would just say in conclusion that by the Act of 1896 a magistrate may order to be destroyed or forfeited any trap, net, or decoy bird used in the taking or in the endeavour to take any wild bird where such taking is prohibited, and he may order any "recently caught" bird to be released or destroyed.

The various Acts of Parliament and local Orders may be obtained at a cost, generally, of a penny each through any bookseller or news-agent, or direct from Messrs. Wyman and Co., Fetter Lane, London; Cliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, or E. Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; and those who require the details as they affect a particular county or district may therefore possess themselves of these at very little cost.

COMMON LONDON BIRDS IN WAR TIME.

By F. FINN, B.A., F.Z.S.

The Blackbird also shows one interesting variation—the tendency to assume a yellow bill in the hen as well as the cock; I think that in London more hens are yellow-billed than black-billed, and I have even seen a yellow-billed newly-fledged young bird of late years. I made sure that the yellow of the bill of this bird was not the inside of the mouth, as I did also in the case of a yellow-billed young Starling I saw in the Zoo grounds this year—young Starlings, of course, like young Blackbirds, normally have black bills. Blackbirds with white feathers showing here and there are, I think, commoner than they were in London; they are always cocks, as

far as I have seen, but everywhere hen Blackbirds, although larger than their mates and inclined to bully them, seem much rarer and shyer than males; when disturbed, the cock, I notice, flies off, but the hen hops to cover if she can, and is seldom seen so far away from it as her mate. Blackbirds seem to hold their own remarkably well in London; Song-thrushes, I think, are not so common as they were.

Moorhens thrive apace, but I have seen two cases of degeneracy among them—birds with quill-feathers broken off short, like the Sparrows' tails above mentioned. As the Moorhen becomes flightless during the moult every year, it can get along for a time without the power of flight in any case, but a rotten-quilled bird would be very much "out of it" if its quills broken before hard weather in winter, when water might be frozen and expose it to dogs and cats. One, if not both, of these broken-quilled birds, I noticed, was mated up, so there is every chance of such degeneracy being handed on. I have also seen a tail-less Sparrow mated; evidently birds care nothing for what are to us unsightly deformities. Moorhens raised two broods last year in the basins at the end of the Serpentine, where the only landing-places were the stone platform about a yard square in the middle, and some tufts of rushes, etc., in pots, with roots below water-level.

Mallard also raised two or three broods in these basins, and I saw the young diving like young Pochards; this young downy Mullard will often do, but in spite of this activity under water both Mallard and Moorhens no doubt depended largely for their food on what was thrown in. It was interesting to see these surface fowl, which are naturally given to spending much time and getting much food, on land, living and thriving in circumstances one would have thought only suitable for diving birds like the Tufted Duck, which, by the way, is still very common in London though but very few indeed are bred in comparison with those that come in in the autumn. St. James's Park used to be the only place I know where any numbers were bred. I once saw in pre-war days a female with 15 young.

Mullard have been thinned off considerably in accordance with the food restrictions; I saw over a dozen decoyed into a small enclosure on one occasion and taken off in a basket by the keeper. No doubt they "did their bit" in the hospitals, and only one raised any objection, conscientious or otherwise, by quacking. This struck me as worthy of note, as the Mallard's descendant, the tame duck, start to "hollow before he's hurt," quacking even when merely cornered; so evidently our cockney Mallard have not lost spirit, though they show some tendency to "sport" in colour, even where, as in the Royal parks now-a-days, off-coloured birds are not encouraged.

I may say, in conclusion, that I think the restriction on feeding animals with bread, is a mistake as far as it applies to those used for human food, at any rate. Food given to poultry or rabbits, or to the London ducks and pigeons, is not wasted, as the creatures themselves can be used; and if people are going to waste bread they will do it, if they have to burn it or throw it in some out-of-the-way corner; all of us must have seen food thus wasted even since the restriction. What I do call wasteful is the practice of pinioning the Thames swans, so that these big birds, unable to fly away and look after themselves when hard weather comes, have to be shut up and fed at such times; it would have been better to sell them (and all other pinioned fowl) off when feeding was to be restricted, and let the full-winged fowl look after themselves.

SWAN-UPPING ON THE YARE.

Monday morning saw the beginning of the time-honoured ceremony of swan-upping, or gathering up of the young swans, on the waters of the Yare. The privilege of keeping swans dates back to the time of the old monasteries, whose occupants dined off the Royal bird more often than does the average man of to-day. On the Yare and the adjacent waters within the Norwich jurisdiction there are about twenty owners, each holding their memorial rights from the Crown and each with his special mark by which the birds are distinguished, and which is cut or branded on the bill of the bird. Hanging up in the Memorial Hall at the Great Hospital, Bishopsgate Street, Norwich, is an interesting chart of these swan-marks compiled from ancient MSS. These marks vary from the Royal stamp of four dots to the oft-misquoted one of two nicks. Among the owners are the Mayor and Corporation, the Great Hospital, the Bishop, the Dean, Lord Rosebery, the late Sir Reginald Beauchamp, Mr. Colman, Colonel Gilbert, Mr. Holmes, and others.

Swans are long lived, and some of the old birds have become accustomed to these "upplings," and the separations that follow. One pair of swans belonging to the Norwich Corporation have in the course of 25 years laid 239 eggs, and brought up 175 young. Although the old birds manifest the greatest objection to the removal of their young, yet before they are very old they take great pains to make home life so uncomfortable for them that they are glad to leave. Many stories are told of the pugnacious habits of these birds. One old bird after asserting his "rights" for sixty years became at length so aggressive that passers-by complained of him as dangerous. Accordingly it was decided to banish him, and he was carried, shut up in a

bag, to a broad some seven miles distant by river. The next morning he was back, proudly sailing on his own waters. This feat of regaining his own territories did not diminish his arrogance, and it was necessary to make a second attempt to transfer him to a quieter neighbourhood. This time it was hoped to satisfy him by taking his mate with him, only for both to return as quickly as possible. This intelligence and perseverance was rewarded by his being sentenced to death, and his fine plumage may now be seen in the Norwich Castle Museum.

Until 1853 it was usual for the Mayor of Norwich and other civic dignitaries to attend this annual ceremony, but for many years successive Mayors allowed the practice to drop. In 1909 Mr. Walter Rye endeavoured to revive this custom, and himself attended as Mayor of Norwich, accompanied by the Sheriff, Mr. A. G. Howlett. This year the present Lord Mayor (Mr. A. M. Samuel) was unavoidably prevented attending, but quite a new feature of the "upping" was the attendance of the Lady Mayoress, who, with the Lord Mayor's brother and his wife, joined the party at Beckenham Ferry, and entered into the chase as keenly and heartily as any member of the party. The waters down to Hardly Cross, the limit of the jurisdiction of these operation, were first covered. The birds do not as a rule stray far from their own particular waters, and the swanherd (Mr. H. V. Steward) knows pretty well in what vicinity to look for them; and the record of the eggs he has kept from the commencement of the season is a guide to him as to the probable number of young birds he may expect. Armed with a long pole hooked at one end like a shepherd's crook, the uppers pursue their search. Curiously enough, the old birds scent danger, and seem to have a dim recollection of former raids, and they make the proceedings as difficult and dangerous as possible. Occasionally a pair of old birds with infinite cunning will dodge in and out, and give no end of trouble before they are captured.

As often as not the birds have wandered away up some marshland creek. It may take an hour or two to find them, but the searchers do not give up their task till they are found, and by the aid of the pole each bird is hooked and dragged ashore or into the boat. Careful note is taken of the distinctive marks on the bills of the parent birds, and they are returned to the water. The cygnets are put on one side for conveyance to Norwich. If by chance the birds are owned by different proprietors the brood of young ones is divided equally. If there is an odd young one the two owners "toss up" for it.

Midway between Cantley and Beckenham a family of seven were sighted. Four of them were a fairly easy capture, but the remaining three

gave considerable trouble." The capture of two occupied more than an hour, and the third having secreted itself in the reeds could not be found. Later on it rejoined the parent birds and was captured during Tuesday's operation. At Beckenham Ferry a halt was made, and the party, with appetites sharpened by the early morning chase, sat down to the customary hot meat breakfast, which was again this year provided by the generosity of Mr. Holmes, of Strumpshaw, and the Master of the Hospital (Mr. Bacon). At its conclusion a fresh start was made for Rockland and Strumpshaw broads and dykes. At the former place a pair with five cygnets was discovered, and after a long, if not a stern, chase, four of them were driven into a convenient dyke, and their day's roaming was over. The other had got in amongst the reeds and rushes and "laid low and said nuffin." For some time the men searched diligently, as only marshmen can, but nothing was to be seen, and the search had to be abandoned. The party then headed for the Strumpshaw waters, where seven fine birds were captured.

By the time Coldham Hall is reached the best of the day is gone; the other waters up to Trowse have to be left to the morrow. The day's haul made a very respectable total of 21 birds, still in the dull grey plumage of their youth, but giving promise of fattening to 18 or 26 lb. of good solid flesh by Christmas time. In the interval of their being carted to the swan pit at Norwich they were posed before the camera on the lawn of Coldham Hall. A day or two later we make their acquaintance again in their new home at the Great Hospital, where, for generations past, the birds have been fattened. By the close of the swan-upping operations some 60 or 70 birds will have been brought hither. Roughly speaking, a coomb of corn will go to the fattening of each bird, and by that time it will be fit to participate in the honoured treatment which the Master of the Hospital, Mr. A. E. W. Bacon, recommends as the correct way to roast a swan. The recipe is printed and sent out with each bird.

CURRENT FRENCH PRACTICAL AVICULTURE.

By F. FINN, B.A., F.Z.S.

"La Revue Avicole" is an excellent French publication, the organ of the National French Avicultural Society, which deals every fortnight with aviculture in the wide and true sense in which our Allies take it; that is to say, not the keeping of birds of various generally wild species purely for pleasure, but the keeping of birds for any

object, as the word aviculture naturally implies. Of course, as the domestic fowl is the most important bird from a practical point of view, the "Revue Avicole" is chiefly concerned with poultry-keeping, and the present number, that of September 15th, opens with some notes on poultry in Morocco, communicated by M. Aubry, Veterinary Surgeon to the Board of Agriculture there. The local fowls, it seems, are an improved race—as is, indeed, the case in most parts of the East, and only lay small eggs.

This was observable in India, where the native egg barely peeps over the rim of the ordinary egg cup; but it must be remembered that the fowls are expected to keep themselves, and naturally cannot grow to any size or lay big eggs under the circumstances. The smallness of the Egyptian eggs recently sold here is no doubt due to the same causes. At Mecknès, says M. Aubry, there are fanciers who breed good fowls—buff and white Orpingtons, Faverolles and Brahmas, and Rouen and Muscovy ducks. Few guinea-fowls, turkeys and geese are kept. All these birds, especially the geese and ducks, degenerate quickly from the second generation, the falling-off showing itself in the gradual appearance of white in the plumage, and in the decline of laying power and fertility. It is rather surprising to hear this about Muscovy ducks, which are called in French, "Barbary ducks" (though really from America), and are widely kept in Africa; while the guinea-fowl is actually an African bird.

The Mecknès fanciers are, however, it seems, better provided with good intentions than with information, and Moroccan poultry generally stands in need of increase in numbers and of improvement in the size of the egg and quality of the flesh; and it is hoped that good and well selected French breeds will do this, to the benefit of the export trade in eggs and poultry, already in existence.

In view of the cessation of the great bird shows in this country it is interesting to learn that the Canary Society of Paris is going to hold its annual show on November 4th, at the Garden of Acclimatization. This Society specializes on the Parisian frilled canary—the so-called Dutch frill—a breed still not well known, but which has been exhibited over here. It has been very successful, and it is expected that the exhibits will not have fallen off much in consequence of the war. Only the members of the Society can exhibit and the birds must all have been bred this year, and by the individual exhibiting them.

There is a fairly good article on the necessity for artificial incubation for increasing the output of poultry, which appear from the prices given to be as dear to buy and as costly to raise, owing to the price of food, as over here. Poultry food

has risen owing to the need of first considering the requirements of larger stock—cattle and pigs—and our Government Authorities are quoted on this subject. It is anticipated that, as with us, there will have to be a drastic reduction of unprofitable stock, and that every effort must be made to keep the larger at the sacrifice of less useful fowls—old hens, cocks, and merely fancy fowls. It is expected, too, that this winter game will enter largely into competition with table poultry.

French breeders, it is considered, need a good deal of instruction in artificial incubation, which prevents the loss of laying time consequent on the use of hens for sitting, and an exhibition of incubators is recommended.

M. Allain d'Hardricourt has an interesting little article on the use of fowl-grease in rheumatism. Madame Tavet, who is in charge of a small museum of arms at Pontoise, has had, in the absence of an assistant, to scour the exhibits herself, and has kept them in fine condition. As there was ten years' rust to get rid of, the undertaking was a considerable one, but the use of fowl-grease has proved quite efficacious as a cleansing agent. This was recommended by an armourer, and Mme. Tavet, who was suffering from ankylosis of the right wrist, found it very tired at the end of the first day's work. She felt better the next day, and a few days later was free from pain.

On her next attack she rubbed in fowl-grease, but with no result, till she reflected that on the previous occasion the grease had got mixed with the rust. She therefore rubbed rust from an old knife on the limb, and then the fowl-grease and found relief immediately. Since then she has made a habit of keeping a mixture of rust and grease, and finds it efficacious; it does not soil the clothing, and is all absorbed by the skin.

An article by M. Louis Brechemin follows, dealing with the testing of incubating eggs for fertility by means of a light, and on the preservation of eggs for the winter, when they have been very dear in France, winter-laid eggs being apparently even harder to get than here.

Most farmer's wives, it appears, test their incubating eggs on the tenth day of sitting, but M. Brechemin recommends the fifth day; the breeders about Houdan, he says, test at 48 hours, when the clear eggs are still so fresh that they are sold for human consumption, but such early testing requires the skill given by long practice.

After this comes an article on vermin in the poultry house, and the desirability and means of suppressing these little pests; painting the house with carbolineum is the method recommended.

Like some of our own poultry papers, the "Revue Avicole" extends its scope to rabbits, and

in this number we find the October recommendations for the rabbit keeper's calendar, such as the disposal of superfluous stock in view of the expense of upkeep in winter, the selection of inferior potatoes to be fed to the rabbits mixed with bran and salt, and the drying and storing, in covered vessels plastered down, of any superfluous tubers. Tops of carrots and turnips, parsley, etc., are to be stored in silos. Rabbits are largely kept in France, for fur as well as for the table, and in the advertisement columns we find one lady offering no less than eight breeds—Flemish Giants, Large Normandies, Champagne Silvers, Beveren Blues, Havanas, Russians, Japanese, Alaskans, and Chinchillas. Another advertisement asks for breeding stock of several of these, besides Belgian Hares and English rabbits.

Among our English fowls, the Orpington in more than one colour seems to be in demand; in fact, there is as much in the advertisements about the fowls we keep here as about the ordinary French breeds, and Indian Runner Ducks figure alongside Rouens. Evidently our Allies are quite willing to take up a good foreign breed when they see it, in spite of their well-deserved reputation for good fowls of their own.

In conclusion, I have to record my admiration for the pre-eminently practical get-up of this little paper; its twelve pages are all practical, and one is spared the infliction of illustrations which do not illustrate anything practical, and of silly chit-chat, features too prominent in some of our own birdy literature.

GENERAL NOTES.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THAT it might interest my readers to know the extraordinary conditions under which we have lived here in the East End during the last four raids. I have taken particular attention of the gun fire over the various animals and birds at 221, St. George's Street, East. The Waterfowl, Black and White Swans various foreign Geese and Ducks lay huddled together as if for mutual protection. There is always a period of great unrest before the actual raid with these birds. The Horse cries aloud, looking above, wondering what the row is about. The Baboons, two dog-faces in particular, lay flat under their seat and talk continuously. "Goumba," the lady Chimpanzee, stamps round her den uttering loud threats against the disturbers of her peace. She always has to be fondled and talked to before regaining her composure and good temper. "Goumba" is really plaintive during the bombardment, but bears up well. The larger

birds, Parrots, Macaws, Cockatoo, all give vent to loud cries, the talking Greys uttering at intervals, "Good God! Good Night! Hullo Bill! Bang, Bang!" So far I have not detected one single swear word. These Parrots are keeping good.

My partner and self have determined to see the thing through. We have no idea of leaving the neighbourhood. Our neighbours and friends may go, but we stay on to the end. Business will be carried on as usual.

THAT the Baby Anacondas have dwindled to three. The great difficulty in rearing these interesting arrivals is want of natural food.

THAT the poor Concave-casqued Hornbill which escaped from the Regents Park Zoological Gardens met with the fate usually meted out to any strange living specimens that obtain their liberty. The farm bailiff who shot it should be prosecuted. His excuse that it was a "golden eagle" stamps him as an idiot of the highest order.

THAT Major Cuthbert Christy, R.A.M.C., gives a most interesting account in the "Field," September 15th, of "The Chimpanzee in the Ituri Forest." There is also an excellent photograph of a record sized female Chimpanzee shot in the forest in 1913. In some other number I shall refer again to this letter.

THAT Mr. W. P. Pyecraft, in "The Illustrated London News," October 6th, gives some very interesting information of "The War on Big Game Animals."

THAT Dr. Graham Renshaw takes over the Editorial Pen of "The Avicultural Magazine" from this month.

THAT the worthy Director of the Copenhagen Zoological Gardens writes as follows:—

"We cannot buy any more animals this year, not even Monkeys, as we can neither procure food for them, nor coke and coals to warm up their cages for winter."

He has my sympathy, but then I know of others.

THAT Sir Harry H. Johnston, reviewing "West African Folk Tales," By W. H. Barker, B.Sc. (George G. Harrap and Co., 7/6), gives most interesting information on the "Tiger" of Africa. He writes:—

"This is a collection of 'animal stories,' taken down on the Gold Coast, and principally connected with the Fanti, Ashanti, and Ga peoples. The stories in a general way are very similar to those of Sierra Leone, of which an excellent and veridique collection was published some years ago under the title of 'Cunnie Rabbitt.'

"From an ethnological point of view, it is almost to be regretted that the Chwi, or Ga original, at any rate in two or three cases, was not published alongside the translation.

Still, I think in a general way they may be accepted as faithful renderings of Gold Coast stories. The real defects and the removable defects, if the work were reprinted, are in regard to the transliteration of native words and the mistranslation of native terms for African animals. We have progressed far beyond such eighteenth-century monstrosities as 'Quarcoo' instead of Kwaku. While in regard to the names of the beasts that are brought into these stories, discredit is thrown on the veracity of the translation by introducing such terms as 'wolf' and 'tiger.' The collector of the stories, Mr. Barker, has been a Government official at Akkra, and must have resided some time on the Gold Coast. He is a B.Sc., and surely could not have imagined that there were tigers or wolves in that or any other part of the African continent. As the leopard himself comes into these stories, one is the more puzzled, since we know that in South Africa, where misnaming ran wild under the influence of the original Dutch settlers, the leopard is styled "tiger." But what in the case of the Gold Coast was the native word that Mr. Barker translated "tiger," and what was the equivalent of "wolf"? The "wolf" of South Africa is the brown or the spotted hyena, but hyenas are almost non-existent in the Gold Coast or any other part of forested West Africa, while jackals are similarly scarce, and do not enter much into native stories. Miss Sinclair's drawings are ingenious and are faithful to local conditions."

THAT the Corporation of London is seriously considering the feeding of the Guildhall Yard pigeons at a weekly expenditure of 2/-. Really this is too silly for words. I am quite willing to pay that sum if it will relieve them of any responsibility.

THAT the largest herd of buffalo in the world is now owned by Canada. The animals form a picturesque group as they roam over the new national reserve set apart for them near Wainwright, Saskatchewan. Canadians recognised the need of action if the buffalo were to be preserved, and purchased practically an entire herd of 600 or 700 from Montana. The herd was transported across the international boundary line by train. The rounding up of these untamed animals and their young was no light task, and 150 of the most unruly had eventually to be left behind. In addition, 75 buffalo now confined in the National Park at Banff will be sent to the Wainwright reserve. Increase of the herd has brought up the number to nearly 1,000.

THAT the "Horseshoers Journal" gives the following interesting illustration showing the intelligence and sagacity of the horse :

"Ambrose Perichon, a French soldier, was lying on the battlefield, his legs shattered by a German quickfirer. His comrades were unable to give him attention, owing to the fact that they were hard pressed. When night came on the soldier heard near him the heavy breathing of a great white horse, which was grazing on the short grass. The horse was riderless and Perichon whistled to it and began to stroke it kindly. The horse whinnied with pleasure. Perichon was powerless to move his legs. The animal seem to understand, for it fell on its knees beside him, held its head over his breast, and remained motionless. Then it got up and walked around the soldier. Suddenly it stopped, sniffed the wounded man all over, and then, seizing his leather belt in its teeth, it lifted him from the ground and walked off.

"When the horse stopped in the advanced French lines at daybreak its human burden was little more than alive, but tender care has since brought him round and he is now convalescent. His sergeant says the animal which saved the soldier's life was before the war in a German circus, where it performed in the pantomime known as 'The Arab and His Faithful Steed'."

THAT the arrivals have been practically nil this last month. The supplies have been kept up by private sales. It has now become the custom to dispose of large collections of birds. I am sorry that the Amateurs have allowed themselves to be intimidated by "panicky" legislation. Many general providers have now opened up Live Stock branches. At present we have Messrs. Whiteleys, Derry and Toms, Harrods, Gamage and Selfridges, the latter, however, only stock dogs. The oldest General Provider is Messrs. Whiteleys who opened their live stock branch between thirty and forty years ago. I wish all these firms every success. The Live Stock Business is a business in itself. A successful Live Stock Manager is hard to find—they are few and far between.

THAT King Khama, with other South African chiefs, has once again received a visit from the Governor-General, and it will be interesting to see what gifts, in accordance with custom, he has bestowed upon the King's representative.

When Lord Selborne received the famous chief some years ago he was presented with the rather embarrassing gift of a baby hippopotamus, which was promptly transferred to the Zoo at Cape Town. Gifts with a zoological flavour like this would be far more acceptable to Lord Buxton, a born zoologist with a strong leaning towards ornithology. On his present tour he camped by the Limpopo River, and enjoyed much fishing and shooting.

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MAGAZINE.

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REMINISCENCES OF THE LONDON ZOO
GENERAL NOTES

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Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN

No. 7.—Vol. 3.

LONDON, NOVEMBER, 1917

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

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Telegrams, Hamlyn, London Docks, London.

The Editor will be pleased to receive sporting articles and reminiscences, as well as items of news and reports of sport from all parts of the world. If stamped directed envelope be enclosed, the contributions will be returned if unsuitable.

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All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Holland and United States, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor. They will in future receive the Magazine through the Office of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Strand, W.C.

* * * *

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN WAR TIME.

By **JOHN D. HAMLYN.**

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

House of Commons, Thursday, 8th Nov., 1917.

Vol. 98. No. 137. Page 2308.

MONKEYS (IMPORTATION).

37. Mr. PETO asked the President of the Board of Trade whether his attention has been called to the continued import of menagerie animals into this country, particularly the expected arrival from Calcutta of 600 Rhesus monkeys, three tigers, five leopards, five Indian bears, one Indian lynx, one fishing cat, two birds of paradise, 200 avadavats, five Indian hornbills, an dseven barbets; and whether it is intended to take steps to prohibit these imports in future?

Mr. WARDLE: Since the import of wild animals was prohibited in May last, licences have been issued only for quite insignificant numbers. The animals must be carried on deck in space unsuitable for other merchandise. I have no knowledge of the consignment referred to in the question, and I shall be obliged if the hon. Gentleman will give me further particulars of it.

Mr. PETO: Does the hon. Gentleman think that the importation of 600 monkeys, which are sufficient to fill this House, is a proper cargo?

Mr. WARDLE: I have no knowledge of the importation of the 600 monkeys referred to. If the hon. Gentleman will give me particulars I will make enquiry.

Sir N. GRIFFITHS: Is there any truth in the rumour that these animals are imported for the purposes of the Government?

I thank Mr. Basil Peto for raising this mare's nest, for if he had made enquiry on the telephone, I could have informed him that this was a direct shipment—Calcutta to New York. I am under an impression that "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine" has been sent regularly to the Peto family; that being so, the fact must have been known to him—just as well to all my other readers—that every consignment, every purchase in this country, is for New York.

I have stated times without number that all purchases are for the United States. These petty persecutions emanate from a Clique of Amateurs who seek to destroy the Wild Animal Trade.

It has been rumoured that they will have the audacity on the return to normal times to ask for powers to vest the trading in natural history specimens to themselves. Let me tell them they will fail. Being quite incapable of managing any semblance of business at the present, they will utterly fail to do so in normal times.

It is a pity that the valuable time of the House of Commons is wasted on such frivolous questions.

When Col. Lockwood first brought this matter up in the House of Commons in March, 1917, I was informed that a roar of applause greeted the questioner. That "roar of applause" emanated from a body of men who had no knowledge, neither did they understand the question at issue, and if they applaud every question of which they are entirely ignorant, well—I congratulate them.

They are indeed first class muddlers. That "roar of applause" has lost to this country about £1,000 monthly. This thousand pounds represents actual expenses; believe me, gentle reader, I am stating actual facts when I state that with two consignments monthly, £1,000 expenses alone are spent in Freight, Shipping Charges, Dock Charges, Cartage and Railway Expenses (see "The Resurrection of a Trade"). This money was good American money spent in Great Britain. Besides the above there are the large sums spent in Calcutta, Sumatra, South Africa, and elsewhere.

We are governed by a wonderful body of men who very seldom understand the question at issue. For instance, the freight alone on the "City of Edinburgh" consignment was over £586. I am given to understand that a considerable portion of this freight is Government money. I do not believe there are a dozen men in the House of Commons who are aware of that fact. An exorbitant freightage was charged, the majority of which went to the very people who greeted the stoppage of this trade with a "roar of applause." Can anything be more ridiculous? Once more, I congratulate you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons!

And now a few words on the Press of Great Britain.

These gentlemen seem to regard anything connected with this business in a very interesting and amusing light. "The Times," November 9th, gives me a wonderful gratuitous advertisement:—

A SHIPLOAD OF MONKEYS.

As Mr. Wardle, for the Board of Trade, expressed complete ignorance of the consignment of wild animals to which Mr. Peto called his attention in the House of Commons yesterday, and asked for particulars, his attention may be drawn to the following notice in "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine" for October, 1917:

John D. Hamlyn.

Business as Usual.

To arrive on the "City of Edinburgh" from Calcutta in charge of a Nepalese attendant: 600 Rhesus monkeys, three tigers, five leopards, five Indian bears, one Indian lynx, one fishing cat, two birds of paradise, 200 avadavats, five Indian hornbills, seven barbets, with other odds and ends; value £1,700.

They have my thanks for above.

"The Weekly Dispatch" was the only paper to enquire about these 600 monkeys. Here it is. November 11th, 1917:—

600 MONKEYS.

"Shipment not for London," says the Importer.

Mr. J. D. Hamlyn, the naturalist, of St. George's-in-the-East, is very indignant about Mr. Basil Peto's question in the House of Commons asking whether the arrival of 600 monkeys "sufficient to fill the whole House," is desirable at the present time.

"If Mr. Peto had taken the trouble to come to me first," said Mr. Hamlyn yesterday, "I could have told him the 600 monkeys were not coming to England at all. They were shipped from Calcutta to New York direct and will arrive there to-day.

"The Government have done a very foolish thing in prohibiting the importation of live animals to this country. In pre-war days I used to pay about £1,000 a month in freight, dock charges, and cartage. Now I ship all my animals direct to New York from both India and Africa.

"Hardly a penny of this money comes to England now. Why the Government put a ban on the business goodness only knows! It could not have been shortage of shipping, for they were always brought over on deck.

Monkeys are very dear at the present time. The Government now pay £3 10s. to £4 apiece for the kind I was able to supply for 40/- before their importation was restricted. They are not menagerie animals at all. They are used in the pathological laboratories for experimental purposes and have been extremely useful to the Army medical authorities during the present war."

If Mr. Basil Peto had enquired, he could have had the same information. The House would then have been spared his wit and humour.

Some hundred other cuttings from newspapers all over Great Britain have reached here. They all take it in a friendly sporting spirit, shewing no animus whatever. There is one exception. "The Daily Sketch"—"The Man in the Street"—has repeatedly shewn great animus and also the greatest ignorance a supposed intelligent writer could shew. If all his other writings contain the same amount of truth as the article on "Space" reproduced here, then they are a series of "Entertaining Falsehoods."

Might I ask "The Man in the Street" why he wrote on a matter of which he shews the greatest ignorance? He asks "What kind of space exists on board ship which," etc., etc. (see his precious enlightened article). Why deck space? Go down to the pierhead of the Tilbury Dock, the Royal Albert Dock, and see the Eastern steamships arrive. The decks are absolutely clear. Live stock is always carried on deck at shippers' risk. No other cargo could ever be carried there (see letters from Steamship Owners below).

Another writer in "The Daily Sketch" also attacks. This is "Mr. Gossip." He compares a widow of an English Colonel with "Goumba," our pet chimpanzee. His complaint is that the lady cannot obtain a passport to travel to America. All honour to the Passport Department for refusing the passport. Has "Mr. Gossip" travelled by water during this war time? Is "Mr. Gossip" aware that I have made four voyages out, four home, during the submarine dangers? My experience on all these voyages have been that the woman traveller is an unmitigated nuisance, and should be kept at home. During my voyage home from New York in July last the lady passengers were in a continual state of panic and an annoyance to everybody on board. I want my readers to understand that a "nervy" female will upset a voyage. I trust the Passport Department will absolutely refuse passports to all females.

In conclusion, I assure my readers that business will be carried on as usual. I trust that the above general remarks will all be taken in good part. I have no wish to offend anyone's feelings. I do, however, insist upon being allowed to carry on a business which has been honourably and successfully carried on for over forty years.

It is the only business of its kind in Great Britain to-day, and, Readers, I am very proud of that fact.

Appended are various cuttings appertaining to the above articles.

"DAILY SKETCH."—"MR. GOSSIP."

October 31st, 1917.

Monkeys as Usual.—I quite agree that the menagerie industry should not be allowed to die out, but in these days of shortage of tonnage it is curious to read in "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine" that there are about to arrive from Calcutta in "The City of Edinburgh" 600 Rhesus monkeys, 3 tigers, 5 leopards, 1 Indian lyng, 1 fishing cat, 2 birds of paradise, 200 avadavats, 5 Indian hornbills, and 7 barbets.

A Contrast.—I know the widow of an English colonel, killed in France, who wishes to live with her brother in Chicago. She cannot get a passport to America. Yet one, or something like one, was granted to (I quote from the same journal) "'Goumba' a magnificent specimen of the Congo chimpanzee. Runs loose, sews, and smokes the best cigarettes with any of her sek." Incidentally Mr. Hamlyn informs prospective purchasers that "Goumba" will cost five pounds weekly for keep.

Do They Help the War?—What use are monkeys in winning the war? If we were adding wild monkeys to something lingering with boiling oil in it for the Hun, I would say import 'em in millions.

"DAILY SKETCH."

"THE MAN IN THE STREET," Nov. 10th, '17.

SPACE.

Let us try to be cheerful. Russia is revolving again. We are going to make a present of Palestine to the Jews. Mr. Prothero says the British food-hog is a "cur" or a "curse"—the reporters don't seem quite sure which. And in the House of Commons—same old House of Commons, Westminster, S.W.1.—the attention of the President of the Board of Trade has been called to the "expected arrival from Calcutta" of 600 monkeys, three tigers, two birds of paradise, 200 avadavats (sensation among the lawyers!), and one fishing cat—not "rod," mind you—"cat."

Mr. Peto, who backed up these tidings as to Jacko and the rest of the menagerie with the suggestion that 600 monkeys would be "sufficient to fill the whole of this House," is neither a wit nor a wag, but just a plain £400 a year M.P., doing his best for his constituents, and presumably for the country in war-time. His anxiety

who is attempting to oust the Germans from the commercial world; but my appreciation ceases when those efforts are contrary to the direct and pressing needs of the country.

"Mr. Hamlyn's second contention is that the animals do not occupy tonnage that would be available for the transport of food, as they are quartered on deck!"

Seeing that Col. Lockwood, M.P., persists in his statement that some part of the consignment occupies food space, I asked the various Shipping Companies interested to state the actual facts. Here are the letters:—

"Sir,

28 Boxes Wild Animals.

With reference to the above animals coming from Calcutta, via the Cape, by the s.s. "City of Bombay," due here about the 15th instant, we beg to state these consignments are carried on deck at Shippers' risk and do not therefore encroach upon any cargo space in the hold of the steamer. The food for the above animals is shipped in Calcutta, and also carried on deck at Shipper's risk.

(Signed) Montgomerie and Workman,

Agents for City Line of Steamers,
36, Gracechurch Street, E.C."

The Union Castle Steamship Company write as follows:—

"Sir,

4 zebras, 7 monkeys, 1 antelope, etc., on
"Comrie Castle."

With reference to the above animals coming forward from Durban, South Africa, by the s.s. "Comrie Castle," we beg to state these consignments are always carried on deck at Shipper's risk, and do not therefore occupy any cargo space in the hold of the steamer. The food is also carried on board on deck at Shipper's risk.

(Signed) The Union Castle Steamship Co.,
3/4, Fenchurch Street, City."

"Dear Sir,

28 boxes Animals, Snakes and Birds,
per s.s. "Media," from Calcutta.

Referring to the above shipment, we have to inform you these animals are always carried on deck at Shipper's risk, and consequently do not take up any cargo space in the holds of the steamer.

At present we have no advice as to where the fodder has been carried on this occasion, but would probably be placed in one of the deck houses.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Alex. Howden and Co.

50, Lime Street, City.

16th March, 1917."

Reading the above, I think my readers will agree with me that it is a pity that Col. Lockwood, M.P., after being assured by a business man of forty years standing, that food space has never been occupied, and never is occupied, should venture opinions on the Importations of Wild animals of which he knows nothing whatever. I thank him for saying "that he did not wish to injure Hamlyn"; still I am very anxious to know who asked him to put the question. I shall, however, know sooner or later.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE

are very simple and straightforward. They deserve the assistance and sympathy of every honest man. My only object in giving these particulars is to put myself right with the general public and uphold the only business of its kind in Great Britain.

At the commencement of the war the Continental Wild Beast Trade was entirely closed. The American buyers were entirely at a loss for their usual supplies, which were considerable. I was approached by one of the largest Dealers in New York to supply him with every description of Wild Animals, Birds, Reptiles, also Norwich and Yorkshire Canaries. One Agent was appointed in Calcutta. Two Collectors were sent out, one to South Africa, the other to Sumatra, Dutch Indies. The South African Collector is now on his way home on the "Comrie Castle," the one in Sumatra remains there still collecting.

I state here most emphatically that all the goods I have received from distant parts since 1914 have been transhipped to New York. None—with the exception of a few monkeys—have been sold in Great Britain.

During my interview with the Secretary of the Import Restrictions, this particular question was asked me:—

"Why did I advertise the elephants and other stock for sale, if they were not for Great Britain?"

The answer was:—

"Only to show the general public and my competitors that business was carried on as usual; that there was valuable business to be done, if you only had the courage and energy to carry it out."

The consignments usually arrive in the Tilbury Docks, they are taken round to the Atlantic Transport steamers for New York. Herewith letter from the Atlantic Transport Company, Ltd., dated 6th March, 1917:—

"Dear Sir,—We have much pleasure in stating that we have carried many of your shipments of Animals, Birds, etc. (in transhipment from Calcutta) to New York by our steamers from London, and they always occupy space in

the Horse and Cattle Deck, which would not otherwise be occupied owing to our export trade to America as a rule not filling one-third of the available space in our steamers. We are always glad to get such shipments. The space occupied by your shipment is not suitable for general cargo.

The Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd."

Let me assure my readers this will prove a very considerable transshipment business in time to come. It is nothing unusual for the incidental expenses, such as Port Rates, Port of London Charges, Labour Insurance, Boxes, Cartage, etc., on an ordinary consignment to amount to £200, besides there is the Freightage to New York. The consignments vary from £750 to £1,600 each. During our busy season two consignments are sent monthly. This means American money to the value of thousands of pounds is distributed in Great Britain, benefitting all and sundry.

HAMLYN'S MENAGERIE MAGAZINE,
April, 1917.

THE RESURRECTION OF A TRADE.

It might interest the readers of this Magazine to know what efforts have been made, and expenses incurred, in bringing back the Wild Beast Trade to its original home—London—during the last three years.

In the March number I wrote as follows:—

"At the commencement of the War the Continental Wild Beast Trade was entirely closed. The American buyers were entirely at a loss for their usual supplies, which were considerable. I was approached by one of the largest Dealers in New York to supply him with every description of Wild Animals, Birds, Reptiles, also Norwich and Yorkshire Canaries. One Agent was appointed in Calcutta. Two Collectors were sent out, one to South Africa, the other to Sumatra, Dutch Indies. The South African Collector is now on his way home on the 'Comrie Castle,' the one in Sumatra remains there still collecting."

Conclusive proof was also given that no food space was ever occupied by these consignments.

I will now give a rough estimate of the amount of money distributed to British Steamship Owners, British Insurance Companies, The Port of London Rates and Charges, also Labour, Shipping, and Incidental Expenses.

Figures shall be given of the last three consignments, being about the general average,

showing the amount of American money distributed through my efforts to re-establish this lost Trade.

The "City of Bombay" consignment:—

	£	s.	d.
Freight and Passage—Calcutta to New York via London	340	18	4
Insurance—Calcutta, London, New York	157	0	0
Labour, Boxes, Shipping, Incidentals Port of London Dock Charges (for this money no services whatever were rendered)	100	0	0
	19	0	3
	<hr/> £606 18 7 <hr/>		

My readers must distinctly understand these were expenses only, and does not include the large amount of money paid the British Indian Merchant in Calcutta for the stock supplied.

The next to arrive was the "Comrie Castle" consignment:—

	£	s.	d.
Freight and Passage—Durban, London, New York	220	4	11
Insurances—Durban, London, New York	48	0	0
Port of London, Labour, Incidentals, etc.	60	0	0
	<hr/> £328 4 11 <hr/>		

This does not include three months cost of collecting, or cost of stock in Durban, South Africa.

The next to arrive was the "Media" consignment:—

	£	s.	d.
Freight—Calcutta, London to New York	184	0	0
Insurances—Calcutta, London, New York	50	0	0
Port of London, Labour, Incidentals, etc.	60	0	0
	<hr/> £294 0 0 <hr/>		
"Comrie Castle"	328	4	11
"City of Bombay"	606	18	7
	<hr/> £1,229 3 6 <hr/>		

The whole amounting to twelve hundred and twenty-nine pounds three shillings and sixpence for Expenses only—good American money distributed to British Enterprises in spite of the imbecile opposition of my own countrymen.

The above three consignments arrived within three weeks.

THE WILD ANIMAL TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

"The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News," of October 13th, published the following letter :—

"In the early part of the nineteenth century travelling circuses and menageries sprang up throughout England and on the Continent. In the majority of cases these old-time menageries were poor affairs, and the animals badly kept, but the movement received a steady impetus, until, towards the middle of the century, some really fine zoological collections were formed, and permanent and travelling menageries established. Gradually this industry, like so many others, succumbed to the extraordinary organising genius of the German nation, and at the outbreak of this war that race had practically the entire control of the world's trade in animal dealing. Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, the Scandinavian countries, and Russia, in fact, not only Europe, but the greater part of the whole animal-buying world, depended almost entirely upon Germany for their supplies of every kind of animal, reptile, and bird.

"Chief among those engaged in this enormous wide-world industry was undoubtedly Karl Hagenbeck, whose name will be familiar to the British public in association with his exposition at Olympia some few years ago. This man had the most magnificently equipped zoological society in the world, at Stellingen, where a very large collection of wild animals lived in surroundings specially designed to resemble as closely as possible the natural environment to which they were accustomed. Karl Hagenbeck's vast organisation extends its tentacles throughout the world, and his agents were to be found everywhere.

"The present war, and the secession to the Allies of Germany's very large colonial territory, will bring about a total dislocation of this German monopoly, and it is obviously England's opportunity to take advantage of the present position and, by acting promptly, to secure and control the industry. In support of this idea it should be borne in mind that although Germany monopolised the world's trading, the leading big-game hunters who endangered their lives to secure the animals were in a great majority British, and it is therefore only necessary to attack the problems connected with the commercial end of the industry to control the whole of the trade.

"During the last forty or fifty years zoological societies have sprung up throughout the world in ever-increasing numbers. The importance of the world's animal industry is now very considerable, while its educational value

should commend it to everyone. At the present time there are upwards of a hundred zoological collections, large numbers of travelling menageries and circuses, and numerous private collections both in this country, France, Russia, and the United States. Two of the most prominent names in this country among the great animal lovers who own magnificent private zoological collections, are those of the Duke of Bedford and Lord Rothschild.

"This wild animal business includes, apart from all kinds of ruminants and the larger carnivora, a vast industry in small animals and birds for domestic pets, such as the mongoose, monkey, serval and civet cats, parrots, lovebirds, honeybirds, and others too numerous to mention. These expatriated varieties could be reckoned by hundreds of thousands annually. At the present day Great Britain or her Allies own a preponderating portion of the collecting territories, including South Africa, British East Africa, West Africa, Egypt, the Soudan, German East Africa, India, Canada, and Australia. This vast field should form a secure basis for the establishment of a sound British industry.

"It must not be imagined from a consideration of the above that the British can tackle this large order of capturing and distributing wild animals without encountering tough problems, but this fact should prove a stimulating incentive. It is difficult enough to realise the danger and hardships which have to be faced in tracking wild animals in dense forests, etc., and the difficulties do not end there. When they are captured they have to be carefully kraaled, and it is then that some of the most important and delicate problems have to be faced. Wild animals have to be weaned from their natural food, and induced to live upon the diet which they will receive in captivity. They have then to be shipped at considerable expense to all parts of the world, and it is only by the exercise of the greatest care, and with extensive experience in handling, that they are able to reach distant countries alive. Commercially very large sums of money have been lost owing to the want of experience and to the difficulty of arranging adequate space and proper hygienic conditions. Some idea of the enterprize of the Americans, and the expense incurred in tackling these various problems thoroughly, may be realised when it is recorded that the well-known Barnum and Bailey Company expended over £10,000 in one expedition alone to Africa, in order to capture and bring back safely to America a collection of wild animals.

"The risks of the transport may be understood when it is stated that Hagenbeck, in a single expedition to Siberia, lost over sixty animals, all of which died shortly after being

captured. The losses on that trip amounted to about £5,000. As, however, all these problems have been successfully solved by Germany, they can be confidently tackled by ourselves. There is perhaps only one department in this field which may be said to be in the hands of the British, that of the anthropoid apes, and in particular the chimpanzee. These animals are exceedingly delicate, and have to be most carefully nurtured and weaned in the countries where they are first captured, for otherwise it is almost certain that they will die in a short time. Up to the present time the gorilla has never been known to live more than a year or so at the outside, and he usually survives for even a much shorter period than this. Greater success has been met with in handling the chimpanzee, however, due to its affectionate disposition and the rapidity with which it will make friends when captured. This friendly trait in the chimpanzee considerably modifies the difficulties in rearing the animal, and thus they are usually fairly well trained before they leave their natural land.

"I sincerely hope that the potentialities of this industry will be carefully reviewed and considered, and that adequate efforts will be made to tackle the problems involved, with the ultimate aim of securing the bulk of the trade to this country when peace is declared.

JOHN ALFRED JORDAN."

Having the pleasure of Mr. Jordan's acquaintance, it might interest my readers if I give the following facts.

Firstly, I thank him for taking such a very great interest in the Wild Animal Business, but at the same time I absolutely decline to accept him or any of his associates as experts in this particular business.

The name of Jordan is very well known from Zanzibar, across the Dark Continent down the Congo to Boma, Congo Free State. He is a professional ivory hunter, one of the most daring shots in the world, a man with an absolute iron nerve. The number of big game which has fallen to his unerring aim constitutes a record. During his journey across East to West he was accompanied by his wife, and I believe Mrs. Jordan was the second woman to make that wonderful journey. Believe me, gentle reader, to travel from Zanzibar, Mombassa, to Boma, on foot constitutes a record.

The first and only animal transaction that Jordan has had was the collection for the Barnum Bailey Ringling Syndicate in East Africa. He certainly acquired from the Boer hunters in and around Nairobi a wonderful collection. It consisted of giraffes, various antelopes, amongst

which was one Bongo antelope, zebras, lions, leopards, cheetahs, etc.

I have always pointed out to my readers that anyone with unlimited capital can acquire any animal on the Dark Continent, but having made the capture or purchase, the trouble is to bring the animals down to the seaboard for shipment to Europe.

There are not a dozen men in Europe to-day who can undertake the transport successfully of the larger animals mentioned above.

The Zoological Gardens, Regents Park, some many years ago, commissioned the well-known German traveller, Windhorn, to bring only one giraffe from Bechuanaland. I was present at the Gardens when the animal arrived—dead. In Jordan's case all the giraffes were dead before they arrived at Mombasa. I believe the number was either six or ten; that alone was a serious loss. Unfortunately, the lions (cubs), leopards, etc., lived, for any recognised dealer knows full well that lion cubs, leopards, etc., will not pay the cost of transport.

I was told that the freight alone on these leopards was either £15 or £20 each—lion cubs in proportion. You cannot import these animals at a profit not if they are given you in East Africa. The last arrivals of lion cubs from the Nile Region were a male and female from the White Nile—miles above Khartoum. They were brought down on camel back, a three months journey to Khartoum, by the Military Officer in charge of that district when going home on leave. They made the railway journey from Khartoum to the Suez Canal, arriving at Plymouth in excellent condition. The owner was persuaded to send them down on approval for sale to a well-known amateur, who offered a price which did not cover the cost of the rail journey in the Nile Region. I was only too pleased to pay £50 for these two pets, and even at that price I feel sure the owner had a considerable loss. These were the last two imported African lions into Great Britain that I know of. They were a loss.

Periodically, we have the Amateur, the Travelling Artiste, also the Travelling Showman, who wish to become Wild Beast Dealers. The latest is somewhere in the Far East. Roundabout Singapore and the Malay States there is a youthful individual fired with the ambition of controlling the animal business. Dear, dear me! Others have done so before and failed. He will not only fail; it will be a catastrophe. The idea is twelve ourangs, with ten Malay tigers, taken to New York via San Francisco.

Once more, any fool can buy ourangs and tigers in Singapore at the present time. They are being practically given away there. The trouble commences with food, boxes, and freight. Freightage is out of all reason at the present time, and has

stopped all purchases in that region. Besides, I believe Ourans die whilst travelling. Should this consignment go forward and any profit be shewn, I will give twenty pounds to any Showmen's Charity this youthful controller likes to name.

Ourans and tigers alone—failure; but ourans, tigers, elephants, rhinocerus, black leopards, with a general assortment of small stuff might shew a profit next February.

In conclusion, I must say that there are vast possibilities for the Animal Trade at the conclusion of the war. Mr. Jordan's idea is an excellent one provided it is in capable hands. I have already Agents in Calcutta, Sumatra, and South Africa. I can assure Jordan with his Syndicate of Amateurs I shall prove a worthy foe. I have no fear for the future; they shall have all the opposition they want, and the top dog will ultimately prove to be

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

15th November, 1917.

Interesting Letter from The Zoological Gardens, Copenhagen.

Kobenhavn, den,

3/10/17.

Dear Mr. Hamlyn,

To-day I have received your letter of September 13th, for which I thank you, hoping you have received the money for the Sea Lion which unfortunately died.

Next spring I shall perhaps want to buy some more animals, but at present I cannot afford to do so, and moreover the export from England to Denmark is stopped as you know for uncertain times.

Things do not look very bright here in the Zoo. The crops were unusually small in Denmark last summer, and we are cut off from any supplies from England and America, consequently the hay and the straw, and all sorts of corn, are only to be had at exorbitant prices, or not to be had at all. Rice and fruits from the Southern Countries, and pea-nuts that the monkeys can hardly do without, are impossible to get hold of. The only bright point is that the meat is going to be cheaper presently, as the farmers have to kill lots of horses and cattle because they cannot obtain sufficient foodstuffs for them. The fuel is also frightfully dear. But luckily I have provided the Zoo with coke and with hay in good time so that I am hoping to be able to carry everything through this winter without losing any of the animals for want of food and warmth.

Perhaps you would like to know what the German dealers in animals are doing. I do not think that they are doing anything but keeping quiet and hoping for peace.

The park in Stelling is open, and visited by quite a good number.

It had 60,000 visitors at Whitsuntide. Mr. Lorenzo Hagenbeck, who is the younger of the two sons, has been staying here in Copenhagen all last summer with his circus and some exceptionally fine groups of animals, lions, tigers, polar bears and elephants. He bought a good deal of animals from the Copenhagen garden when he left, and I bought a few from him.

Last summer another dealer from Hanover visited me. I have also bought some animals from him, amongst which were a young male giraffe (4 years old), and a couple of excellent Cape buffaloes.

He also told me that he had sold most of his larger animals, and those left he had deposited in different German gardens to be fed and cared for until the end of the war. I have not been in Germany myself since the spring of 1916, and am therefore unable to tell you anything from there, but I know that the German gardens have suffered from the war, as they have not received any animals for more than three years. Most of the gardens, however, seem to have kept up so far, even if their animals are few and considerably diminished in species.

Concerning the Danish gardens, I am glad to say that 1916 was an excellent year, while 1917 has been as good. At present we are in possession of many fine animals, especially the carnivora; we have 7 lions, 3 tigers, 2 pumas, 2 leopards, 1 hyaena-dog, 1 jaguar, and so on. Then we have 3 elephants, and the female—Ellen—who has already had 3 calves, and seems now to be with young for the fourth time.

During the last year a lot of animals have given birth to young ones. In this way we have 2 leopard cubs, 3 blackbucks, 1 guanaco, 1 llama, 1 wapitii, 1 buffalo, some prairie dogs, with other smaller animals.

Then our birds have hatched many young ones, and amongst those are *Larus marinus*, and *Larus argentatus*, moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*), *Gallus bankiva*, Guinea doves, Swans, Wild Ducks (*Anas boscas*), different pheasants, and so on.

The four rattlesnakes we had from you are still living and in good condition, though they have not eaten since they arrived.

We have a couple of excellent *Python bivittatus*, the largest one is 6 metre long, and one female *Python reticulatus* is 7 metres long, and which some years ago laid eggs here in the gardens. All in all we have a good collection of snakes, together with 14 Crocodiles of 4 different kinds, one of them is a Chinese Alligator (*Alligator sinensis*) from Yang-se-Kiang.

All our man-apes, both the Chimpanzees and the Oranoutangs, with the Gibbons, have died, but those 2 fine Chacma Baboons which we bought from you are still living, and doing well, also your Secretary bird.

In case you are interested to know what animals we have at present in our gardens, I hereby send you the last copy of our guide, in which you will find the English names printed by most of the animals.

Looking it through you will find 3 male and 1 female Ostrich, 2 Anoa Buffaloes, 2 Cape Buffaloes, 2 Giraffes, 2 Hippopotamuses, 1 Indian Tapir, 13 Bears, 4 Hyenas, 4 Wolves, 1 Sable Antelope, 2 Gnus, 1 South African Gemsbok, 1 Nylghaie, 2 Binturongs, 1 Hornbill, 2 Lynx, and many more small animals.

I only want to add that a Glutton has born young ones three times here in the gardens during three years.

By the first and second births she had 3 young ones, by the third birth she had only 2; unhappily she died shortly after the last birth, so we had to feed the little ones by giving them milk from a flask and they grew up to be fine healthy animals.

Sincerely hoping for better times in the future also for business purposes,

I am, dear Mr. Hamlyn,

Yours faithfully,

W. DREYER,

Director.

P.S.—If you think this letter would interest the readers of your Magazine, you are at liberty to publish it.

To my knowledge it is the first and only time a Glutton has born young ones in captivity, that is in a zoological garden.

REMINISCENCES OF THE LONDON ZOO.

By F. FINN, B.A., F.Z.S.

My reminiscences of the London Zoo extend pretty continuously over nearly forty years, for I could not have been much over twelve years old when the most memorable treat of my juvenile existence was a trip to London with my parents to see the Zoo for the first time. Afterwards, with a school-fellow of kindred tastes, I used to go there once a year or so, and when at Oxford often managed to have a look in during vacations; the same was my practice when on leave from

India, on which occasions I used to live in London for the most part, and on leaving India finally I settled down within five minutes' walk of the Gardens, which I usually visit at least once a week. Thus I have had an unusually good opportunity of noting whatever progress was made, and of comparing the old management and arrangements with those of the present day.

As a youngster I was mainly interested in birds, but my interests have widened with age, and I always kept in touch with any remarkable events and novelties. When I first used to visit the place, that fine old Victorian naturalist, Mr. A. D. Bartlett, was at the helm, and at the museum at Maidstone, my native town, we then had his son as curator—a real chief of the kindly Bartlett stock. Both were always most kind to me, and I am also indebted to Mr. F. E. Beddard, the former Prosecutor of the Society, for a course of instruction at the Zoo laboratory, where the animals which die are dissected and their structure studied. This was then situated in the part of the Gardens where the Mappin Terraces now are, and the part of Regent's Park just back of it was as wild as a little bit of the country; I have even seen the British turtle-dove there. The dissecting rooms and sanatorium—the latter a new institution—are now behind the peacocks' aviary and reptile house at the south end of the grounds.

Of the larger and more sensational animals, lions, etc., elephants, giraffes and hippopotamii, I have little to say, and their quarters have not been appreciably altered in my memory. The bears, as everyone knows, have of late been mostly moved to the Mappin Terraces, and part of their quarters under the old terrace which still stands, have been turned into refreshment alcoves; but this alteration is quite recent. The small cats, civets, etc., were housed in a little building on part of the site of the Library and Office building; this place was once the reptile house, but I do not remember visiting it when tenanted by the scaly tribe. But what it lacked in the terror of venom it made up for in smell; it was a common sight to see a visitor enter the "Small Cat's House," get half-way up to it, and then put his handkerchief to his nose and beat a swift retreat. I am pretty tough myself in the way of smells, and in the hutches—they were no more—in this house I have seen some interesting animals, notably a specimen of the curious Fossa of Madagascar, a beast very rare in captivity anywhere or at any time. It is a long, lithe, light brown beast, like a small short-legged puma with the foxy head of a civet, and is supposed to be very fierce.

Hardby was the Sloths' and Ant-eaters' House, where these quaint animals did remarkably well; and here used to live the celebrated bald chimpanzee, Sally, whom I knew well. Here, too, was passed the infancy of Micky, the senior chimpanzee in captivity, who still at the time of

writing lives in the New Apes' House. The chimpanzees here, though, do not display the liveliness and activity that Sally and Micky (when young) used to do; I have often seen Micky taken out of the cage by Mansbridge, the apes' keeper, and playing with him like a child. The new Apes' House was built under the old management, though comparatively recently, and the lighting is very badly arranged for observing the animals, though they have lived well in it.

The Kanagroo Sheds in those days had no paddocks at the back, but otherwise have not been altered; the other marsupials, such as opossums, used to live in the old Small Mammal House, near where the new building devoted to small carnivores stands. They kept in fine condition, though in small cages, and the vole-like Cuming's Octodon and the exquisite little flying Phalanger used to breed regularly.

A very wonderful thing was the regular reproduction, for many generations, of the African collared Fruit-bat, in some high narrow cages in the Monkey House, a building which has had no important alteration. These creatures had no chance whatever of flying, and used to scramble down the wire front of the cage to be fed by such visitors as could brave their scent, which contributed more than its share to the then pronounced monkey-house flavour. Shortly after the new management came in they were moved to rather bigger cages in another house; but did not long survive the apparent improvement in their lot. This is evidently the best Fruit-bat to keep in captivity, and it is of a smaller and so more convenient size than the better known Indian flying-fox. A comparison between the structure of these cage-born captives and wild specimens, to see to what extent, if any, their wings and wing-muscles had degenerated, would have been interesting, but I believe none such was made.

Of the monkeys themselves, hardly any were kept outdoors in the old days, but this was done with one or two temperate climate species, notably a Jcheli Monkey from North China, a fine big beast like a heavily-furred Rhesus, which lived in a small cottage just outside the Monkey House, corresponding to that which forms the indoor part of the Mandrills' detached cage. The excellent monkey house with outdoor runs, on the North Bank, is a quite recent institution, and monkeys have done very well in it; the Lemurs, now housed there, used to have apartments in the Monkey House.

The larger deer were mostly located where they now are, but the Moose was kept in a shady sloping paddock on the south side of the canal, back of the Hippopotamus House, and the smaller deer were scattered about in various places; the little Chevrotains, or Mouse-deer, had homes in the house of the Ant-eaters and Apes. The Ante-

lopes and Camels lived where they do now for the most part, but the Llamas' House is comparatively new, though built under the old management.

The grass paddocks on one side of the Antelope House were till quite recently all in one, and the animals took their turns in this for exercise. The sandy one devoted to the Elands covers, among other things, the site of the old sea-lion and seal ponds. In the big basin which housed the sea-lions there used to be a wooden platform with an old kitchen chair fixed on it, on which the sea-lion would mount to catch his fish when thrown to him.

The dog tribe never interested me much, and I cannot remember where they were all kept; but their present abode back of the Lion House has been improved by the back extension of it, though to my thinking better suited to climbing animals than to runners; some scheme to have taken in the ground now rather wasted as goose paddocks would have been better.

(To be continued.)

GENERAL NOTES.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THAT the will of the late John Henry Cooke, a former circus proprietor, who passed away on August 29th last, has been proved at £10,175 including estate abroad amounting to £1,821. The death duties amounted to £513.

THAT the Zoo Buildings, Glasgow, have been opened with Wombwell's Menagerie and the usual side shows. Business tremendous. Good luck to the venture.

THAT the arrivals in Lnodon have been nil; in Liverpool, some five Drills, five Dogfaces, and five mixed Monkeys, with some single Parrots

THAT the varied schemes afloat to capture the Wild Beast Trade amuses the Editor.

THAT a consignment from Singapore has sailed for the United States. This is a private venture. It will be the last.

THAT the disposal of private collections still continue. Extraordinary prices are asked and obtained.

THAT the Big Concerns seem to purchase all duplicates at prices never known before.

THAT the Editor wishes them all good luck in their enterprise.

WANTED!

An Intelligent Boy, to learn the Naturalist's business. Between **16** and **17** years years of age. Wages to commence, **21/-** weekly. He will be taught every branch of the business. Should he prove efficient he will be sent to New York monthly with live stock, after which he can proceed to Culcutta or South Africa to purchase live stock. Good wages are paid whilst travelling. A mother's mamby-pamby soft boy is not required.

JOHN D. HAMLYN,

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JAN 23 1948
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A beautiful bird, tame on finger, says "Hullo!" "Polly," etc.	£8 0 0
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Ferrets, Guinea Pigs and Mice.

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Canaries.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—5,000 Norwich and Yorkshire Canaries. Cash down.

Respecting our last consignment for the year 1917, which sailed from Liverpool on the 16th December, consisting of over 1,700 birds—Canaries and British. I have just received the following letter from that well-known expert and fancier—Mr. H. J. FULLJAMES:

Dear Mr. Hamlyn,

Sorry you were out yesterday when I called at your establishment as I was passing through the Boulevard St. George's. At the same time I was fully repaid for my chance visit, for I had the opportunity of seeing the large consignment of Canaries and British Birds which I understood from Mrs. Hamlyn were leaving in the afternoon of the same day.

It was very pleasing to note that these birds were packed with the utmost consideration for their welfare during their voyage, and the travelling cages in such clean condition, and the arrangements for feed and water so satisfactory.

It would appear quite certain that the only trouble the birds need fear on their voyage to New York is the interference of the U-boats, which have put a premature end to the existence of consignments of the same nature. Let us hope they will get through this menace and prove a pleasure to their American purchasers.

With kind regards.

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN

No. 8.—Vol. 3.

LONDON, DECEMBER, 1917

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

NOTICE.

The subscription for Vol. III., 1917—18, is 10/—, post free. All subscriptions commence with No. 1, Vol. 3. Yearly subscriptions only received. Specimen copies can be sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine should communicate at once with the Editor.

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Telegrams, Hamlyn, London Docks, London.

The Editor will be pleased to receive sporting articles and reminiscences, as well as items of news and reports of sport from all parts of the world. If stamped directed envelope be enclosed, the contributions will be returned if unsuitable.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Holland and United States, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor. They will in future receive the Magazine through the Office of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Strand, W.C.

INTRODUCTION.

Once more I must apologize for the delay in the second part of "How I Became a Naturalist." During my absence in Liverpool this particular copy was mislaid, and has to be re-written. This being the closing of the year 1917 demands a few remarks on the last twelve months so far as it concerns the Wild Beast Business and "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine."

In the previous number—November—there appeared a very able letter from Mr. Jordan on "The Wild Animal Trade after the War." In this

issue Mr. Finn writes on the "Live Stock Trade and Extermination."

Both articles deserve every consideration from all Amateurs and those taking an interest in Natural History.

The past year has been an alarming one for the Trade in general and the Dealers in particular.

I have been accused of drawing undue attention to the Trade by certain advertisements which appeared in this journal. This was done deliberately.

I wished to discover the general feelings of certain parties to our particular trade. I certainly have succeeded. To have occupied the attention of the House of Commons on two separate occasions has certainly shewn that I am not forgotten. On the first enquiry the President of the Board of Trade received no less than six—I believe this number is correct—private communications to stifle this Trade and my business in particular. For the information of those particular six busybodies, I wish to state business is carried on as usual and is better than ever.

Consequently they have my thanks. On the second occasion when Mr. Basil Peto raised the question of 600 monkeys which were originally for America, he discovered that when he mentioned this in Parliament the monkeys were already in America and have been used by certain well-known Institutions to alleviate the miseries of this frightful war.

That particular question in the House afforded me splendid advertisement. That did not suit a certain M.P. who communicated with a certain Society who instructed one of their officers to search the docks for the arrival of the 600 monkeys. He was by any manner of means to institute a complaint and, if possible, a prosecution. He made an enquiry in the London Docks, just outside St. George's Street, for one of the employees called in and informed me they had enquiry concerning those 600 monkeys. There has not been a monkey inside the London Docks for years. It is my intention to invite their principal officer down to witness the next arrival which will not be long.

BRITISH BIRDS.

Having failed in the Monkey Department they came to the conclusion that my British Bird Department was illegal.

Therefore another Society was approached and employed a certain firm of Solicitors to make enquiries and report thereon. These Solicitors are well-known for their manner and means of procuring evidence. The ends justify the means. But if you fail in both nothing remains. Whether that very amiable talkative gentleman with a taxi, accompanied by a certain official and two friends, consider they have a case when buying a Jackdaw, Jay, Goldfinch, with other birds, let me inform them that those birds were the property of the late Rajah of Sarawak, they had been in the Rajah's aviary for years. It's useless calling up the telephone to enquire if I sell British Birds. I do not do so. The Trade knows that.

OTHER DEALERS.

Whether other dealers are worried in the same particular manner I do not know, still should any assistance be required at any time, I shall be pleased to render all aid possible—financial and otherwise.

"Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine" still continues to exist.

A well-known Fellow of the Zoological Society informed me that shortly after the first number appeared a certain member gave it a three months' life.

That's over three years ago.

If the wish was Father to the thought, he has been disappointed

It has served its purpose.

It will continue to exist.

It has enough copy in hand for twelve months. The most interesting articles that have ever appeared in any Magazine devoted to Natural History have been published in its pages. This excellence will continue. I trust with the new volume next year to have a record subscription.

We both join in hearty good wishes to our several readers, and trust by this time next year Peace and Goodwill will reign supreme throughout the world.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

Christmas, 1917.*

THE SILENT VOLUNTEERS.

By Lieutenant L. FLEMING.

No less real heroes, than the men who died,

Are you who helped the frenzied ranks to win,
Galloping heroes—silently—side by side,
Models of discipline.

You, too, had pals from whom you had to part,
Pals rather young to fight, or else too old,
And though the parting hurt your honest heart,
You kept your grief untold.

Thus in the parting have you proved your worth
As you have proved it time and time again,
You, the most human animal on earth
Nobler, perhaps, than men.

Nobler perhaps, because in all you did,
In all you suffered, you could not know why,
Only you guessed and did as you were bid
Just galloped on—to die.

Unflinchingly you faced the screaming shell
And charged and charged, until the ground was
gained,
Then falling, mangled—suffering simply Hell
And never once complained.

There, where your life blood spilled around you
fast,
Lying unheeded by the surging van,
You closed your great big patient eyes at last
And died—a gentleman.

(From "The National Humane Review.")

THE LIVE-STOCK TRADE AND EXTERMINATION.

By F. FINN, B.A., F.Z.S.

The export of British birds to America has raised one of the periodical scares about danger to our bird life, which is supposed to be in imminent peril at present, owing to the ravages of the past winter and to a crusade—rather ill-judged perhaps at this time—against birds in defence of the crops. Of course, trade is always blamed whenever people not concerned in it have a chance; considering what we as a nation owe to our commerce we seem to have a rather unreasonable horror of the shop!

As a matter of fact, the danger to our birds from the live-stock trade never has been important, and is less than ever now, when there are so few men to do the catching, and so limited a demand. The only species that was ever seriously reduced by catching for the pet market was the goldfinch, and that has now been well protected for years. Nevertheless, it cannot be called a common bird, and modern conditions are evidently not suited for it, as it lives on the seeds of weeds, and clean farming naturally interferes with its livelihood.

The bird dealer can really claim to be its best friend, nevertheless, for if goldfinches had not been captured for caging it would not have been possible to send them to Australlia and New Zealand, as was done many years ago, with the result that they are now far commoner out there than over here, and are well secured against extinction, even if they were blotted out of Europe and Western Asia, which, with North Africa, constitute their normal range.

When peace returns, our dealers might bear in mind this fact and order goldfinches amongst other Australian stock; and it might also be borne in mind that the goldfinch, although an alien at the Antipodes, has kept up his character as a harmless and useful bird, thus disposing of the idea that a British bird, sent abroad, necessarily developes into a "detrimental." One esteemed "scientific" writer, trying to press this supposed objection to the introduction of British birds into British Columbia, even went so far as to say the goldfinch could not be called a singing bird, which only shews how far imagination will lead people astray when they have a theory to maintain.

As to the supposed danger of exterminating our commoner birds by catching, I am reminded of an amusing episode which occurred to me some years before the war. I was having lunch at an Oxford Street tea-shop, when a very thin lady, with what I suppose a novelist would call "the soul's hunger" in her eyes, came in and sat down opposite to me. There were daffodils in a glass on the table, and she leant over and kissed them; then she turned on the waitress and demanded what the proprietor meant by having larks on the menu—did he want the poor birds to be exterminated? Now here she was only showing off her ignorance; for the skylark is one of the most abundant birds in the world, ranging all across the temperate zone of the Eastern Hemisphere. Even with us it is probably more abundant than the sparrows, which far away from buildings is a rare bird; and, like the goldfinch, the lark has been successfully introduced into New Zealand, so that, no matter how many appear in cages or on toast, there is not the slightest danger of the birds' extinction, especially as the species is a particularly hardy one and a strong flyer and very skilful at concealing its nest.

Both here and at the Antipodes, indeed, farmers find they can have too much of the skylark, whose attentions to the sprouting corn are apt to be rather overpowering where it is present in numbers. In this connection it must be remembered that all the birds exported in any numbers have their destructive side; fruit growers do not welcome an abundance of blackbirds and bullfinches, and both greenfinches and linnets can be very destructive to field crops. Woodpecons

would be gladly dispensed with if they could only be caught in numbers, but though the war between man and pigeon has been going on since the days of Nero and no doubt for centuries longer, the bird more than holds its own. In a pitched battle some years ago, when thousands of men engaged in a simultaneous attack on pigeons in Devon, the score was a mere fraction over one pigeon per man of the human force that took the field with their guns!

One hard winter like the last does more damage to bird life than a generation of human persecutors; but that the country has been, or going to be, devoured by insects because of the undoubted temporary dearth of birds I do not believe. I have seen no evidence of this damage by vermin in the country to compare with what I have witnessed this year in London, where the birds have not suffered either from nature's onslaughts or from man's during last winter, and yet the ravages of insects, etc., have been most obvious the culprits being "woolly bears" and the caterpillars of the large white butterfly, which are not liked by birds. Similarly, some years before the war, the pretty tufted caterpillars of the Vapourer Moth wrought great havoc on the London trees one year, and were not checked by the birds, although sparrows are keen hunters of caterpillars in general, and will take this moth itself when in the perfect state. In fact, hardly any birds but cuckoos will eat hairy caterpillars at all.

The best bird to use against insects in general and other small vermin in an enclosed space is the common duck. Give this humble creature a companion, a bucket of water, and a few scraps, and he will clear your garden well during the winter, and the pair will make a nice dinner later on if you cannot ward off their attentions to the tender vegetables and bush fruits, having let you in for no expense but their original cost. As far as wild birds go, the sparrow and starling, for all their faults, probably do as much good as any, since their numbers make their work important; and these at least are in no danger of extermination anyhow.

There is one thing to be borne in mind as to the position of British birds, and that is, that with one exception, they don't exist as such. The only bird confined to these islands is the common red grouse, which is in no danger unless we get so democratised that all game shooting is abolished; in any case the live stock trade has practically no interest in it, though it has been exported and naturalised in some adjacent parts of Europe, such as Belgium and North Germany, where, no doubt, the enemy, between hunger and hatred, have long ago "strafed" the lot.

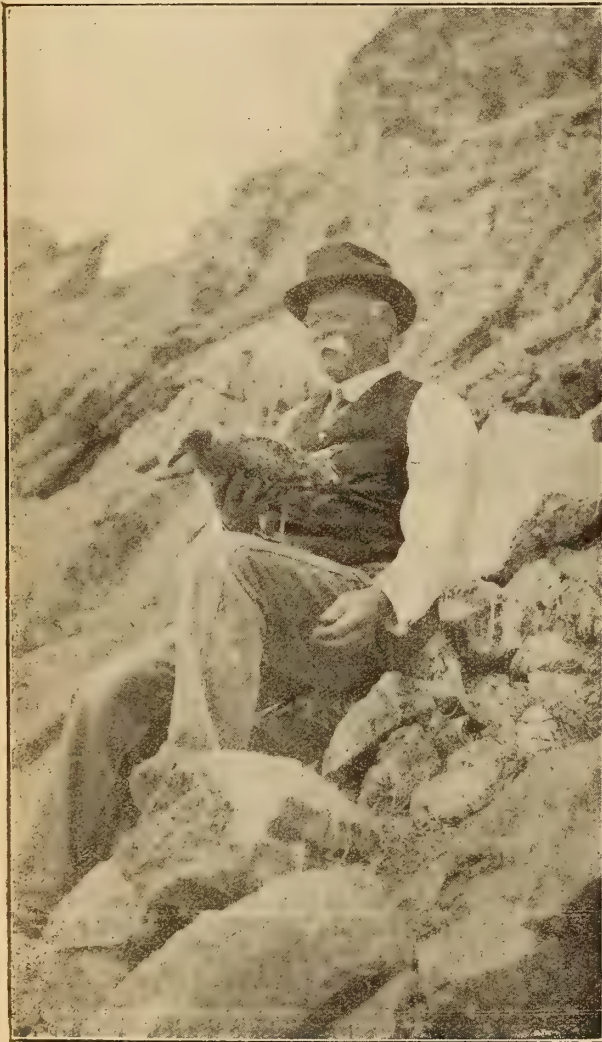
(To be continued.)

OFF SHORE ROOKERIES OF THE FARALLONE ISLANDS, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Publicity Section,
Audubon Association of the Pacific.

By DR. FREDERICK W. D'EVELYN.

The Farallone Islands consist of a somewhat scattered group of rocky pinnacles lying about



1.—Chase Littlejohn.

Young Gull watchfully waiting, South Farallone.

thirty miles due west of San Francisco. The general formation is fairly well illustrated in the three photographs accompanying these notes. They have served for many years as markers for the

too, are found the colonies of Murres, the more port of San Francisco and the site for a powerful light. With the exception of a few very limited pockets there is no soil on the Islands which are composed almost entirely of a decayed rock formation with a few gravelly stretches of beach. They have been noted throughout the entire range of human knowledge as rookeries where thousands upon thousands of off-shore birds breed each season. During a certain period there was a practice of collecting eggs during the breeding season, and these met with a ready sale in the San Francisco markets, but the birds and their nesting grounds are now protected by the Government, and no one is permitted to trespass upon the grounds or disturb the birds in any way during the breeding season.

On August 3rd, 1917, by the courtesy of the Department of Commerce and of the Lighthouse Inspector in charge of this district, the Audubon Association of the Pacific was enabled to make a visit to the most southerly and largest of the Islands. As the trip was made in the lighthouse tender the stay was limited to the time during which the tender was engaged in transacting its ordinary business, which was a matter of about four hours. The Island is possibly three quarters of a mile in length and rises in three disconnected peaks only one of which it was possible to explore during this very limited period.

Ten species of sea birds habitually breed on the Island:—

1. *Lunda cirrhata*, Tufted Puffin or Sea Parrot.
2. *Ptychoramphus aleuticus*, Cassin Auklet.
3. *Cephus columba*, Pigeon Guillemot.
4. *Uria troile californica*, California Murre.
5. *Larus occidentalis*, Western Gull.
6. *Oceanadroma kaedingi*, Kaeding Petrel.
7. *Oceanodroma homochroa*, Ashy Petrel.
8. *Phalacrocorax dilophus albociliatus*, Farallone Cormorant.
9. *Phalacrocorax penicillatus*, Brandt Cormorant.
10. *Phalacrocorax pelagicus resplendens*, Baird Cormorant.

One land bird, *Salpinctes obsoletus*, Rock Wren, has long been identified with the Islands as a constant resident, and since the planting of a few trees which furnish suitable environment, *Passer domesticus*, the English Sparrow, and *Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis*, the familiar rosy crowned House Finch, have maintained households among these trees. Crows have also been observed to breed upon the Islands in years past.

The birds nest in colonies. The Baird and Farallone Cormorants are confined entirely to the highest peaks. The Brandt Cormorants are scattered over the lesser altitudes through what might be termed the median belts of the rocks. Here,



2.—Branat Cormorant Nest and Three Nestlings, South Farallone.



3.—Murre Calonica along sky line. Branat Cormorants in foreground. South Farallone.

exclusive Puffins and the Pigeon Guillemot. Secreted in individual nests in dark and more or less inaccessible appertures are found the little Petrels and Auklets. The Gulls are more easily suited and nest everywhere, the term nest implying simply a loosely coherent mess of sea weed which may lie upon a flat space or in a slight pocket in the rock or underneath an overhanging rock. The bunches of weed in photograph 3 indicate the remains of Gulls' nests.

The Cormorants build rather more pretentiously than the Gulls, and photograph 2 illustrates a practice frequently followed of building a nest on a steep slope giving a rather high effect on the down-hill side. The other sea birds are likewise satisfied with very scanty cushions for the reception of their eggs.

The practice of nesting in compact colonies is apparently a defensive measure, and one of the parents always remains near the eggs to protect them from the hereditary official pirates of the rookeries, the Western Gulls. The nests are left unguarded only when the birds are frightened away by human invaders of their territory, and herein lies the danger of permitting visitors during the breeding season as the Gulls are eternally on the watch for an opportunity to raid the nests of the other birds.

The Gulls are among the earliest to bring out their families, but the breeding season for all species draws to a close from the first to the middle of August. On the date mentioned, four species mere found still tending their young :—

Murres : with nestlings of all degrees, from eggs just hatching and older.

Brandt Cormorants : from naked nestlings to light brown and drab plumaged young, roosting on the signal peak.

Puffins : in the down, with wing feathers just starting.

Gulls : young appeared to be all feathered.

Notwithstanding the care exercised by members of the Association in making this visit, large numbers of helpless new birds and the adults tending them were disturbed and distressed, and it was the unanimous opinion that July 31st is too early in the year to open the rookeries to visitors, but consideration for the birds would dictate the extension of the closed season through the entire month of August. In photograph 2 three Cormorant nestlings may be observed in the nest. At this stage the birds are in quite as much danger from the Gulls as if they were within their eggs.

For a very considerable time after leaving the nest the young Cormorant's sole means of locomotion is a sort of aimless flopping as it seems built neither to walk nor to fly, and if frightened

it will simply flop aimlessly away from the point of disturbance without regard to consequences which are often fatal.

In photograph 3 several colonies of Murres may be observed along the sky line at the right with individual Murres or Cormorants in the foreground.

A visit by President Lastreto to the lighthouse elicited the information that many birds were killed during the migrating season by flying against the light and dropping exhausted. Some are able to find a perching place on the balcony pipe railing, but this is not well adapted to the purpose, nor does it afford room for all those in need of a resting place, out of the direct rays of the powerful light. The attendants are sufficiently interested to avoid disturbing the birds while they are resting, but it is thought that some more adequate arrangements would result in the preservation of many desirable birds. It is known that perches are provided at many similar locations in England by the Royal Society for the Preservation of Birds, and President Lastreto called attention to the desirability of communicating with the Royal Society to learn details and to solicit suggestions of suitable measures for the accomplishment of this object here.

REMINISCENCES OF THE LONDON ZOO.

By F. FINN, B.A., F.Z.S.

Plenty of people will remember the old bear pit at the end of the terrace, and the Polar Bears' den at the foot of it, where the old Sam and his mate, the best Polar bears I ever saw, used to play together to the great entertainment of visitors, whose umbrellas Sam used to annex by cunningly placing a bit of his food on a ledge where the passer-by would charitably try to push it in to him, and thereby forfeit his "gamp."

It was from here that Barbara, the present she Polar bear, escaped only a few years back, and led the staff a pretty dance to get her back; Sam, however, is a silly oaf of a bear, who would probably never have got his living had he grown up in the Arctic, and is not a patch upon his predecessor for good or ill. The den and pool which were demolished for the Mappin Terraces not long after they were built was a very nicely arranged home for the pair, and it was a great pity it was so wasted.

I may say I can just remember Jumbo and Alice among the elephants, being able vividly to recall having to write an essay in French when at School on Jumbo's behaviour when he made his well-known stand against exile to America. He

was, however, getting dangerous, and the Society did quite right to sell him.

The birds have seen many changes in my time, and some have lived through most of them, notably the couple of black hawks—Forster's *Milvago*—from the Falklands, and a common crane which was long in the gardens. The crane paddocks used to be where the summer aviary now is, and were better for hardy species than the subsequent accommodation that has been given under either the old management or the new, in that the pools were big enough for the birds to wade and wash freely.

The Western and Eastern Aviaries have always been much as at present, and birds have done well in both, and the Pelicans' quarters have not changed. The Waterfowls' lawn, when flamingoes and other waders and waterfowl lived with a clipped or pinioned wing, was made into a large aviary under the old management, and was the first one of that size I believe. The large gulls, which have been given a aviary under the new management, used to be pinioned, and live inside a fence, but it must be admitted they have lived and bred well both ways. The small gulls, also pinioned, were distributed among the duck ponds, then more numerous; one is now the sea-elephants pond, another the sea-lions' pond, and a third the small waders' aviary. Fewer ducks were then kept, and they were distributed in groups of a few pairs of different species in various enclosures; under this treatment they bred much better than at present, though less effective as a show for the public.

The Parrot House was much as at present, though finches and such birds as Toucans and Touracous were also housed there, and did well. I saw my first Pekin Robins and Yellow-winged Sugar-bird there, and they lived for years in separate cages, as did some of the Tanagers. The Birds of Paradise used to be kept in the old Insect House, now devoted to small mammals, the Small Bird House and Parrot flight aviary, now the two greatest bird attractions, were put up under the new management, though the former has undergone some alterations and improvements, and is well supplemented by the new Summer Aviary opposite.

The Pheasantry and the Owls' Cages along the north bank are new and excellent buildings, but the pheasants, formerly kept in what is now the Peacock Aviary and alongside the Cranes near the Ape House, did very well in the old days, and I have seen some very rare ones, notably L'huy's Monaul, an even more splendid bird than the common Monaul, and the white Crossoptilon or Eared Pheasant from Tibet; but I don't remember any Tragopans or the green Javan Peacock till recent years.

(To be continued.)

GENERAL NOTES.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THAT Mr. J. Landfear Lucas, 101, Piccadilly, writes to "The Daily Graphic" as follows:—

"The official records, just issued by the Zoological Society as to the visits of the public to the gardens, and the amounts taken at the gates, show continued decreases on both items. It costs £8 the first year and £3 annually afterwards to be a Fellow of the Society, and if these Fellows are diminishing it is hardly surprising, in view of the greater calls and lessened incomes all round owing to the war. In Paris at the Jardin d'Acclimatation the system of season tickets is successful, and if our Zoo issued a six-months' transferable season ticket at half-a-guinea, to include Sundays, they would probably attract many hundreds of well-wishers in and around London who are not in the least likely to embark on the relatively high outlay of becoming a Fellow of the Zoological Society."

THAT the Zoological Collection at Regents Park has had some serious losses lately—one of their largest elephants, an adult yak, Grevy's Zebra, with other valuable specimens.

THAT one of my oldest customers has just assisted the Great War Fund. I quote the following from the "Daily Sketch," December 10th:—

COMRADES OF THE GREAT WAR.

The first Club for the Comrades of the Great War was opened near Weybridge by Lady Norton Griffiths, wife of Col. Sir John Norton Griffiths, D.S.O., M.P.

The club has been presented to the Weybridge branch by Major Gordon Watney, who also gave £5,000 to the headquarters fund.

Major Gordon Watney had one of the finest collections of birds in England a few years ago.

THAT at a meeting of the Council of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland, Sir Fredk. Moore, President, in the chair, Prof. Carpenter made reference to the death, since last the Council met, of Prof. A. E. Mettam, Principal of the Royal Veterinary College of Ireland, and a member of the Council of the Royal Zoological Society. The following resolution, proposed by Sir Walter Boyd, seconded by Dr. R. F. Scharff and passed, was forwarded to Mrs. Mettam,—
"The President and Council of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland desire to place on record their deep sense of the loss suffered by the Society through the lamented death of their valued colleague, Prof. A. E. Mettam. During the fourteen years of his service on the Council Prof. Mettam gave ungrudgingly his time

and high professional ability in the Society's interests. His advice as to the maintenance of health and the cure of sickness among the animals was always at the Council's disposal, and his reports, given as the result of skilled and careful post mortem examination, have been of very great service to those responsible for the management of the Gardens. The Council desire to express their sincere sympathy with Mrs. Mettam and her family in the irreparable loss which they have sustained."

THAT one of my most treasured postcards is one received from a well-known Menagerie and Amusement Proprietor:—

"Have you ever consulted a doctor about your trouble?"

I have much pleasure in saying I have done so.

THAT Mr. Rossi has my sympathy over the loss of his smallest elephant. It appears that the elephant was taken ill with pneumonia and died. It had every attention, and for having carried out every possible endeavour to save the animal's life, Mr. Rossi was fined five pounds and costs. It is high time a determined stand was made against the harmless cranks who engineer these prosecutions. If they understood elephants well and good, but when they object to the ordinary elephant's hook or goad, one can only smile at their simplicity. No elephant could ever be kept in captivity without one. Ask the Indian Government officials.

THAT the Seventh Annual Financial Report of the Washington Park Zoological Society, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is just to hand.

Available funds are some 2,085 dollars. Membership shews a record of 380.

New Animal House is now nearing completion and when so will be quite an acquisition to the Zoo and a credit to the City.

The Purchases and Donations were one mandrill monkey, two drills, one black bear, one tapir, 24 macaque monkeys, two Reeves' pheasants, two timber wolves, seven other pheasants.

Amongst the list of stock are 4 Siberian Tigers, 1 Lion, 1 Leopard, 2 Tasmanian Devils, 1 Tapir, 1 Sea Lion.

The Deaths have been about the average.

The Report does great credit to the management of the Park and also to the Director, Mr. E. H. Bean.

THAT I thank "The World's Fair" for placing me "In the Barber's Chair." The conversation was most interesting.

THAT "The Field," November 24th, gives a most interesting account of The Fishing Cat. I trust to receive one shortly.

THAT "The Spectator," November 17th, has an account of a tame rook. The writer states:—

"Sir,—Having kept a tame rook, I have been interested in the letters which have appeared in the "Spectator," and am curious to know whether your correspondents noticed in their birds one very remarkable peculiarity which my rook, and also one belonging to a erlaltion, had. Both these birds would play with fire. Nothing pleased my rook more than a lighted cigarette-end or match. He would first dance round it, then pounce on it, ad, spreading his wings, would hold the cigarette or match under them, is if fumigating himself. The other rook I mention would strike matches by nipping the heads off with his bill. Both birds behaved in other respects very much as your correspondents describe.

I am, Sir, etc., W.B.R.

THAT most interesting articles on Natural History can always be found in "The Yorkshire Weekly Post."

THAT the arrivals in London have been some Budgerigars, and in Liverpool only a few monkeys and parrots.

THAT the exportation of Canaries and Waterfowl still continues. The Trade owes a deep debt of gratitude to our American cousins for their purchases during the last few years.

THAT the demand for monkeys, caviars, mice, rabbits, etc., still continues. This has also proved a blessing to many.

THAT the following notices are posted at some of the Tube stations:—

"No Parrots or Live Stock of any description, also Perambulators, allowed inside during Air Raids."

Why Live Stock is associated with Prams I cannot understand.

THAT the Jardin d'Acclimatation of Paris has just had a litter of Lions born there. It is the second litter during 1917.

THAT Mr. E. J. Brook, of Ecclefechan, N.B., writes under date December 10th:—

"I enclose you my subscription for the present volume of your Magazine, and also for the previous one.

"What a pity some of the famous 600 Rhesus monkeys cannot really take the place of two or three hundred Members of the House of Commons. Could the substitution not be carried out under the Defence of the Realm Act?"

For which letter I greatly thank him.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

Christmas, 1917.

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JANUARY. 1918.

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Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN

No. 9.—Vol. 3.

LONDON, JANUARY, 1918.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

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All letters to be addressed in future:—

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Telegrams, Hamlyn, London Docks, London.

The Editor will be pleased to receive sporting articles and reminiscences, as well as items of news and reports of sport from all parts of the world. If stamped directed envelope be enclosed, the contributions will be returned if unsuitable.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Holland and United States, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor. They will in future receive the Magazine through the Office of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Strand, W.C.

INTRODUCTION.

I trust my readers will excuse the late appearance of "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine." It is due to shortage of staff and pressure of business.

Several interesting Articles are promised by well-known writers. When I mention that the Director of Zoological Gardens at Copenhagen, and Dr. Butter, with other writers, are sending copy which will be published earliest possible opportunity, these gentlemen deserve our very best thanks.

Reports from South Africa, Calcutta, Singapore and Sumatra, state that plenty of animals, birds and reptiles are for sale in the usual markets. There are no buyers. It is useless purchas-

ing without shipping facilities. To obtain these, it must be shewn that the stock is required for National or Military purposes. We all await normal times. I fully expect to resume business in the old sweet way somewhere about September or October this year. Let us hope so. I appeal to my readers in distant lands to forward all possible particulars of any arrival or movements of wild animals. Such information will be duly acknowledged.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.



600 MONKEYS IN LONDON.

(Yesterday's cables announced that 600 monkeys had arrived in London from Calcutta, and nobody knew anything of the reason for their visit. A local poet makes a suggestion.)

Six hundred monkeys have gone to Town;
What are they for? What are they for?
Some of them black, and some of them brown;
What are they for? What are they for?
Is it because the servant question
Is to be solved by monkeys?
And though it may be a queer suggestion
Are they all to be turned into flunkies?

Or is it because food supplies are short,
And the monkeys will make a new dish?
Or for some sort of fresh and original sport,
Now the U-boats won't let people fish.
Are they going to be used as comedians,
On the stages of London Town?
With baboons to go on as tragedians
In their grim garb of black or brown?

Or were they a Home Rule "leg-pull"?
Like Win. Churchill received one day
When the suffragettes sent him a cart-full
Of dead rabbits and dogs and a jay?
The monkeys were clearly not meant for the Zoo,
And perhaps they were sent o'er the foam,
As a deputation to Mont-a-gu
But were just a bit late getting home!

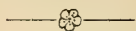
"Calcutta Englishman," 15th Nov., 1917.



Dr. John K. Butter, M.D., Cannock, Staffordshire, with "Antony" and "Jack."

The genial Doctor writes as follows:—

"I enclose a photograph of my male chimpanzees, Antony and Jack. The former is nine years old. He is out in the garden summer and winter, and has no artificial heat. He is very good tempered, especially so with strangers. He is as hard as nails. I will write a paper for your excellent Magazine soon after my busy time is over. Best wishes."



THE LIVE-STOCK TRADE AND EXTERMINATION.

By F. FINN, B.A., F.Z.S.

All our other birds are just as much continental as British, and most even extend into North Africa and Western Asia; in fact, there are hardly

any birds in Europe which are not found in some other continent as well, many even reaching America. It is quite true that British-bred birds can generally be distinguished from foreign specimens of the same species, but unfortunately the difference generally is that our specimens are less handsome, the colours being less bright and the size often smaller. This is strange, as the British race of mankind is certainly not inferior in average looks and stature to continentals—rather the reverse, in fact; but it must be remembered that we are the result of a blending of various nationalities during the last two thousand years, and have also been well fed and not suffered much oppression, so that there is everything in our favour, crossing and good feeding being much to the benefit of a race.

Of course the birds get some fresh blood by emigrant individuals of our resident birds coming over, and by this means, and by the artificial re-introduction of such few species as never migrate, we could get all our birds back again—except perhaps the grouse—if they were lost. The great auk, indeed, is gone for good, but its final extinction did not take place here, and had nothing to do with the live-bird trade, but was the work of collectors for museums. The capereailzie, however, was once exterminated, and has been re-introduced from abroad. No doubt the great bustard could also be so treated, but it would be a more difficult subject, being a bird of open ground and used to flying long distances.

With regard to foreign beasts and birds, the animal trade cannot be accused of exterminating anything, extremely ancient though it is, while it has done splendid work in distributing useful and beautiful creatures. The Roman fanciers before the Christian era were well acquainted with the Indian ring-necked parrakeets, still a peace-time staple of the trade, and in the arena under the emperors were exhibited not only lions from Africa, but also bears all the way from Scotland and the babirusa from Celebes, an island no doubt quite unknown to the Roman public; but the "horned boars" could hardly have been anything else, and must have reached Rome by way of the Indian and Persian or Arab trade routes. Tigers were always rare, but elephants, both African and Indian, were well known long before the opening of the Christian era. In fact, the Roman and Greek animal trade was probably a bigger affair, having in view the difficulty of transport in those days, than has ever been seen in this line since. Even giraffes and rhinoceroses reached Rome, to be used up for the proverbial "Roman holiday," which consisted in letting loose a zoo in the circus and then killing it off.

This, however, did nothing to exterminate the species concerned, which have all lasted down to our time, and the existence of the porcupine as a wild animal near Rome is believed to have been the result of early acclimatization experi-

ments, as is the spread of the rabbit from the Spanish peninsula; lest enthusiastic amateurs should introduce really dangerous animals, the Senate had to pass a law restricting the importation of African live stock. As things are in modern times, the staples of our live stock trade are animals which are nuisances in their own country; there has to be some limitation, all agree, on lions and tigers, bears and hyaenas, crocodiles and snakes!

Nor can elephants be allowed to increase as they like, while the crustiness of rhinoceroses and hippopotami often gets them into trouble; and as to monkeys, the commonest and most popular of all foreign animals, they are for the most part just as mischievous in a wild state as one would expect them to be from their behaviour in captivity, especially such species as baboons, rhesus, and capuchins.

The same thing applies to most parrots, and even the finches can do a great deal of harm in countries where even millet is an important food crop for human beings. So can cranes and wild geese among more familiar crops; the latter have not been overcome even in our own country as yet, and in rice districts ducks and teal do a lot of harm, the aquatic growth of this crop being just what suits them. Some waterfowl, such as ruddy sheldrakes, mandarins, and black swans, are innocent enough, waterfowl were never imported in any large numbers, and the same applies to insectivorous cage birds, with the exception of Pekin robins, which have a wide range and can look after themselves well. They were supposed to have become established in the Duke of Bedford's country, and it would be interesting to know if they weathered last winter successfully—they are the knowing enough for anything.

Of course there are some people who would crush trade and sport together, and restrict animal capture and killing to zoos and museums, but I do not think this would be fair to the public at large, who are becoming more and more interested in natural history in all its branches, while the highest skill is generally now to be found among dealers and amateurs rather than professionals who have received what is called a scientific education in zoology, the said education simply meaning a training in anatomy, not in animal management. The real naturalists are still keen fanciers and good game-keepers and their like, and I sympathise with these far more than with the journalist who not long ago objected to "using the Hunnish method of poison against the homely familiar rat." Next he quoted with approval a mediæval poem which spoke of "our little brother the ass"; then he died, and perhaps saved the public the expense of maintaining him in a lunatic asylum, for he may have been sickening for the complaint that troubled Nebuchadnezzar when he went to grass.

WANTED A BOY.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

I thank the "Daily News," "The People," "The News of the World," with various other publications, for their kind notices, also their assistance in "Finding a Boy" for this trade. Quite 700 applications have been received up to Sunday, the 13th January.

The majority of applicants are barred by military age, being from 17 upwards.

How an apprenticed engineer of 18, working in Chatham Dockyard, could fill this situation I cannot imagine. Whether a first-class shipping clerk with a well-known Leadenhall Street firm, would take kindly to feeding and cleaning wild animals causes me to wonder.

These young men do not understand my requirements. The first essential is to be able to love your work, to interest yourself with your charges, study their peculiarities, their joys and sorrows. These are the rudiments of the successful dealer in wild animals. The greatest naturalists of the past and present have always been lovers of the brute creation.

Take, for example, the late A. D. Bartlett, for many years Superintendent of the Zoological Gardens, Regents Park, the present Mr. James Jennison, of Belle Vue, Manchester, and Supt. Snyder, of Central Park, New York; these men take quite a parental interest in all their charges. Without that interest and desire one can never be a trading naturalist.

Speaking for myself I candidly admit that my only pleasure on this disturbed planet is the business of wild animals. I have devoted the morning of the seventh day for the past thirty years when in London entirely to a "look round" just to feed the various specimens with tit-bits here and there. Only twice have I broken that rule. Week-ends do not appeal to me. It is far more edifying to my mind to spend any spare time in the company of an intelligent chimpanzee, a baby tiger, a zebra colt, or lion cub, than in the miscellaneous collection of humanity at some of our seaside resorts. Take Brighton, for instance, at the present time! That is my experience after sixty years of strenuous life.

The naturalist's business is a disappointing one. Loves labour is often lost. One instance: After stopping up five nights to attend to a sick gorilla, it died. Every possible attention was shewn to this intelligent creature, our varied climate killed it.

To return to the duties of the "Boy"; those who require fixed times for working, a superabundance of cigarettes during working hours, with picture palaces at night, are useless in this business.

I have received many enquiries as to the origination of "namby-pamby" in the advertisement.

Some considerable time ago I received a very well written letter from a country lad, seeking employment with animals. He sent references, one from the Curate (this did not appeal to me much), another from his Scoutmaster, stating the applicant was an enthusiastic naturalist, and another from his mother who was eager he should have an experience in London town, which might make a man of him. Mother and son appeared by appointment. He was a nice boy, rather overgrown, a regular mother's boy. He was not afraid of anything. The feeding and cleaning of two hundred ferrets was, perhaps, too hard a task for the first day's work. He was tired. On the next day we had an Air Raid; that settled it. He was found missing during the progress of the Raid. In somewhat forcible language I explained that we did not stop work for Air Raids. We carried on. Since then he has been missing.

I cannot do better than insert the following article which appeared in "The People," 6th January, 1918. It explains the matter fully.

THE HUNT FOR WILD BEASTS.

600 WOULD-BE ADVENTURERS.

It was only an article of a few lines, tucked away in an inside page of last Sunday's "People," that announced to all whom it might concern that Mr. Hamlyn, well-known the world over as a dealer in wild animals was on the look-out for a boy to train in the art of buying and despatching the quarries which fell to the wiles, or guns, of hunters of far-off lands. Yet it was sufficient to fire the ambition of some 600 youths—and not a few girls as well—all of whom were desirous of trying their hands at this novel occupation. By every post came letters from all parts of the country from the "young idea," all keen on tracking down wild beasts in their lairs and securing them for the English market. In despair we communicated with Mr. Hamlyn as to what should be done with the applications from these would-be adventurers, and in response to an invitation a "People" representative "ran him to earth" at his establishment at St. George's Street, London Dock, E., and learnt at first hand what would be required of those whom he was willing to train in this unique and fascinating calling. Mr. Hamlyn is himself an old hunter of wild animals, and what he does not know about this pastime is scarce worth knowing.

THE GRINNING CHIMPANZEE.

Mr. Hamlyn discussed the matter with our representative at his depot in St. George's Street, to the accompaniment of shrill screeches from par-

rots and other feathered pets from far-off lands, and the menacing grins of a young female chimpanzee, who seemed to evince a decided inclination to claw any stranger who got near her cage. From Sunday, soon after "The People" was published, to Tuesday, the telephone was ringing constantly from applicants, said Mr. Hamlyn. Among them are miners, engineer and dock apprentices, air mechanics, actors, aeroplane and munition workers, butlers, footmen, steel workers, clerks, seamen apprentices, soldiers, university, public school, and L.C.C. men, and several young women.

The applications came from all parts of Great Britain, Scotland, and Ireland, but the majority from the London district. Mr. Hamlyn pointed out that he cannot engage a youth of 17, as he is approaching military age.

THE BOY WITH THE MEASLES.

The ages ranged from 9½ to 22, and the most insistent applications came from youths. Fathers and mothers wrote for their sons, wounded soldiers from hospitals. A Ramsgate applicant was ill in bed with the measles, but, not to be denied, his mother wrote asking Mr. Hamlyn to go down and interview him with a view to engagement after his recovery! One of the most likely applicants was a young man who can speak Hindustani having travelled in India. "My chief amusement is jungling," he wrote.

A REAL TOMBOY.

Here is a letter from a girl of 22:—

"Have you thought that if you cannot find a boy with love of adventure, you could find a girl? I have a great love of it, but none comes my way, except in my own imagination, and that my life has been in a sense one long adventure since I was born. There is a lot of adventure under people's very noses, and yet they do not see it. I come of an adventurous stock, so I suppose it is in my blood. Ever since I can remember I have wanted something to do with animals, and have never been afraid of them. I am used to hardships and there is nothing namby-pamby about me. Women have been roughing it in all sorts of ways since the time of Eve. I am strong and healthy and a real Tomboy, and old enough to be able to take care of myself, being 22."

Another girl, "with love of adventure in her veins," says:—

"I should like to have the job, but alas! I am a young woman, though with the love of adventure and trade in my veins. I am keen and with a strong will power and a good one for driving a bargain. I am now out of work and thought I would write you and

try my luck. You may think it funny me applying for a place like this, but my soul seems to cry out for it."

WOULD AGREE WITH THE NATIVES.

One youth of 13½ said his only qualification was talking, another offered to give Mr. Hamlyn a day for an interview. One father wrote for his three sons—10, 12 and 14—saying he "felt sure, from their home life, that they would agree with the natives." Extracts from other letters are:—

"I can ride, shoot, swim and fight any one of my age, and have lived amongst cattle all my life."

A young lady wrote that "she was intensely fond of wild animals." She added she "was perfectly willing to work in man's attire."

"Any form of danger is happy and exciting for me. Father says I would make a very good hunter."

Another applicant said he "had been in a lion's den."

LEARNING THE BUSINESS.

Mr. Hamlyn discussed with our representative the qualifications that go to make a successful wild animal packer, for that is what he wants. There is no question of the successful applicant having to trap the animals; that is done by the natives. The only way to make oneself proficient in this particular line of business is to undergo a six months' training at Mr. Hamlyn's London depot, and this is what the successful applicant will have to do. Here he can learn the most important of his training—the handling and management generally of wild animals, etc. A great many of these creatures die on the voyage through want of skilled care. The worst part of the business, Mr. Hamlyn explained, is the first 12 months. One has to get accustomed to one's surroundings.

TRIAL TRIP TO NEW YORK.

"We should first send the lad to New York in charge of a small consignment," added Mr. Hamlyn, "as this is the shortest voyage, and later, if he proved to be suited to the work, he would have to go to India or other long journeys. It is a very interesting but arduous business, and it is useless to enter it unless you have a liking for it. One must love the animals," concluded Mr. Hamlyn, as our representative took leave of him.

Mr. Hamlyn regrets that he is unable to reply to the letters individually, but wishes, through "The People," to thank the many applicants. He has selected six, and in the course of a few weeks will come to a final decision. The successful applicant will be duly announced in "The People."

REMINISCENCES OF THE LONDON ZOO.

By F. FINN, B.A., F.Z.S.

In my earlier recollections, too, the Zoo was very short of Ostriches, the reason for not keeping them being the fondness of the public for feeding them with coppers—one bird died of ninepence-halfpenny which he had saved up!

Penguins used to be kept as tank performers in the Fish House, no wth the Diving-bird House, and not, in my opinion, improved thereby. Some years ago it was most unjustly stated in one of the papers that the late Secretary, Dr. P. L. Slater, being especially interested in birds, had unduly favoured them in this house. As a matter of fact, in his day, as I remember it, it was as good a house, both from a spectacular and scientific point of view, as any in the gardens, containing a really all-round collection. The diving-birds performed in the tank at one end, a charming little collection of waders and sometimes others, such as Terns, were in the aviary at the other end; marine as well as fresh-water fish occupied the sides, while in the centre, where the performing tank now is, was a collection of small tanks housing sea-anemones and other forms of sea-life—in fact, a little marine collection as good as that at the Horniman Museum at Forest Hill, the only one in London at the present day.

The Reptile House, a building whose arrangement and upkeep I always admired, was also better then than now, in my opinion; certainly they have never had a keeper there to compare with Tyrrell, now retired, with the esteem and respect of everybody. A good idea of the personnel of the Gardens in the old days may, by the way, be formed from that amusing series, so admirably illustrated by Mr. Shepherd, which was published under the title of "Zigzags at the Zoo" in the "Strand Magazine" many years ago. If it has never been reprinted in book form, it certainly ought to be, for its humour remains, though circumstances and characters have changed so much.

The old Insect House, now used for small mammals, was also full of nice things, and served for choice and rare birds, etc., as well as the lower forms of life. The new Caird Insect House covers the site of two simple enclosures where that interesting bird, the Brush-Tuskey, used to breed; I saw it do so for the last time at the beginning of the new management.

The greatest improvement there has been in the general upkeep of the Gardens has been the asphaltting of the paths, which is very recent; any one who remembers what the old gravel paths, periodically laid with cockle shells which the public squashed into the clay, were like in wet weather,

will acknowledge this. The gardening was always considered good, but it seems to me of late years we have had rather too much of it; I have rather severe views on this point, and think that lawns and such trees and shrubs as bear food for the stock should be the only vegetation to be permitted in a zoo. However, it is not likely that I shall ever be permitted to air my unorthodoxy by having a zoo of my own to direct, so I will spare the readers of this Magazine any more of it, merely remarking that, though the old management had let the Zoo run down after Abraham Bartlett's death, and it was never equal to the modern zoo as a spectacle, as a scientific collection and a school of practical animal management it was at its best superior, so far as my recollections permit me to compare the two.



DWARF ELEPHANTS.

A NEW AFRICAN SPECIES.

"The Times" of the 9th January, 1918, contains the following interesting account:—

"There have recently arrived in England evidences of the most important zoological discovery that has come to light since the finding of that strange beast, the Okapi, in the Congo forest some years back. This discovery proves very completely the existence of a new and hitherto unknown species of elephant, a real dwarf elephant, which in adult specimens attains no greater height than about 5ft. 6in. to 6ft., or about half the height at the shoulder of the ordinary African elephant.

"Two complete specimens, male and female, have reached Messrs. Rowland Ward (Limited), the taxidermists and naturalists, of 167, Piccadilly. These extraordinary elephants were shot in the Congo country by Mr. J. Rowland Evans; one complete specimen is to be offered to the Natural History Museum, at South Kensington, by the generosity of Mr. R. L. Scott, a well-known East African and Rhodesian big game sportsman. The destination of the other is at present undetermined. Opportunity has been given of examining carefully the evidences of this new and remarkable discovery, which include not only the complete skins of the two dwarf elephants, but the bones, skulls, and tusks of the animals. Both are evidently full-grown beasts, the molars being much worn from many years of use. The legs, ears, and tails are of distinctive character, and there can, one believes, be no doubt that the specimens of this invaluable

zoological find are destined to be classed by scientific naturalists as a completely new species of elephant.

"There have been rumours for some years past of an African dwarf elephant, but hitherto no real evidences of the fact have reached this country. The tusks of the two animals, which are very dark and show strong signs of wear and tear and of exposure to a moist or muddy habitat, are extraordinarily small. Those of the female weigh no more than 2lb. the pair, while the tusks of the male reach 7lb. the pair. The tusks of a well-grown African bull elephant from the region of the great central lakes often attain as much as 110lb. apiece, or 220lb. the pair, while in particularly fine examples a single tusk has been known to scale the enormous weight of 180lb. It will be seen, therefore, how puny are the tusks of the new dwarf elephant.

"By the natives of the region from which these very interesting mammals have been received this dwarf species is known as the 'swimming' or 'water elephant, pretty conclusive testimony that these animals, as their discoloured tusks show, are found in a watery habitat. A few years ago much interest was evinced in the accounts brought to Europe of a 'Bamboo dwarf elephant, shot in the Rukiga district of the Eastern Congo by Dr. C. H. Marshall, of the Anglo-Belgian Boundary Commission; but this was apparently a considerably bigger race, the measurement at the shoulder of an adult female reaching 8ft. 9in., while the tusks scaled respectively 12lb. and 15lb. apiece. It would seem, therefore, that the new specimens received by Messrs. Rowland Ward are the real pigmies among African elephants, while the 'Bamboo' race occupies a position midway between the pigmy and the big species. From Africa, as Pliny long since remarked, there is always something new, and this latest discovery should prove of remarkable interest to all naturalists and sportsmen."

In the year 1904—5 when visiting Brazzaville, Congo Basin, I made the acquaintance of Monsieur Le Petit, a French hunter of some considerable renown. M. le Petit assured me that when hunting round Lake Leopold II. he saw not only the Dwarf Elephants, but also that mysterious animal, "The Water Elephant." Whether they are one and the same animals I cannot say. There are stranger animals than "The Water Elephant" or "The Dwarf Elephant" to be found in the Congo Forest Region. They will all be discovered in time.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

15th January, 1918.

IS THE ZOO A PLACE OF CRUELTY.

Mr. John Galsworthy :—

"One of the World's Saddest Sight."

Dr. Chalmers Mitchell :—

"Mr. Galsworthy's Attack is Rubbish."

"One of the saddest and most disgusting sights in the world." Such is the opinion expressed by Mr. John Galsworthy, the distinguished novelist and playwright, in an attack on certain features of the Zoological Gardens, which forms part of the preface to the second edition of a book shortly to be published by Messrs. Jarrold. The story, "Aberdeen Mac," by C. R. Johns, is an eloquent plea against the exhibition and training of performing animals, and is written by one thoroughly conversant with animal trainers and their methods. From beginning to end it is a record of the fervent feelings of a humanitarian.

A point emphasised by Mr. Galsworthy is that children, to whom the Zoo is one of the chief delights during a visit to the capital, should be taught to rebel against the exhibition of caged wild animals, instead of enjoying the sight. He says :—

"A kind and understanding treatment of animals depends enormously on what we bring our children up to feel. . . . We of our generation were brought up to accept zoos as pure delight.

"I would like to see our children brought up to see them as they are—places where many interesting creatures, such as some of the ruminants (elephants, camels, buffaloes, etc.), and some reptiles, the seals, and some few birds, can be kept under conditions which are not torturing, or even irksome, but also where numerous creatures, such as the big and little cats, the wolves and bears, the monkeys, especially the big apes, and most birds—above all the eagle tribe—ought never to be kept at all.

"To see these free-roaming beasts going up and down in their wretched little cages, to look at the big apes sitting dejected, to watch the eagles and condors, to whom a mile of air is as nothing, perched up moping and motionless hour after hour—very statues of winged grief—has become to me one of the saddest and most disgusting sights in the world.

"Isn't there enough confinement and utter boredom on this earth without adding to it in this lighthearted way, for our enjoyment, save the mark! I should like our children brought up to feel and understand that beasts have lives of their

own and natural instincts which demand satisfaction, brought up to rebel, instead of just gaping and saying 'Oh, look at the tiger' . . . when they see untamable creatures of jungle and air enclosed within a few square yards of wire.

'We shall never get conditions changed, and a different way of regarding the brute creation into the world's head till we teach our children to think about these things and to treat animals as they themselves would be treated."

When asked to express an opinion on Mr. Galsworthy's attack on the Zoological Gardens, Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, the Secretary of the Zoological Society, declined to discuss the matter further than to say :—

"Mr. Galsworthy knows nothing about the subject. His attack is rubbish, pure rubbish."

Mr. Ernest Bell, Editor of the "Animal's Friend," asked for his opinion on the subject, said :—

"The only lesson one learns from captive animals is one not of natural but of unnatural history.

"I object to the 'Zoo' on all grounds. It is, first of all, a gross infringement of the rights of animals—if the word 'rights' has any meaning at all—to shut them up under wholly unnatural conditions and to deprive them of all that makes their lives worth living.

"Most people are so accustomed from youth to seeing caged animals that they do not regard them as life-long prisoners under unhealthy conditions. How unhealthy the conditions are is proved by the reports of the 'Zoo's,' which show that about one-third of the animals die every year. They develop all kinds of diseases of which they know nothing in their natural condition.

"We must also consider the unavoidable cruelty of their capture and transport. The whole story is a ghastly comment on man's misuse of his power over sub-human creatures.

"Consider also the demoralising effect of such exhibitions. Spectators are strengthened in the idea—which is at the root of most cruelty—that we are justified in doing anything we please with animals so long as it administers to our pleasure or profit.

"'Zoos' are, in fact, advertisement of disregard of the feelings of animals, and as such should be abolished among civilised people."

A recent issue of the "Humanitarian" contained a review of "From Jungle to Zoo," by Ellen Velvin, F.Z.S., in which the critic said :—

"It is announced that the importation of wild animals into this country has been prohibited for the term of the war. It is sincerely to be wished that so odious a traffic may never be resumed.

"The 'Wild Animal Industry'! Such is the term used to express, not the diligence with which many wild animals (such as beavers) live their own lives, but the misdirected energy of human beings in capturing and caging them! This trade of kidnapping wild animals, and of carrying them into slavery for purposes of exhibition, is well described in Miss Velvin's book.

"The 'industry' in question is a veritable slave trade. Miss Velvin dwells again and again on the great dangers, labours, expenses, and disappointments to which the slave hunters are liable. We do not doubt it. What we doubt is the sense and humanity of those persons who, by patronising such exhibitions, make such a trade possible. 'Do we reflect,' asks the authoress, 'on the time spent in procuring each individual animal? The terrible dangers of the jungle; the weary marches over land and desert; the anxious and monotonous journeys over high seas; the trials and difficulties of the railways; the constant thought and care necessary to keep the animals alive. . . ' It is true that few of us reflect on these things. But it is also true that if many of us did reflect on them—and what is more to the point, on the sufferings of the captives themselves—it would be impossible to carry on such an industry in a civilised age.

"There are two phases in the process of transforming a free wild animal into an exhibition specimen, viz., the capture and the transportation. Cruelty is unavoidable in both of them. To capture the cubs by killing the parents is the method frequently followed in the case of the more powerful and dangerous animals. In about nineteen cases out of every twenty the animals caught full-grown in a wild state are so difficult to settle down in captivity and so irreconcilable that they are worse than useless. Yet many are so caught; and when, on the other hand, the parents are killed in order to kidnap the cubs there result many harrowing scenes. As Miss Velvin puts it: 'Occasionally some very pathetic and distressing incidents are witnessed.'

"But it is in the transportation that the worst sufferings ensue; nor is that surprising in view of the conditions in which the business has to be done. 'In one collection alone,' we are told, 'there were fifty-odd hyaenas and jackals. Then there were about sixteen lions and lionesses, twenty antelopes, seventeen baboons, eight leopards, five cheetahs, seven lynxes . . . and about thirty of the smaller carnivorous animals.' No wonder that the losses are terrible before the destination is reached.

"A great many animals, especially young ones, die soon after they are caught. Some of them go into frenzies of rage and excitement, and practically kill themselves. Others refuse to eat, fret and mope, and simply pine away."

Mr. J. D. Hamlyn, the well-known animal dealer, who in peace time imported and sold hundreds of wild animals, naturally did not agree with Mr. Galsworthy. He said:

"I don't know this Mr. Galsworthy or how much he knows about wild animals, but as a man who has dealt in wild animals for forty-five years I ought to know something about the matter.

"I have supplied menageries and 'zoos' throughout the country, as well as private collections, with all varieties of birds and beasts, and I say that animals always have been and always will be kept in captivity.

"The only animals I bring into the country now are for Government use, for experiments which are necessary; but after the war the business of importing animals will go on exactly as it did before.

"In the first place, too much capital is at stake—too much money has been expended to give up the trade altogether. Moreover the animals and birds are necessary, not only to interest people, but for purposes of study and experiment.

"Of course, I don't think animals suffer in captivity. Why, they're far better fed and looked after than if they were running wild. My tigers, captured in India and Sumatra, were put at once in roomy cages, fed and watered regularly. You can't tell me they suffered. I know better.

"Another thing. Performing animals are not ill-treated. If they were their trainers would not get any results.

"We are always having people write these appeals for the wild animals, and they are always people who don't know the animals."

"Weekly Dispatch," 6th Jan., 1918.

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT the arrivals have been some few Budgetigars, a few Dog-faced Baboons, and Grey Parrots. The Import Trade is practically dead.

THAT the demand for Guinea Pigs, Mice, Rats, Ferrets, and Monkeys still continue. Foreign Birds also command high prices.

THAT six Giraffes have arrived from the Upper Soudan District at the Zoological Gardens, Giza, Egypt.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

Pure Bred Chillingham Wild Cattle.

ONE BULL.

ONE COW.

ONE HEIFER.

ONE BULL CALF.

To be sold in one lot. Delivery to be taken on Farm.

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PRICE ON APPLICATION.

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PRICE ON APPLICATION

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS, 1917—18

The Director, Zoological Gardens, Amsterdam.
 The Director, Zoological Gardens, Alipur, Calcutta.
 Major Atherley, Croft Castle, Kingsland, Herefordshire.
 Sir John Bland Sutton, 47, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square.
 Sir Edgar Boehm, Eddington Lodge, Hungerford.
 E. H. Bostock, Zoo Buildings, Glasgow.
 Dr. M. Burnshaw, 51, Cazenove Road, Stoke Newington.
 F. E. Blaauw, Gooliust, St. Graveland, Hilversum, Holland.
 E. J. Brook, Ecclefechan, N.B.
 Wm. Shore-Baily, Boyers House, Westbury, Wilts.
 Dr. Butter, M.D., Highfield House, Cannock, Staffs.
 The Clifton Zoological Gardens, Bristol.
 The Royal Zoological Gardens, Dublin.
 The Detroit Zoological Society, Dime Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan.
 Miss Chawner, Forest Bank, Lyndhurst, Hants.
 Dr. F. D. Baker, National Zoological Park, Washington, D.C.
 The Director, Zoological Gardens, Copenhagen.
 Mrs. Cotton, The Mount, Bishopstoke.
 Robt. D. Carson, Zoological Gardens, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.
 Dr. Penrose, 1720 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.
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HAMLYN'S

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MAGAZINE.

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REMINISCENCES OF SETTEE CAMA.

FRENCH CONGO SEABOARD.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

The photograph on this page will doubtless interest the readers of this Magazine.

These are two girls, children of the same parents, belonging to the Pahouin Tribe of hunters, living on the banks of the Ogooue River in the hinterland of the Sette Cama, where in 1904 I resided for some time. The white girl is 16, the black 13 years of age. These albinos are deathly

white, have pink eyes, white eyelashes, auburn hair, with black patches on the body generally. They are very shy and timid, and can see better in a dull light than in bright sunlight. They are regarded as outcasts by their people, seldom marry, but having done so, their offspring are considered darker than usual. The Pahouins will



not allow their women to associate with those of other Tribes, and white men are absolutely prohibited from all intercourse; this, as any African traveller knows, is the great exception to the general rule, for the society of "whites" is considered a great honour by the ordinary native.

French Authority only extends to the river side, although their country has long been supposed to be in French occupation. It consists of immense plains, also forest land wherein dwell many new and strange specimens which will delight the naturalists of the future.

The Pahouin country will be the country of surprises, no white man has ever penetrated their country. There will be found the Water Elephant, a Giant Manus, with innumerable rare Monkeys and Antelopes. It abounds in Snakes of immense size and ferocity.

The Pahouins are the only hunters in this vast district of the Elephant, Hippopotamus, Gorilla and Chimpanzee. They face the Gorilla in its native paths, capturing its young, after destroying the parents. Their captures are brought down river to certain villages, wherein dwell the coast-town native, who barter them to the white man on the coast.

While on this subject, I was often asked, whilst in Settee Cama, by the natives, to what purpose I placed the various Gorillas and Chimpanzees purchased from them. They could not understand the white people seeing them in captivity. It was a great degradation for the high born Pahouin to attend to their captured specimens; they seldom did so. They possessed domestic slaves who attended to all menial duties. Ultimately their enquiries became so pressing as to the future of the Apes that I informed them that I was rather short of sailors at home, that I trained the Gorilla and Chimpanzee for seafaring purposes, with which explanation they seemed perfectly satisfied. Some years after I was informed by a "West Coaster," who had returned home, that this particular statement of mine was spread far and wide in the French Congo Forest Seaboard. To keep any animal, bird, or reptile as a pet or curiosity is repugnant to the African Negro.

The Portuguese were the first traders to this mysterious region. It abounds in wealth, ivory in plenty, rubber, valuable woods, and minerals unbounded.

After the Portuguese came the Old English Trading Adventurer. It would be invidious to mention names. The Traders of the African South West Coast—millionaires of to-day—kept the British Flag flying years before Governmental Occupation. And what was the result in Settee Cama? From Loango down to Gaboon, the country was practically ruled by the Liverpool Merchants. Their representatives were at every coast town. The natives looked to them for guidance, protection and trade. This particular stretch of country prospered exceedingly. Ivory came along in abundance. Rubber was sought for by every native. Trade grew. I heard whilst on the coast that one firm gave £10,000 to a rival on

the understanding that they did not trade in Settee Cama for three years. And then the climax. The British Government in one of its silly moods bartered away this stretch of coast to the French; they bartered away what they had never troubled about, what they considered valueless, what they knew nothing about. That was their usual custom in those days. (I believe they bartered away Heligoland some time after this—and now!)

The transfer to the French did not suit the natives. The coast men sought the assistance of the Pahouins. The King of the Pahouins came down to Settee Cama with a large following to demand an explanation from the representative of the Liverpool firm which had been established there for a century. They wished for war. The representative advised peace with no recognition. He explained that machine guns, with a thousand Senegalese, would mean a lot of trouble. The Pahouins could never hold the coast line, therefore a withdrawal to their forests, rivers and plains where they were safe. That is the reason to-day that French rule is only recognised on the river side, or, in other words, just as far as the rifle will carry and where the Senegalese can penetrate.

In conclusion, I wish to state that Settee Cama had always a great attraction for me. Its surf! This surf, with a reputation of centuries, caused a mortal dread to those landing on the beach. Once there, you were safe. But going off might be another matter. Its loneliness! Three trading houses with the French Post, each half a mile apart. Its river! Leading up into the dark interior of that strange country, into vast lakes and lagoons, and into the only remaining part of the Congo where domestic slaves are still bought, sold and exchanged. On one of my excursions up country, arriving at an English factory, the Agent in charge, a rather free and easy sort of individual, arranged in pyjamas only, startled me by asking whether I wished to see the King! Thinking it might be conducive to business, I replied "Yes." "Boy, go and find the King. Big man come, plenty dash."

Shortly afterwards, whilst fixing up my compound, consisting of empty whisky cases, milk tins, with I. T. Morton's meat cases, I was made aware of the approach of a very elderly man, arrayed in a top hat, a coat of many colours, with an old pair of canvas shoes, followed by a group of some dozen natives.

The men wore the proverbial fig leaf. Two women in the deputation were very "extensive and somewhat peculiar." (I might say I have never seen worse.)

The native in the top hat and coloured coat regarded me for some minutes in a very sad way. He was a very old man. He had a terrible grievance against the French. They had appropriated

his entire seaboard, destroyed his salt ovens, and allowed him some 1,000 francs to sustain regal court for twelve months.

"You want the King?" he exclaimed.

"Yes, King, glad to see you," I replied.

I then called my boy to interpret my wants. Gorilla, Chimpanzee, Deer, Snake, Birds, to all of which he gave a sickly smile. Finally he ejaculated.—

"You dash me gin and a shirt?"

"Certainly," I replied. "Boy, six bottles gin and six shirts."

I must say that during the whole time I was in that region the King took a fatherly interest in me. I owe to him for many of my rarest specimens. He was a daily visitor to my compound. Whether it was Dewar's Whisky, the German Gin, or myself, he came for history alone will show; still he always had my respects. I wished him well.



AN INDIAN EXPERIMENT.

SUBDUING A BENGAL TIGER.

By G. W. D. CONNOLLY.

In the world of animal life, there is no beast more ferocious than a Royal Bengal Tiger, and I am doubtful if any European juggler, tamer, or even mesmerist, risk repeating just once an experiment that may be daily witnessed in India, if you know where to go to see it.

Some little time ago the whole population of a small village, not far from Dakka, situated on the confines of a jungle, was thrown into a panic at the appearance of an enormous tigress, at dawn of day. These wild beasts never leave their dens but at night, when they go in search of prey and water. But this unusual circumstance was due to the fact that the beast was a mother, and she had been deprived of her two cubs, which had been carried away by a daring hunter, and she was in search of them.

Two men and a child had already become her victims, when an aged Adept, bent on his daily round, emerging from the fate of the pagoda, saw the situation and understood it at a glance. Chanting a mantram he went straight to the beast, which, with flaming eye and foaming mouth, crouched near a tree ready for a new victim. When at about ten feet from the tigress, without interrupting his modulated prayer, the words of which no layman comprehends, he began a regular process of mesmerisation—that is, he made passes. A terrific howl, which struck a chill into the heart of every human being in the

place, was then heard. This long, ferocious, drawling howl gradually subsided into a series of plaintive broken sobs, as if the bereaved mother was uttering her complaints, and then, to the terror of the crowds, which had taken refuge in trees and in the houses, the beast made a tremendous leap—on the holy man as they thought. They were mistaken; she was at his feet, rolling in the dust, and writhing. A few moments more and she remained motionless, with her enormous head laid on her fore-paws, and her bloodshot but now mild eye rivetted on the face of the Adept. Then the holy man of India sat beside the tigress and tenderly smoothed her striped skin and patted her back, until her frowns became fainter and fainter, and half an hour later all the village was standing around this group; the Fakir's head lying on the tigress's back as on a pillow, his right hand on her paw and his left thrown on the sod under the terrible mouth, from which the long red protruding tongue was faintly licking it.

This is the way the Hindu wonder workers tame the wildest beasts in India. Can European tamers, with their white-hot iron rods, which are merely a fake to incite wonder and terror on the spectators, do as much? Of course, every Adept is not endowed with such power; comparatively very few are, yet the actual number is large. The stories hitherto considered fables of Christna and Orpheus charming the wild beasts, thus receives its corroboration in India, that land of wonders and beauty.



IS THE ZOO A PLACE OF CRUELTY.

That learned Zoologist, Monsieur Pierre Amedie Pichot, writes from Paris, January 27th, 1918:—

"I agree completely with Dr. Chalmers Mitchell and with you in this that the attacks which represent the Zoological Gardens as places of cruelty upon caged wild animals are rubbish, literary rubbish, but they are something worse, for they represent facts under false colours and contribute to the perversion of the public mind. Since the time when upon humanitarian pretences cock-fighting, bull and bear baiting, and other rough sports of our ancestors have fallen out of fashion, I beg to know how far human beings have become less cruel and good-natured. Assuredly the outrageous dealings of the German Armies at the present day go far to prove the utter inefficiency of the so-called humanitarian speculations!

"John Harris, the Cornish cocker, in his correspondence which was published after his death in 1910, remarks:—'All Nature's

'laws are cruel from the spider that kills the fly to the tiger that strikes down the stag. The pains inflicted on worms, frogs and live bait impaled on barbed hooks and the playing fish into weakness to enable one to land it, is cruel. Shooting is the same; how many birds get away wounded to die lingering deaths from wounds and starvation; hunting and racing have their cruel side. All countries have merged from barbarism to civilization, thence to a state of luxury and then to certain and mere effeminacy. This and mock humanitarianism now disgraces England.' I should say not England only, but all the nations.

"With respect to wild animals in captivity, I would draw the attention of the great talkers on cruelty in the zoological gardens upon C. J. Cornish's book, 'Animals at work and Play.' He knows what he is writing about, and the chapter, 'Animal View of Captivity,' is to the point. 'For the wildest creature,' says he, 'the state of nature has its evils which disappear in captivity. Every class has its natural enemies, for ever seeking to kill it; of whose existence it is painfully aware and which keeps it constantly in nervous dread. For most, a change of weather or of season, causes a dearth of food and, for all, the inevitable time of injury and sickness, though not foreseen or dreaded, comes at last without the chance of aid or recovery.'

"A French writer, M. Louis Bourdeau, in his comprehensive work on the 'Conquest of the Animal World,' concludes by the following paragraph:—

'It should be easy to prove that the life of animals under man's control is preferable to that which they lead in the wild state. By their subjection to an intelligent and bountiful being, their fate improves. They have less privations to endure and less chances to run. Man taking as much care of his animals as he does of himself, they have the benefit of the comfort which he has realized by his own industry. He leads them to graze in fat pasture lands; he provides for the improvident; puts their food in store for the days of need and does not grudge their victuals at any time. He builds houses for their accommodation in which they are better sheltered than in their lairs and burrows. He protects them against their enemies more than they could do for themselves. He attends to the sick; opens his eyes to their wants and provides for all their necessities. Between man and the brutes there is a permanent exchange of good offices, and

the animals could indeed assert, like the goose in 'Montaigne's Essays,' that the whole world has been created for them and that the destiny of man is to work for their special comfort.'

"What is true for domestic animals which have been reclaimed from wild, is equally true for wild animals in captivity. Do we not well know that wild animals get so accustomed to their new conditions of life, that most of them, when released, have not the slightest inclination to regain their liberty, and they return to their cages and dens with perfect contentment. Nay, I have seen hawks lost in the field, after a long flight, if able to locate the bearings of their mews, resume their seats on the very blocks upon which they had been tethered by jesse and leash.

"Have we ever seen a man, unless invited by the police, return to the jail from which he had escaped, or ask of his own accord to be put in the stocks? It happened once in the 18th Century to Lord Camden when on a visit at Alveley in Essex. His lordship asked the friend, with whom he was walking through the village, to put him in to see what it was like, and the absent-minded friend quite forgot to take him out for a length of time. Some time after, Lord Camden, presiding at a trial in which a counsel had said that sitting in the stocks was no punishment at all, he leant over the bench, and asked the prosecutor if he had ever been in the stocks, because he had been and was of opinion that it was no such trifle as represented."

It was a great pity for any newspaper to have taken Mr. John Galsworthy seriously. His opinions were his own, and they count for nothing on a subject of which he is, with many others, entirely ignorant. There were cranks in the period of Moses, and these will continue even after John Galsworthy has passed to oblivion.

"Punch," January 16th, has a most highly entertaining skit on one of the saddest sights in the world—page 36—"The Buns of Exile"; this should be read by all.



ANIMALS FOR SINGLE-HANDED COLLECTIONS.

By FRANK FINN.

The large attendance at the Zoo, and the continued demand for pets of all sorts—difficult as this is now to supply—augur well for the prosperity of the zoological interest after the war, and

indeed, I should not be surprised if peace found a great increase and extension of that interest. For, as I am constantly insisting in lecturing, natural history is the most accommodating of all pursuits as far as money is concerned; you can study it for nothing at all in wild or free nature even in town parks, or you can spend money in any amount in keeping up a private collection, as has often been done in times past. If, then, we are to be faced with a "tight" time for long after the war, it is well to realise that a very moderate expenditure will be productive of great and permanent interest and pleasure, for collections of animals can be of any size, and their upkeep can be almost nil, if suitable subjects are selected.

I purpose here to indicate certain groups of animals which lend themselves to easy management by one individual, and, if not obtainable in all cases now, will no doubt be so in happier times as they were heretofore.

A very attractive group is one defined, not by its members belonging to any particular zoological unit, but by the common fact of their domestication by man for their attractive and useful qualities—the various tame-bred animals. Quite a zoo could be made up of these, but a large space is needed for such animals as camels, cattle, and buffaloes, and even the bigger birds, such as the peacock and rhea; the latter can now be fairly called domesticated like the ostrich, since a white breed has been established.

But a very nice group can be made up of the small creatures which can be kept in any back garden or public square—should public bodies take this matter up—and cause no annoyance by noise or in any other way.

Few though the species are, considerable variety can be obtained owing to their diverse colours; it should be an aim to display all these, especially including the original wild hue, the contrast thus afforded being both pretty and instructive.

To commence with the mammals, we have the rabbit and guinea-pig, which may be kept together in a sufficiently large enclosure; and it is unnecessary to dilate on the variety the different breeds represent. The same may be said of tame rats and mice, though these would, of course, require to be kept separate from each other.

If our amateur wanted to go outside vegetarian animals, he or she could keep a pair of ferrets, one of the white and one of the coloured variety, which would be found interesting enough if kept in a run—well-secured, of course—rather than a hutch.

Among the smaller domestic birds we have the dove, with its white and coloured forms; the pigeon, with its infinitely greater range of varieties; the canary, domestic Java sparrow, and Bengalee; and last, but not least, the budgerigar, the

best small bird for the beginner, which has well proved its worth by being—owing to the ease of breeding it—the only foreign bird obtainable at a reasonable cheap rate during this period of high prices, both in the green and yellow forms.

Here I may perhaps be allowed to make a suggestion as to the freer propagation of the beautiful blue form, which is so far very rare, and produces a great preponderance of hens. Rather than mate these back to the original green, as has usually been done, I should put them with yellow cocks; the result of such a mating would in all probability be the production of greens, since it is well known that two different abnormal colour varieties when paired tend to reproduce the original type. These greens when mated ought in their turn to have a tendency to produce blues and yellows again, and we must not forget that some at any rate of the nearly blues are said to have been bred from the yellow form; one such variation seems prone to give rise to another.

In such a collection as I am sketching the gold and Amherst pheasants should not be forgotten; they must not, of course, be kept together, but might share the aviaries of the smaller birds, of which canaries and Bengalees may go together, and budgerigars and Javas, while doves may be associated with either or with pigeons. If the aviaries are large enough for a little pool, Carolina ducks, if to be got unpinioned, will be an attraction; the domestication of Madarins has apparently lapsed, as they are now almost impossible to get, although becoming established in the wild state in several parts of our country—Kent, Bedfordshire, and the Border. I saw one female on the Thames last year, and heard of one on the Solway, a hundred miles from any place where such birds were kept.

Of reptiles we have no species in domestication, and of amphibians only the axoloth, of which there is a white variety, forming a nice contrast with the original black. This requires indoor treatment, and should be kept in tanks, like gold fish and other fancy fish, which are most easy creatures to keep, requiring almost the minimum of attention, but to exhibit their beauty properly must be viewed horizontally through glass, as the vertical view on them in a pond is not interesting. Ponds, however, are best to breed them in.

Among domestic insects, we have the silk-worm moths—not only the ordinary kind, but several fine species cultivated in the East, such as that which produces the well-known Shantung silk; here again are indoor subjects. Bees, also, are of absorbing interest when kept in an observation hive with an outlet to the garden, as has often been done in London.

The care of such a varied assortment of animal types as these would be a real education in

practical zoology, and as such more worthy to be taken up by public bodies than collections of British wild life; I mention this, because I fancy there is a tendency to concentrate too much on all-British collections, which involves the neglect of many charming, useful, and instructive animals, while a wild creature is not necessarily easier to keep because it is a native; indeed, ours are often very difficult subjects. Besides, our British fauna is not at all distinctive, nearly all our species being continental as well. In birds, for instance, the common red grouse is our only peculiar species and this is one which is hardly ever to be seen in captivity at all, though hand-reared grouse make charming pets. A selection of species to illustrate the animals of our great Empire, would, I venture to think, be a better idea.

In case, however, on all-British policy in the menagerie is decided upon, I should strongly advise my readers not to attempt too much, but to concentrate at first on subjects known to be easy and inoffensive. Thus, among mammals, the squirrel, rabbit, and the various mice and rats; among birds, the finches, thrushes and pigeons, should receive attention. Among the woodpeckers, the greater spotted is the easiest subject; among the waders, the ruff and the moorhen, though the latter is rather spiteful; while the best duck is the tufted species, which contrasts well with the common wild duck, as so often seen in our parks.

Unless a large pool is available, however, these docks are rather out of place, while birds of prey, of course, cause much more trouble as to food; the kestrel and little owl will be found easy and interesting, however. The other owls are not very lively subjects; but the barn-owl, if reared from the nest, can be established at liberty and left to provide for itself.

(To be continued.)



GENERAL NOTES.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THAT the following warning has been given to Poultry keepers:—

"As the Food Controller prohibits the use for the feeding of animals and poultry of wheat, rye, barley, and rice, which are fit for manufacture into flour for human food, Mr. Prothero wishes to impress upon poultry-keepers the necessity for strict compliance. Mr. Prothero warns poultry-keepers that they must not rely on being allowed to continue to feed oats and maize to their birds. Poultry keepers should face the fact that for an indefinite period—certainly for some time after

peace is declared—the reduced harvests of the world will leave very little grain available for poultry. Should it become necessary later on to ration supplies of feeding stuffs for poultry, only the birds of proved utility could be recognised. Mr. Prothero therefore strongly advises all poultry-keepers to dispose of poor layers and unnecessary cocks immediately."

THAT I paid a visit to the Zoo on Saturday last, more particularly to the Monkey House. It certainly was the poorest collection ever exhibited in the Gardens since my recollection, and that is during the last forty years. Two of the largest chimpanzees have just died. Reports from various Northern and Central Europe Zoological Gardens advise that their monkey houses are full; they contain the usual exhibits, all being well fed and in good condition. But then we live in London!

THAT a "black" gull has been seen among the feathered visitors from the sea which haunt the Thames at Blackfriars Bridge. The bird has been noticed on several occasions of late, and its dusky plumage shows up in marked contrast to that of its snow-white companions.

The interesting visitor may possibly be a specimen of the Artic gull, to the description of which it answers a good deal.

THAT a huge fish, supposed at first to have been thresher shark, was washed ashore recently near Treshnish Point, north-west of Mull, West Coast of Scotland.

It measured fully 16 feet in length, and its girth round the head, where it was thickest, 5 feet.

Its mouth, unlike the shark's, is at the extreme point of the head, not underneath. The pectoral fins are a foot long, and the dorsal fin about 7 inches, but its tail, the most remarkable feature, extended to 8 feet in length.

The back of this wonderful fish was slate-coloured, and the belly white.

THAT further examples of the ways in which animals are equipped to hide themselves either for their protection or to enable them to catch their prey, were given at the Royal Society of Arts, in the second of two lectures for children on animal camouflage, by Captain P. Chalmers Mitchell, Secretary of the Zoological Society of London.

"I don't know anywhere in the world," he said, "where there is such wild and brilliant colouring and bright patterns as among the fish at the bottom of the sea. That is because it is not seen there, and you often find more

brilliant patterns on the inside of animals than on the outside." Wherever colours could be seen, animals had as little colour as possible to enable them to hide themselves and do their best to resemble their background, and in many cases patterns on animals, which were extremely conspicuous out of their proper surroundings, helped to make their owners invisible under normal conditions. This was shown in the case of the spotted deer.

THAT Mr. Harry Tagg, of Hampton Court, has presented a young Otter to the Zoological Gardens, which was caught in the Thames.

THAT on account of the damage done by Grey Squirrels, Wimbledon and Putney Common Conservators have instructed their head keeper to have their nests destroyed.

THAT the Basuto Chiefs, Maama and Majara, have paid a long visit to the Zoo. They were especially delighted with the Giraffes and Hippopotami.

THAT the following communication has been issued by the Director of the Natural History Museum, and we do not doubt that the information which it conveys will be acceptable to many of our readers, especially those abroad, who may not otherwise have an opportunity of perusing it.

THE WAR AND THE MUSEUM STAFF.

Sixty-one members of the staff of the Natural History Museum are serving with the naval or military forces. In addition, twelve museum men have joined the volunteers (1st Battalion Central London Regiment, United Arts Rifles); six men are serving as special constables; and six men form a museum detachment of the London Ambulance Column. This detachment has been very active during the past year, having received and dealt with 286 separate calls to attend wounded men from hospital trains or from the hospitals. Four members of the staff have been lent to the Ministry of Munitions; one assistant is doing duty as bacteriologist at Haslar Hospital under the Admiralty, and another assistant has been lent to the War Office for duty as protozoologist. There is no man of military age passed fit for general service at present employed at the museum.

THAT the Zoological Society has lost its Australian Lungfish which has been in the Reptile House for nineteen years.

THAT Mr. George T. Witherwick, of Hull, has presented to the Zoological Society one young Grey Seal.

THAT Mr. F. W. Frohawk describes in "The Field," January 12th:—

The capture of a White-beaked Dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus alberostris*) off the British coast is of sufficiently rare occurrence to be placed on record. During November last Mr. Slater, fishmonger, Leadenhall Street, had on show a large specimen of this rare species which attracted considerable attention. Being a very fine example, I obtained, with the assistance of Mr. Philip Castang, the following measurements of the animal:—Total length from tip of beak to centre of (outer edge) tail, 9ft. 3in.; girth (middle of body), 5ft. 4in.; dorsal fin, 24½in.; expanse of tail, 27in.; flipper, 21½in.; upper jaw (tip to angle of mouth), 10in. The whole of the upper half of the body a slaty-black, including the dorsal fin and tail, the lower half leaden-white, which extends to the forehead and covers the beak and lower jaw; the flippers of the same dull-white colouring. Adults of this species measure from 7ft. to about 9ft. 6in. in length; the male is larger than the female. This large specimen has been acquired for the Tring Museum, and is being preserved at the Rowland Ward Studios, Piccadilly. Respecting the habits of the white-beaked dolphin little appears to be known. Apparently the young are born about midsummer. Like its near allies it leaps from the water and wanders about in shoals. Most of the specimens captured off the British coasts have occurred during the summer months.

THAT Mr. John W. Marsden, of Harrogate, the son of a former Mayor of Leeds, has presented to the Leeds Philosophical Hall a stuffed specimen of the rare tribe of birds known as the blue budgerigar, which is a variant of the common green parakeet of Australia. Mr. Marsden has succeeded after many years in breeding the blue variety, and the one which he has presented to the Philosophical Hall recently died in his aviary. There are not more than a dozen specimens in the country.

THAT at the monthly general meeting of the Zoological Society, held on January 16th at the offices in Regent's Park, Mr. E. G. B. Meade-Waldo, Vice-President, in the chair, Rear-Admiral Mark E. F. Kerr, C.B., M.V.O., Brigadier-General Seymour H. Sheppard, R.E., D.S.O., Captain John M. Logan, Captain Richard Adare Rochfort, D.S.O., M.C., Sub-Lieutenant John Bostock, R.N., Messrs. Philip F. B. Lackwell, David Brown, Albert B. Dex-

ter, Charles Guiterman, Frederick Joseph Hodgson, Maurice Jenks, George P. Joseph, John Alfred V. Jordan, Samarendra Maulik, Alexander Lyle Samuel, Thomas Gilbert Scott, Gerald Wigan, Miss Agnes Dunn and Miss Florence Barrie Lambert, M.B., were duly elected Fellows of the Society.

Eleven candidates for the Fellowship were proposed, and it was ordered that they should be balloted for at the next monthly general meeting.

The report of the Council for the month of December was then read by the Secretary, in which it was stated that seventeen additions had been made during that month to the Society's menagerie, viz., seven presented and ten deposited. Among these, special attention was directed to a grey seal from the North Sea, presented by T. Witherwick on December 24th; a European flamingo from South Europe; two flamingoes from South America; two black-necked swans and two Coscoroba swans from South America.

The report also stated that the number of visitors to the Society's gardens during the month of December had been 17,345, and that the total number of visitors during the year 1919 had amounted to 898,758, being a decrease of 185,491 visitors as compared with the year 1916. The receipts for admission at the gates during the year 1917 had amounted to £20,291, being a decrease of £4, 308 as compared with 1916.

THAT "Nature," 31st January, discussing the recent find of Dwarf Elephants, states as follows:—

It was stated in one of the morning papers a few days ago that "there have recently arrived in England evidences of the most important zoological discovery that has come to light since the finding of that strange beast, the okapi. . . . This discovery proves very completely the existence of a new and hitherto unknown species of elephant, a real dwarf elephant." All that has really happened is that two skeletons have just arrived in this country of a "dwarf" race of elephant described in the "Revue Zoologique Africaine" in 1913. Thus the announcement of this "discovery" is somewhat belated. The specimens just received are stated to be fully adult examples, but this is not yet certain, and will be determined by Dr. C. W. Andrews, of the British Museum of Natural History, to whom they have been submitted. But we have known of the existence of dwarf elephants in Africa since 1906, when the first of its kind was discovered. This came into the possession of Hagenbeck, the German dealer in

live animals, who sold it to the Zoological Society of New York, in the gardens of which it is still living. This animal forms the type of the species *Elephas africanus pumilio*. The species referred to in 1913 was described under the name *Elephas africanus frennseni*. The specimen obtained by Hagenbeck now stands about 5ft. high, but whether this is its maximum height is open to question, since its growth may have been checked by a troublesome skin disease from which it has long suffered. The specimens described in 1913, from Lake Leopold II., measured some 6ft. in height, which is stated to be the height of the taller of the two animals the skeletons of which have just been received. These may not prove to be adult, so that the precise amount of dwarfness of these "dwarf" elephants has still to be determined, but it seems certain that they are far smaller than the typical African elephant, though they are giants compared with the extinct dwarf elephant of Malta.

THAT the Vertebrate Zoology Section of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union held afternoon and evening sessions at the Church Institute, Bradford, on Saturday, under the presidency of Mr. A. Haigh Lumby, of Shipley. The programme included the exhibition of slides and specimens by several members, also the reading of a few short papers. Amongst the specimens were a fine collection of feathers, a woodpecker (female) highly coloured, and a curious antler.

Mr. H. B. Booth called attention to the absence this year of the fieldfare. He had seen some redwings but no fieldfares. Other members said that although they had seen a few fieldfares they were sure there had been nothing like the usual number. Mr. Booth thought the fact that last winter had been more severe even in Cornwall and the south-west of Ireland than had been known over many years might have had something to do with the matter.

Mr. Rose Butterfield in a paper on the colloquial names of Yorkshire birds showed how ancient some of these names were and how often the name, for example, the raven, was the same in many countries.

Mr. H. Bollard dealt with his observations of birds in the Wakefield district, mentioning the appearance there of the black tern, the bittern, and the mallard, and stating as the result of his experience that the snipe perching was not so uncommon as was generally supposed. He gave as an early day for the cuckoo April 7 and for the fieldfare May 2.

Other papers were by Mr. H. B. Booth on British seals and by Mr. Riley Fortune on the roseate tern.

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Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN

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NOTICE.

The subscription for Vol. III., 1917—18, is 10/—, post free. All subscriptions commence with No. 1, Vol. 3. Yearly subscriptions only received. Specimen copies can be sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine should communicate at once with the Editor.

All letters to be addressed in future:—

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Telegrams, Hamlyn, London Docks, London.

The Editor will be pleased to receive sporting articles and reminiscences, as well as items of news and reports of sport from all parts of the world. If stamped directed envelope be enclosed, the contributions will be returned if unsuitable.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Holland and United States, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor. They will in future receive the Magazine through the Office of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Strand, W.C.

INTRODUCTORY.

"Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine" will shortly be entering its fourth year of publication.

It has managed to pull through, but only after serious troubles and worries incidental to business life during this terrible war. To all my readers I would say that if this Magazine has met with your approval mention it to your friends, for it is of the utmost importance that, with the increased cost of paper and printing, an increased list of Subscribers is absolutely essential to carry on. I shall be pleased to receive the annual subscriptions which are now due.

The Wild Animal Trade is, for the time being, dead. Imports are restricted. I receive offers of stock from all parts of the world. Calcutta actually offers twenty Pandas, one hundred rare Pheasants, six Tigers, with two baby Elephants. For any dealer to hold twenty Pandas constitutes a record, and must prove a very interesting sight in captivity. These animals are known as Catbears, coming down annually to Calcutta from Thibet, with numbers of birds.

There will be a tremendous rush of live stock home when times come normal. Freights will doubtless remain high for some considerable time. The charges are absolutely prohibited. The Port of London have their own peculiar idea of charges on wild animals. Being the greatest city in the world, they decided in their wisdom to have the greatest charges possible without rhyme or reason. The London Authority's standpoint has always been: "Take it or leave it. We are London!" The only port in the whole civilized world to impose harsh unjustifiable charges on this trade. Having had forty years experience in the London Docks I speak with authority. In many cases the charges are more than the actual freight, but the callous audacity of the whole affair is that they render no service whatever for these so-called charges.

Let me give a few instances. If you have a box of Mongooses arrive, say thirty in the box, the charges are as follows:—1/3 for the first Mongoose, and half price the remainder each; that makes out 19/5 charges on a very small box easily carried by one person. Take a box of Monkeys. First Monkey ninepence, remainder half price; so if you have a box of twenty it works out at about 7/11. Please understand you walk on board and take the box with you. There is no service by the Authority whatever. On a Bullock they charge 5/—, on a baby Hyaena 5/—. There is no comparison in these charges. For a Giraffe, value say £200, charges 5/—; for a Wolf, value say £5, charges 5/—; and so on.

Sometime back I had a consignment arrive in the Tilbury Docks from Calcutta. The New York steamer was sailing the same day from the opposite jetty.

The Company insisted upon the landing charge, also the export charges being paid in full, although the goods never left the Docks, and no services whatever rendered; this amounted to about £18—£9 each department. I gave Leadenhall Street to understand that I considered this a barefaced robbery, and hinted I might not use that Dock again.

Up till this moment I have kept my word. £18 dock expenses is a very serious item, more especially for no services.

From Africa I am offered Zebras, Roan and Sable Antelope, two young Elephants, Chacma Baboons, with many Cranes. I learn that the travelling dealer, Josephs, visited North America sometime back with a very extensive Australian collection.

I have not heard from San Francisco yet whether the Showman's transport of Tigers and Ourangs reached that city. Still that ambitious young man has my best wishes.

The Batavian collection of Elephants, Tigers, Tapirs, Hornbills, are by this time on their way to New York. It is a wonderful collection, and my best wishes are for its safe arrival at the Golden Gate in the Pacific.

Trade in Great Britain is confined to the purchase and sale of private collections. These command high prices; I refer only to foreign fancy birds.

Pheasants, Peafowl, Swans, Waterfowl in general command very low prices. This is accounted for by food restrictions. There is a boom in Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, tame Rats, Mice, Dogs, and Cats.

Rabbit and Guinea Pig breeders are having the time of their lives. A long neglected industry has at last come into prominence. After all, the people of Great Britain will have to follow the Belgians, Dutch and French, in the breeding of the harmless necessary Rabbit for household purposes. This will ultimately prove to be a wonderful business. It must, however, be conducted on Flemish or Belgian lines. These people had brought the Ostend Rabbit business to perfection.

Meanwhile I struggle on. This business and Magazine must continue to exist. That both will do so I feel sure would be the wish of all my readers. Therefore by your subscriptions let me know that I have the goodwill of my readers.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Reprinted from the "Daily Mail," 1914.

BUYING A CROCODILE.

A Wild Beast Shop in War Time.

By HAROLD ASHTON.

Reading in the daily Press that now is the time for cheap investment in the Wild Beast line, I wandered down into Dockland on Saturday afternoon and walked into the alluring emporium of Mr. John D. Hamlyn, the menagerie specialist. Just inside the door a grey parrot drew up the blind of his impish eye (parrots, by the way, always wink upwards) and said, "Hul-lo! Whatisit?"

"I beg your pardon," said I. "Is Mr. Hamlyn in?"

The parrot looked at me sideways, waddled to the west end of his cage, and cried in a loud voice, "Charley!—Shop!"

Down came the great man from somewhere above, filling the little stairway with his bulk. The sleeves on his huge muscular arms were rolled up, his collar was stripped, there was a quill pen behind his ear, and there were inkstains about him which made it all feel like home at once.

"That's settled it!" he said gloomily. "No sooner am I well in my stride in the difficult and exciting task of editorship—the cultivation, so to speak, of the mammalian muse—than old George Bostock rings me up and wants to know what's become of those porcupines I posted to him. Of course, he didn't know it's publishing day of "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine," and the leader not finished yet. . . . And now it's you! Still, I'm delighted to see you after all these years. What can I do for you?"

"I want a crocodile, please," said I.

"Nothing doing in 'crops,'" replied the editor. "Nor alligators—nor anything in the scaly reptile pet line. This war's quenched 'em; and it would very nearly have quenched me if it hadn't been for the consolations of Gilbert. But I've got a very tasty line in emus. No. Then what do you say to a pair of secretary birds—perhaps that's more in your line? Again no? Well, come along and have a walk round the back-yard and take your choice; everything's dirt cheap. And if you don't like it, after a reasonable time, you can send it back or exchange it for any old thing."

Finally I chose a swan which seemed rather lonely swimming about in the six-foot by six or-

namental lake "let in," regardless of cost, in Mr. Hamlyn's entertaining back-yard. "Nearest thing I can do to crocodiles just now," said he. "I can guarantee, anyway, that that swan you've got there came from the place where in the happy far-off days, before Armageddon put the stopper on the Nile export trade, my crocodiles used to bask the happy hours away."

Having, after several unsuccessful attempts, noosed my graceful-necked bargain and hauled it flapping and swearing horribly to the shore, Mr. Hamlyn said, "Shall I send it for you?"

"No, thanks," I replied, remembering the tragedy of the porcupines lost in the post. "In these days, when we o our own shopping, no man is too proud to carry his parcels. I'll take it with me."

DISTINGUISHED GORILLAS.

We sealed the bargain in the cosy drawing-room upstairs—a room from whose walls autograph photographs of distinguished gorillas smile upon the surprised visitor from their golden frames. And Mr. Hamlyn talked—wild beast talk so entrancing that I could hear, in fancy, the jungle growling about me, the hiss of snakes, and the patter of Mowgli's naked feet amid the under-woods. . . .

"The big beast business is—in a word—busted!" said the menagerie man very sadly. "Elephants, tigers, lions, camels, rhinos—I never get any of 'em here now. Many's the time I've had camels and giraffes walk into my shop, straight from the dock, lowing their heads as they squeeze through the six-foot door, and then out again at the back, and all settling down and making themselves comfortable. A tight fit, but very homely and satisfying to gaze upon. But I haven't had a camel in my back-yard—nothing taller than an emu—for years and years! Long before the war the Continent took all that trade and made a corner of what once was an exclusively British business. This was originated by the late Charles Jamrach, the kindest, the sweetest-natured old gentleman who ever looked a man-eating lion in the eye without flinching. When he died, five-and-twenty years ago, the British trade died with him; and now it's chiefly confined to birds and the smaller animals.

"And there's a dismal, swampy 'slump' in them just now. Most of our best customers are away at the war. Only the rich people who have a craze for collecting every variety of certain species, such as cranes (Stanley cranes, crown cranes, et hoc), cats (wild and otherwise), monkeys and squirrels, and they find their menagerie hobby too expensive just now. There are only the menageries and the wild beast shows left—two menageries, Bostock's and Sedgwick's, and

a few shows. The wild beast show is just a fit-up of three wagons and one 'front,' with lions, bears, hyenas, and so on. The menagerie proper consists of fifteen of twenty wagons and a stately accompaniment of big walking beasts. We supply these, the private parks, the private collectors, and the four zoos—London, Manchester, Bristol, and Edinburgh.

"And as for me, business is so slack now that I'm filling up my time (as you observe) with literature. And when the inspiration refuses to flow there's always Gilbert to keep me consoled. . . ."

A DANCE WITH GILBERT.

Mr. Hamlyn raised his massy head and called in a great voice through the ceiling, "My dear! Bring Gilbert down and introduce him to the gentleman! Just as he is; never mind his trousers!"

"All right! Com-ing!"—the high-pitched echo of a lady's voice came down through the ceiling. There was a bump and a thud on the stairs, the drawing-room door smashed open, and Mr. Hamlyn's little dog Snap fled with a howl of fear as a heavy avalanche hurtled into the room with a mad jabber of joy, and flung itself into my arms, hugging me with its terrible feelers and kissing me à la Française left and right on both cheeks. . . . Gilbert—this was Gilbert, the wild and awful chimpanzee from Sierra Leone—Gilbert, in a light blue jersey, emblazoned with "H.M. Inexpressible" in golden letters across his huge chest, trouserless (he had just torn to shreds his seventeenth pair), but for all that the most lovable of creatures with his more than human eye and his infinite friendliness!

Mr. Hamlyn unwound Gilbert's loving arms from the strangle hold upon my throat, seized him by the hands, and with a terpsichorean grace and agility amazing in a person of such huge bulk, danced deliriously around the room until both were breathless. "On with the dance!" he cried, "let joy be unconfined!" The little room shook and rocked at their wild capers, and when they were over Gilbert dashed at me again, showering a rain of kisses upon me.

"That's how we keep our spirits up!" gasped Mr. Hamlyn as he mopped his brow.

I slipped away; and I was on Tower Hill before I suddenly remembered that I had left the swan behind, after all. I am now anxiously awaiting the postman's knock.

NOTE.—The above was written sometime in 1914. I need not inform my readers that Mr. Harold Ashton has not called since he wrote above.—J.D.H.

ANIMALS FOR SINGLE-HANDED COLLECTIONS.

By FRANK FINN.

Among cold-blooded creatures, the British reptiles and amphibians make a nice group.

For a general collection of animal life, without regard to domestication or local interest, there are several subjects besides some of those I have mentioned above, which have peculiar advantages from their convenient size, ease of keeping, and attractiveness. Such are, among mammals, the squirrel monkey and the various marmosets, which are free from the objections often raised to monkeys in general; jerboas, chinchillas, and the smaller Australian "opossums," such as the lovely little "flying" species; while the flying-fox makes a most interesting pet, and is particularly long-lived for a mammal; one kept in London reached the age of twenty years not long before the war.

Birds for such a collection should comprise the larger weavers and the bower birds, for their interesting habits of nest and bower building respectively; some tanagers, such as the superb and scarlet, and sugar birds, for their exquisite colouring; while we may hope humming birds will some day be easily obtainable. Among waders, the scarlet Ibis and the porphyrias or blue rails at once suggest themselves; and there is no need to advertise the charms of the various parrakeets or of the waxbills, among seed-eating land birds.

Among the reptiles and amphibia, water-tortoises, tree-frogs, and salamanders, are universal favourites.

There is a great attraction in collections of a quite different type from those I have been describing—I mean those which aim at a complete series of certain zoological groups, within the present case, due limitations as to convenience of keeping. Among mammals, the squirrels are particularly well suited for a series of this kind; but the different sorts must not be put together—though perhaps a male of one and a female of another, or of the same size or thereabouts, might agree all right.

Squirrels, however, might, I think, safely share the quarters of pheasants, a bird group equally well suited for a series exhibition, and equally requiring segregation as to species, while the accommodation of sheds and covered runs is suitable for both birds and mammals concerned.

A collection of pigeons and doves would be less generally attractive, but some amateurs might like it, and they could be housed along with a

series of finches, or a "midget aviary" could be made up of waxbills and the tiny Cape and Diamond doves, along with Chinese Painted Quails and Hemipades.

The newts among cold-blooded creatures make a charming series collection, and require the least attention of any; we have three species in England, the great, common and palmated, and even more handsome are the Continental marbled and Alpine newts, and the scarlet-bellied Japanese kind. I must not forget the remarkable African claw-footed frog, with its aquatic habits and donderful transparent tadpoles; but I am sorry to say that when Mr. Hamlyn imported a lot of these some years ago, they did not go off well, so that obviously here is an excellent creature which is not well known to the pet-loving public.

These frogs differ from all others I know in taking dead food; chopped meat thrown into the tank is seized and crammed into the mouth with both hands, and they are so aquatic that, as with newts, a piece of projecting rock-work or a raft is all the land accommodation they require. With regard to newts, our common species is apt to show a decided disinclination for aquatic life after the breeding-season; so a certain selectios should be exercised, and those which persist in attempting to leave the tank should be disposed of, by setting them at liberty in a suitable place if necessary.

Water-tortoises, if you can get fairly small specimens—the very tiny ones are delicate—make a charming series collection for tanks with landing places; most of the kinds available come from North America, but the Indian painted terrapin and some other Eastern kinds are very attractive as well. Another good reptile group are the typical lizards of the genus *Lacerta*—our own common and sand lizards; the green lizard and the wall lizard, with its many fascinating variations, which can just claim to be British owing to being found in the Channel Islands; the fine eyed lizard and Gallot's lizard of the Canaries. All these need dry sunny cases, and should not be kept in those devoted to ferns.

Besides the various silk-moths, some other splendid foreign invertebrates would well repay attention; in India I made the acquaintance of a splendid grasshopper (*Aularches miliaris*) coloured black, scarlet and yellow; in Ceylon I bought a big beetle alive, which in its burnished green looked just like a mechanical toy of some wonderful metal; and in East Africa I found, and brought home to the zoo, millepedes as thick as lead pensils, and coloured jet black with scarlet heads and feet, as also great whelk-shaped snails several inches long. But here I must stop; I hope I have made it plain that there is plenty of material for sllall menageries, whatever their principle.

THE REAL HEIGHT OF JUMBO.

In the "New York Zoological Society Bulletin," January, 1912, the following is given which, I feel sure, will interest my general readers:—

"Inasmuch as Jumbo, the great African elephant brought to America by Mr. P. T. Barnum in 1882, was probably the tallest elephant that ever lived in America, his standing height has been a question of more than passing interest. When Jumbo was shown in Washington, D.C., in 1883, the writer secured from Mr. Barnum a card of permission to measure Jumbo, 'provided Mr. Bailey consented.' When that card was presented to Mr. Bailey, his indignation was as colossal as the great pachyderm. 'Measure, Jumbo? In-deed!'

So far as we know, Jumbo went to his death, in front of a locomotive, with his exact height unknown. Professor Ward's men measured him dead, and declared his height to be eleven feet four inches; and for twenty years the matter rested there.

Recently Mr. Robert Gilfort, of Orange, N.J., has given me Jumbo's exact standing height. In the year 1883 Mr. Gilfort was a performer in the Barnum Show, in which there was also a 'pole-jumper' named Elder. The chief stage property of the jumper was the long, straight pole with which he did his leaping.

While the show was at Madison Square Garden, New York, Mr. Gilfort and his colleagues decided that they would ascertain the actual height of Jumbo. In the course of his free exercises between the acts, the pole-jumper casually leaped to the side of Jumbo, and carelessly stood his pole up close beside the animal. Mr. Gilfort, being quite ready, carefully noted the point on the pole that corresponded with Jumbo's highest point at the shoulders; and when measured it proved to be ten feet nine inches.—W.T.H."

THE LIBRARY.

"AFTER BIG GAME."

By: R. S. Meikle, F.Z.S. and Mrs. M. E. Meikle. Published by T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., Strand, London. One volume, 327 pp., 64 illustrations, 16/- net.

This is a record of a journey made in British East Africa by Mr. and Mrs. Meikle during the

winter before the war began, and shews that Colony under many aspects.

Mrs. Meikle's vivid description of Zanzibar, Mombassa, the Uganda Railway, Victoria Nyanza, the Ripon Falls, and other places visited, as well as of many scenes and episodes of camp life, show keen observation and a happy zest.

Mr. Meikle writes with some authority about the agricultural future of East Africa. His Part III.—"Some Races and Customs"—also deserves every praise. He appears to have acquired a wonderful inside knowledge of the habits and customs of the various African natives with whom he was brought into contact with. I cannot, however, agree with him at page 227 in his remarks on the Somali, that these natives are little good as hunters or trackers.

The late Menges of Hanover, traveller and wild beast dealer, made Berbera, Somaliland, his headquarters for the collection of wild animals for many years. He always spoke very highly of the hunting capabilities of the Somalis. They were wonderful men with animals, entirely devoid of fear. And from his wonderful collections which he yearly brought to Europe for sale they proved themselves successful hunters. The Somali is a highly intelligent native.

I do, however, take exception to Chapter V.—"On Safari"—pages 93 to 255. These pages are a faithful record of six weeks spent in the wilderness of country beyond Nairobi. They are entirely devoted to the slaughter of the harmless Zebra, Rhinoceros and Antelopes of countless varieties. It seems an utter waste of animal life to destroy Grevy Zebras, Giraffe, Rhinoceros, with the beautiful Impala and Gemsbuck. I hold no brief for Lions, Leopards, Hyænas, and Wild Buffalo, but the photograph, "One Night's Kill," of a group of Lions is absolutely pathetic.

In conclusion, "After Big Game" is well worth reading.—J.D.H.

"VANISHING BIRDS."

In the "Scottish Naturalist," Mr. Osgood Mackenzie gives a curious and disquieting account of the extraordinary falling-off in bird-life on the West Coast of Ross-shire. This is seen not to be due to any exceptional winter, but is clearly the result of some unexplained cause that has been in operation for at least fifty years. The writer has not only made careful notes of the status of the various species, in different years, but has also fallen back on the record of all the game killed on his estate on the West Coast from 1866 to 1916. In 1832, 1,839 grouse were shot, the numbers declining to 1,244 in 1890, and to 31 in 1924. Black-game, once averaging 80, now run to one or two birds in the season, and ptarmigan, from 59 to nil; partridges, once averaging 50

brace, are extinct or nearly so, although re-stocking has been resorted to on various occasions. Grey-lag geese, which breed on many of the lochs, and which were formerly considered a nuisance by reason of their numbers, have also entirely disappeared; wild ducks are reduced from hundreds to a bare half-dozen, and rock-pigeons, snipe, golden plover, green lover, greenshank, dunlin, and whimbrel are all on the verge of extinction.

Nor does the strange diminution apply only to the fowl usually classed as sporting. The great northern diver, once common, is becoming quite scarce, and the red-throat has gone. Of the thousands of lesser black-backed gulls that bred on the islands of Loch Maree, hardly any remain, and they get fewer and fewer every year, although the islands are now carefully watched and preserved; and the storm-petrel, that used to breed in large numbers on a small island in the parish, no longer does so.

The writer adds:—"No nightjars have been seen for years here, though they used in former times to fly about the gardens, and nest close to the house. The wheatear, once the commonest of all small birds on our moors, is now quite rare. The house-martin deserted us thirty or forty years ago, and they were then in swarms, not only nesting under the eaves of many of the bigger houses, but also in thousands in the precipitous Tolly rock on Loch Maree. The rook, which used almost to darken the sky with its multitudes, and the jackdaws are gone, and even the huge flocks of fieldfares and redwings that visited us at the end of October, are now represented by a score or so all told, and the few blackbirds, song-thrushes, and missel-thrushes that remain grew fewer and fewer."

The writer asks if any explanation can be given of these strange disappearances. It is certainly a most remarkable and difficult problem, especially when we remember that the beautiful and remote shores of Loch Maree are not likely to suffer in any degree from the inroads of civilisation. We wonder if a record at all approaching this exists for any other part of the British Islands.

"AUDUBON THE NATURALIST."

By Francis Hobart Herrick. Published by D. Appleton and Company, New York. Two volumes, 494 pp. Abundantly illustrated, several illustrations in colours. Price \$7.50 per set.

At last an exhaustive and authoritative biography of America's pioneer ornithologist, John James Audubon, whose name has become a household word, has been placed at the disposal of bird lovers. So much misinformation has been written about him, based even upon his own Journals, that Dr. Herrick's studies will be greatly welcomed. Audubon was an eccentric genius; never

a business man and annoyed by anything that required exactness of thought except as it concerned his own speciality. He frequently made misstatements in his Journal about such closely associated facts as the place of his own marriage. Because of his carelessness about dates and statements regarding his own personal affairs, he was the source of much unfavourable criticism before a single one of the drawings, which were later to make him famous, had been engraved. Several ventures in business brought nothing but financial disaster and a growing desire to give his entire time to studying his beloved birds and familiarizing himself with the fauna of America. Possibly he would never have carried out this cherished plan if his devoted wife had not furnished the inspiration and, by acting as a governess in private families, not only maintained herself but also supported her two sons.

Audubon was a tireless worker. His deftness with pencil and brush enabled him to survive many a serious crisis and ultimately to bring out the most elaborately illustrated scientific work that had ever been attempted up to that time. Audubon's journeys through the American forests were accomplished under great difficulties at times but they were always sources of great enjoyment to him. Days were spent wandering in the woods with only his fowling piece to keep him company, by means of which he secured the specimens for his drawings and the data for the *Birds of America* and his other scientific publications. Criticism has been made that he was not a bird lover but a ruthless destroyer of them. This is not a fair estimate. At that period no one had thought of bird conservation because of the apparently inexhaustible number from which to draw.

When at last the plan to bring out his *Birds of America* took shape, his troubles were far from ended. The cost of engravings, the securing of subscribers for so expensive a venture, the time necessary to complete so monumental a work were enough to discourage even one who had no need to worry about its financial aspects. The fact that he ultimately succeeded in his ambition is an eloquent tribute to his spirit and enthusiasm for his work. Audubon met many of the most famous men in America and Europe. His ability as a scientist is attested to by his election to practically all of the important scientific societies both here and in England.

The author has collected great numbers of hitherto unpublished documents from which he has unravelled the mystery that surrounded Audubon's birth and corrected many erroneous impressions regarding his later life. These are appended. He has given the world much valuable information regarding contemporaneous writers on ornithology as well as a view of early life along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. His style is at once fascinating and clear.

The books are elegantly bound and illustrated. A number of Audubon's prints are reproduced in colours. There are also many photographic reproductions of his work and many photographs of persons and things closely associated with Audubon's career. An inspection of this set of books will stimulate a desire for ownership. Bird lovers and those enjoying biography should secure these volumes.



BIRDS' PROTECTION SOCIETY.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL TREATY.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds held at the Middlesex Guildhall, Westminster, on March 12th, the Gold Medal of the Society was conferred on Dr. William T. Hornaday, of New York, and Dr. Chas. Gordon Hewitt, of Ottawa, respectively, in recognition of their successful efforts in furthering the Treaty between Canada and the United States for the protection of migratory birds. This is the first International Treaty for the protection of birds, and as a result over a thousand valuable species will be protected from the Gulf of Mexico to the North Pole.

Mr. W. H. Buckler, Special Attache to the American Embassy in London, received the medal on behalf of Dr. Hornaday, who, it was explained, was the leader in the hard fight which resulted in the prohibition of the importation of wild birds' skins and plumage into the United States. For this service he had been granted the Grand Medal of Honour of the Societe Nationale de France, while the Yale University had bestowed the honorary degree of M.A. upon him as "the leader in movements for the protection of wild life in America."

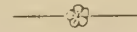
The medal for Dr. Gordon Hewitt, formerly Lecturer in Zoology at Manchester University and now Government Entomologist and Zoologist for Canada, was received on his behalf by Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for the Dominion.

The Duchess of Portland, who presided, said the need for bird protection in this country was never more urgent than now, more particularly in view of the destruction of bird life that had been going on by "sparrow clubs," which, while intended to deal with an over-increase of "house sparrows," had extended their campaign of destruction to various kinds of insectivorous birds which were of valuable assistance to farmers and agriculturists generally.

Major Courthope, M.P., speaking as a practical farmer, said his experience and observation

had convinced him that the vast majority of birds did good rather than harm, and that it was a short sighted policy, from the point of view of the farmers' material interests, to encourage the destruction of insectivorous birds.

Addresses in support of the objects of the Society were also delivered by Sir Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand; Sir John Cockburn, Brigadier-General Page Croft, M.P., General Ryan (Australian Imperial Forces), and Mr. Montagu Sharpe.



Report of the Superintendent of the New York National Zoological Park, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1917.

APPENDIX 4.

Sir: I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the National Zoological Park for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917:

There was allowed by Congress in the sundry civil bill the sum of \$100,000 for all expenses, except printing and binding, for which \$200 additional was granted.

The continued increase from year to year in the cost of nearly all supplies used at the park has so greatly enlarged the bills for maintenance expenses that very little could be done this year in the way of permanent improvements on buildings and grounds. The collections have, nevertheless, been kept in excellent condition and at nearly the normal numbers, though much-needed repairs and alterations, for the comfort and safety of the public, or to improve housing conditions of animals, could not be made. The number of specimens is slightly below that for a number of years, but the actual value and scientific importance of the collection is probably as great as at any time in the history of the park.

In October, 1916, Dr. Frank Baker, for 26 years the superintendent, tendered his resignation to take effect November 1st.

ACCESSIONS.

GIFTS.—Animals to the number of 99 were presented by friends of the park, or placed on indefinite deposit. These include many of the more common species of the native fauna as well as some especially desirable animals rarely obtained.

One of the most notable gifts was that of five adult Rocky Mountain sheep received from the Canadian Government, through Mr. J. B. Harkin, commissioner of Dominion parks. These animals were captured in the Rocky Mountains Park near

Banff, Alberta, and reached Washington March 7 in perfect condition. The shipment included one 5-year-old ram, a younger ram, and three ewes. A ewe lamb was born on May 27. Two paddocks were opened together to give the sheep sufficient range, and the exhibit is one of the most important now shown by the park. The animals are doing well to date and although the wild sheep is one of the species most difficult to keep in eastern zoological gardens it is hoped that the animals comprising this accession may be kept on show for a considerable time.

The Duke of Bedford made a further gift of four Bedford deer, or Manchurian stags, from his collection at Woburn Abbey, England. The Bedford deer (*Cervus xanthopygus*) is one of a large group of Old World deer related to the American elk or wapiti, and has not heretofore been exhibited. The animals received have been given a commodious yard bordering the creek on the eastern side of the park, near the yaks, and are doing splendidly in their new home. A thrifty fawn was born June 14.

(To be continued.)



GENERAL NOTES.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THAT the American Ambassador promised to be present at the annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, at the Guildhall, Westminster, to receive the Society's Gold Medal on behalf of Dr. W. T. Hornaday, of New York, to whom it has been awarded. A similar medal is also awarded to Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, D.Sc., Dominion Entomologist and Consulting Zoologist. The Duchess of Portland, President of the Society, will preside on the occasion.

THAT an exceedingly rare little animal, a pure white mole, has been caught on Lord Ridley's Northumberland estate at Blagdon. Black moles are the rule, and brown ones the exception, hence there is considerable interest in a white specimen. The freak, which was caught on ploughed land, is to be stuffed for the Northumberland and Durham Natural History Society.

THAT Mr. G. W. D. Connolly writes:—

"In a recent issue of the 'Frankfurter Zeitung' is published a letter from the Western Front about the effect on animal life of the gas attacks. The writer says that all the pets in the trenches suffer. The guinea pigs are the first to scent the gas, and the cats also complain at once. Many dead rats and mice are

found in the trenches after gas attacks. Owls are greatly excited. A number of horses have died of asphyxiation. Behind the front fowls and ducks are said to have become restless a quarter of an hour before gas clouds approached, and the gas kills ants, caterpillars, beetles, and butterflies. The writer says that he found a hedgehog and an adder both killed by gas. The only birds that seem indifferent to gas are sparrows."

THAT a grey African parrot owned by Sergeant-major J. L. Williams, Steward of Hitchin Territorial Club, has laid its first egg in twenty-one years. The bird was thought to be a male.

THAT Gareth, "Referee," writes:—

"One hears and reads with amazement about the behaviour of birds on the battlefields. Many accounts have appeared in various papers, men home on leave tell the same story—the birds seem entirely to disregard the thunder of the guns, the turmoil of the strife; more than this, indeed, for Mr. Thoburn-Clarke, who deals with the subject in the 'English Review' this month, declares that 'bird life is now far more plentiful in Northern France and Flanders than before the war.' Thus he tells us that in front of a certain nameless town still held by the Germans seagulls, green plover, and waterfowl are plentiful where in 1915 not a bird was to be seen. The grim happenings, fraught with danger as they are—Mr. Thoburn-Clarke observes that thousands of birds must meet untimely deaths from gas, high explosives, and other incidents of warfare—actually seem to attract them! He speaks of a sparrow that insisted on building a nest in an ammunition wagon, only desisting when she found that the wagon moved about every day. He has twice discovered hedge-sparrows' nests in wrecked wagons. To one of them there came a cuckoo, and the familiar tragedy was enacted. He 'watched the sparrow feeding its huge nestling, and wondered how she could find enough food for it.' If it had been a house-sparrow one would have said 'serve her right,' but one is sorry for the poor little accentor, the more so as she is outraged by being miscalled, not being a sparrow at all. Blackbirds build in corners of wire entanglements, the author noticed a little owl in an apple tree, a moor-hen had built her nest close by, partridges swarm in No Man's Land, swallows pay no attention to the guns, house-martins care nothing for them, the wild ducks in the marshes come and go night and morning 'just as they must have done in years gone by before war racked the land.' It would have been imagined that every creature with wings would have used them vigorously to escape far from the neighbourhood of the trenches, but they scorn to take any notice of the worst that the fighting men can do."

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 Sir John Bland Sutton, 47, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square.
 Sir Edgar Boehm, Eddington Lodge, Hungerford.
 E. H. Bostock, Zoo Buildings, Glasgow.
 Dr. M. Burnshaw, 51, Cazenove Road, Stoke Newington.
 F. E. Blaauw, Gooliust, St. Graveland, Hilversum, Holland.
 E. J. Brook, Ecclefechan, N.B.
 Wm. Shore-Baily, Boyers House, Westbury, Wilts.
 Dr. Butter, M.D., Highfield House, Cannock, Staffs.
 The Clifton Zoological Gardens, Bristol.
 The Royal Zoological Gardens, Dublin.
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 Dr. F. D. Baker, National Zoological Park, Washington, D.C.
 The Director, Zoological Gardens, Copenhagen.
 Mrs. Cotton, The Mount, Bishopstoke.
 Robt. D. Carson, Zoological Gardens, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.
 Dr. Penrose, 1720 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.
 E. A. Le Souef, Zoological Gardens, Perth, Australia.
 Walter Chamberlain, Pendock Grove, Cobham.
 Dr. Frederick W. D'Evelyn, San Francisco.
 David Ezra, Kydd Street, Calcutta.
 Lady Julia Follett, The Woodside, Old Windsor.
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 T. Hebb, Brooklea, Downs Road, Luton.
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 Hornes Zoological Society, 318, Keith and Perry Buildings, Kansas City, U.S.A.
 Jennison and Co., Belle Vue, Manchester.

The Countess of Jersey, Middleton Park, Bicester, Oxon.
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APRIL, 1918.*

Price One Shilling.

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EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN

No. 12.—Vol. 3.

LONDON, APRIL, 1918.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

NOTICE.

The subscription for Vol. IV., 1918—19, is 10/—, post free. All subscriptions commence with No. 1, Vol. 4. Yearly subscriptions only received. Specimen copies can be sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine should communicate at once with the Editor.

All letters to be addressed in future:—

JOHN D. HAMLYN,

**221, St. George's Street, London Docks, E 1,
London.**

Telephone, Avenue 4360.

Telegrams, Hamlyn, London Docks, London.

The Editor will be pleased to receive sporting articles and reminiscences, as well as items of news and reports of sport from all parts of the world. If stamped directed envelope be enclosed, the contributions will be returned if unsuitable.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Holland and United States, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor. They will in future receive the Magazine through the Office of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Strand, W.C.

Report of the Superintendent of the New York National Zoological Park, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1917.

APPENDIX 4.

Mr. Victor J. Evans, of Washington, D.C., showed continued interest in the exhibit by depositing some desirable Australian marsupials, including two wombats and a nail-tailed wallaby, both new to the collection.

Births.—Fifty-two mammals were born, and births include 3 bears, 1 hippopotamus, 8 red deer, 1 Bedford deer, 2 elk, 2 mile deer, 2 Virginia deer, 1 fallow deer, 1 axis deer, 2 hog deer, 4 barasingha deer, 3 Japanese deer, 1 black buck, 1 yak, 3 bison, 1 Rocky Mountain sheep, 1 aoudad, 2 guanacos, 3 llamas, 2 great red kangaroos, 1 wallaroo, 6 coypus, and 1 monkey. The birds hatched include Canada geese, ducks, Java sparrows, and peafowl. The hippopotamus is the first one born in the park, and one of very few ever born in America. It is a thrifty male and has attracted great attention.

Exchanges.—In exchange for surplus animals the park received 12 mammals and 62 birds. A drill, a young male sea lion, a pair of scarlet ibises, and numerous ducks for the North American waterfowl lake were obtained in this manner, as well as other specimens much needed to fill gaps in the collection.

Purchases.—Owing to lack of sufficient funds for the purchase of animals, many desirable species greatly needed in the collection, and offered from time to time, could not be obtained. A total of 26 mammals, 23 birds, and 22 reptiles were received through purchase, mostly small native species at low cost.

Transfers.—Four elk were received from Yellowstone Park through the Department of the Interior, but only two reached Washington in good condition and were saved. These were shipped East with a carload of elk for the State of Virginia, and were obtained with the idea of introducing new blood in the herd maintained at the park. The Biological Survey, of the Department of Agriculture, transferred to the park certain North American mammals, including a mountain lion from Arizona, a dusky marmot from New Mexico, and some mountain beavers from Washington.

Captured in the park.—One bird and one reptile, captured within the boundaries of the park, were added to the collection.

Deposited.—Hon. R. M. Barnes, of Lacon, Ill., sent to the park as a loan a male of the al-

most extinct trumpeter swan, one of the finest species of North American waterfowl. The park owned a single female of this rare swan and efforts are now being made to mate these surviving birds and preserve the species from extinction. The two swans are quartered in an ideal place, and although they were apparently placed together too late to breed this season, hopes are entertained that by next spring they will be sufficiently familiar with their surroundings to nest. A number of fur-bearing animals from the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, and some rhesus monkeys from the Hygienic Laboratory were received on temporary deposit.

REMOVALS.

Surplus birds and mammals to the number of 51 were exchanged to other zoological gardens, and 62 animals on deposit were returned to the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, and to the Hygienic Laboratory. A number of specimens of native species were liberated in the park and dropped from the list of animals in the collection.

The number of animals lost by death is comparatively small, but some important and valuable animals are included in the list. The death of Dunk, the Indian elephant, was the most notable loss. Dunk was the first animal to be placed in occupied. He was presented to the park by Mr. James E. Cooper, proprietor of the Adam Forepaugh Shows, April 30, 1891, and was then about 25 years old. Over 50 years of age at the time of his death, Dunk had reached the average limit for animals of his kind, for contrary to common belief the longevity of the elephant is not great in proportion to the size of the beast.

Others of the more serious losses were a large Galapagos tortoise (*Testudo ephippium*), February 21, from enteritis; the harpy eagle (*Thrasaetos harpyia*) April 14, from aspergillosis; and a female Manchurian tiger which was mercifully killed as unfit for exhibition June 29. The Galapagos tortoise, with others of his kind, had been in the collection since October 1, 1898. The record for the harpy eagle is a matter of pride for the keepers in the bird department, for this rare bird of prey had been kept in good health for nearly 18 years. He was received May 9, 1899, as a gift from the Governor of the State of Amazonas, Brazil, through Commander C. C. Todd, United States Navy. It is believed that the species has never before been kept in any gardens for a similar period.

Post mortem examinations were made, as usual, by the pathological division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of

Agriculture. The following list shows the cause of death of animals in each general group. It is believed that the publication of such lists is to be encouraged, as they are of undoubted value to gardens less fortunately provided for up-to-date pathological investigations.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

MAMMALS.

- Primates: Gastritis, 1; enteritis, 3; gastroenteritis, 2; no cause found, 1.
 Carnivora: Enteritis, 3; gastroenteritis, 7; malnutrition, 1; anemia, 1; peritonitis, 1; internal hemorrhage, 1.
 Ungulates: Enteritis, 3; gastroenteritis, 1; pneumonia, 3; congestion of lungs, 1; tuberculosis, 2; uremia, 1; peritonitis, 1; necrosis of jaw, 1; cachexia, 1; malnutrition, 1.
 Rodents: Enteritis, 1; gastroenteritis, 1; tuberculosis, 2; anemia, 1.
 Marsupials: Enteritis, 1; pneumonia, 1; septicemia, 1.

BIRDS.

- Passeriformes: Enteritis, 1.
 Coraciiformes: Aspergillosis, 1; no cause found, 2.
 Cuculiformes: Gastroenteritis, 1; internal hemorrhage, 1; cause not found, 10.
 Charadriiformes: Enteritis, 2; tuberculosis, 3; pneumonia, 2.
 Gruiformes: Tuberculosis, 2.
 Galliformes: Enteritis, 2; gastroenteritis, 2; quail disease, 22.
 Falconiformes: Enteritis, 1; aspergillosis, 3; no cause found, 1.
 Anseriformes: Enteritis, 2; tuberculosis, 4; pneumonia, 1; aspergillosis, 2; no cause found, 3.
 Ciconiiformes: Enteritis, 5; anemia, 1; internal hemorrhage, 1; fibroma of intestine, 1.
 Colymbiformes: Septicemia, 1.

REPTILES.

- Testudinata: Enteritis, 1.
 Loricata: No cause found, 1.
 Serpentes: Enteritis, 1; intestinal necrosis, 1; no cause found, 1.

Thirty-three of the animals lost by death were transferred to the National Museum for mounting. These included all the rarer specimens or those of special scientific importance.

VISITORS.

The number of visitors to the park during the year, as determined by count and estimate, was 1,106,800, a daily average of 3,032. The greatest number in any one month was 171,400, in April, 1917, an average per day of 5,713.

Excepting 1916, this was the largest attendance in the history of the park. The number of visitors was only 50,310 less than in 1916, and doubtless would have exceeded that record year but for the unseasonable weather on Easter Monday.

One hundred and fifty-three schools and classes visited the park, with a total of 8,492 individuals. In addition to the local schools and those from near-by States, these included schools from Alabama, Arkansas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Vermont. A number of officials from other zoological gardens visited the park.

The exceptionally favourable weather made the skating pond an attractive feature during the past winter and for a much longer period than usual. The ice was pept clean of snow throughout the season and the appreciation of the public would seem to warrant the construction of additional lakes to be used for exhibits of waterfowl during the summer and skating in winter.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The hospital and laboratory, which has been mentioned in the reports for the last two years, is still unfinished, but a considerable amount of work was done on the interior cages so that the building now lacks only the necessary outside yards and the laboratory equipment. The hospital cages are designed for the care and special comfort of indisposed or quarantined animals, and accommodations are provided for two mammals of lion-size, three of leopard-size, three large ruminants, and a number of smaller animals. In addition, there is a large, well-lighted, central room for laboratory use. The completion of this building will greatly facilitate the work of the pathologists from the Department of Agriculture who visit the park.

The largest water fowl lake, in the southeastern part of the park, was enlarged and reconstructed to provide safe and retired breeding and resting places for the birds. It had formerly been inclosed by a fence of ordinary poultry wire without special protection from predacious animals, and there had been frequent loss from the depredations of rats and the smaller native carnivores. In order to increase sufficiently the land area it was necessary to construct a stone wall along Rock Creek at the rear of the inclosure. By lowering the grade of the hill bordering the lake,

sufficient earth was procured to fill up to the level of the wall on the inner side. A rat-proof fence was woven in the machine shop and further provided with guards against cats and raccoons. The level of the water was raised about 12 inches, greatly increasing the size of the lake, and the new fence was constructed on a concrete coping considerably outside the former boundary. Numerous shrubs, small trees, canes, and grasses were planted to supplement the fine growth of larger trees already on the area. Visitors walk along one side of the lake only and as the thick vegetation virtually hides the fence on the opposite side at all points the effect is that of a wilderness breeding lake for ducks and geese.

As completed, the inclosure provides almost natural conditions for the waterfowl of numerous species and forms a very attractive exhibit. It has been given over entirely to North American species, and it is hoped that a large representation of the ducks, geese, and other aquatic birds commonly associated with them native to our continent may be kept here. On June 30, no less than 136 North American waterfowl of 24 species were to be seen on the lake. The natural surroundings and the fact that only American species are shown here makes this waterfowl lake of special interest to school classes, sportsmen, and bird lovers, and it has become one of the popular features of the park.

A cement walk was extended from the bridge near the Havard Street entrance along the south side of the road to the cross roads, to connect with the cinder path bordering the lake.

The work of grading and filling around the old buffalo house and the remodelling of the building for other uses, which was commenced last year, has been completed. As reconstructed the building makes an ideal shelter of pleasing design and furnishes house space for the animals occupying the six large paddocks that surround it. The Canadian Rocky Mountain sheep, the elands, and the Kashmir deer are provided for in this group of yards.

An outdoor cage and shelter, summer quarters for the chimpanzee, were built near the north entrance to the lion house. This provides not only for the better health of this interesting trained ape, but makes it possible for larger crowds to gather about at the time his meals are served.

New paddocks were provided for ungulate mammals on the piece of ground recently levelled by grading northwest of the llama yards. Much-needed repairs were made on the wolf dens, and to the lion-house roof.

A considerable portion of the pasture land near the office was plowed as an addition to the garden, in an effort to decrease the cost of feed

for the animals. For the same reason horseflesh has been substituted for beef as food for the carnivorous animals, with the prospect of saving at least \$6,000 on this item alone during the next fiscal year.

A portion of the nursery was fenced and breeding pens for quail and other game birds were installed within the inclosure. It is hoped that most of the quail of various species needed for park purposes may be reared in this place and that important experiments in the breeding of game birds may at the same time be conducted without additional expense.

THE PARK AS A BIRD SANCTUARY.

The entire 169 acres of the National Zoological Park constitutes a carefully preserved sanctuary for native wild birds. Every effort is being made to increase the bird population within this area and to give better protection to the resident species. During the past year over 100 nesting boxes were provided for those species which commonly nest in holes in trees. These were made in the carpenter shop at odd times during the winter months from trunks and limbs of fallen trees with the bark in place. Attached to trees of the same kind or with bark of the same colour these nesting boxes are much less conspicuous and unsightly in the park trees than square boxes made from planed boards. Many of the boxes were occupied during the summer by bluebirds, chickadees, nuthatches, wrens, and flickers, and additional nests will be provided from year to year. During the colder months food is provided for the winter residents in various parts of the park.

Of all the native wild birds within the park perhaps none attract so much attention as the turkey vultures, or "buzzards," which congregate here in great numbers during the fall and winter months. Food, at practically no expense, is provided for the vultures, and they become very tame and confiding. Many visitors from the Northern States, to whom the birds are a novel sight, greatly admire the graceful flight of these interesting creatures. During the summer months the vultures scatter out over the surrounding country to nest, and only a few appear within the boundaries of the park, but the security afforded for winter roosts brings them back in great numbers with the approach of autumn.

Bobwhite quail appear to be increasing in numbers within the park and are now fairly abundant. A considerable number of these birds must help stock the surrounding country from year to year.

Numerous bird classes from the schools and parties of Audubon Society members find the wild-

er part of the park ideal grounds for observation of the birds.

IMPORTANT NEEDS.

Grading and filling.—The work of grading and filling, commenced last year, should be continued. The further cutting away of the irregular hill in the centre of the western part of the park and the filling in of a nearby ravine will level nearly 70,000 square feet of ground which is now of little use and make available about 25,000 square feet of ground at the ravine, besides straightening out the automobile road at this point. More inclosures are seriously needed for deer and similar animals, and this grading would provide for a number of these yards on flat ground.

Public-comfort building and restaurant.—The need of a suitable structure for a rest house and refreshment room is strongly felt. This rest house should provide toilet facilities for both women and men. It is probably true that the present restaurant occasions more unfavourable comment from visitors than any other one feature in the park. It is only a rude wooden platform with cover, but with open sides; the kitchen and other facilities are inadequate, and the entire structure is in a bad state of repair.

Roads, bridle paths, and automobile parking.—The question of providing space for the parking of automobiles near the main buildings in the centre of the park is becoming serious. The available space is entirely insufficient on nearly every Sunday and on all holidays. In order to provide suitable accommodations for the constantly increasing number of cars it will be necessary to make some change in the roads and lawns at the central point. It will be necessary to make extensive repairs to the roads during the coming year, which will involve a considerable expenditure. The roads need repair now, but under the stringent economy that is compelled during 1918 it will not be possible to make even the repairs already needed, nor to provide proper upkeep of the roads. The greatly increased auto traffic (sometimes 2,500 cars in a day) makes necessary each year greater expenditures to keep the roads in order. Some change should be made in the bridle paths in order that equestrians would not be forced to use the bridge and the main road from the Harvard Street gate to the crossroads. Numerous complaints have been made as to the danger at these points, not only to children, but to the riders themselves. The bridle path could, at some expense, be carried up the west side of the creek from the crossroads, and a ford constructed to connect with the bridle path on the east side of the creek.

Outdoor dens for carnivorous mammals.—Recent experiments have shown that many kinds

of animals usually kept in heated houses are much better off in outdoor yards, with warm, but unheated sleeping quarters. Such accommodations should be provided for the Siberian tiger, some of the lions, and other animals now occupying quarters in crowded heated houses. The health of these animals would unquestionably be improved and their lives prolonged under such conditions, and the space they now occupy in heated houses would become available for other animals really needing such accommodations. A series of outdoor, unheated cages and shelters should also be provided to replace the series of unsightly old wooden cages along the hilltop north of the bird house.

(To be continued.)

THE BRISTOL & WEST OF ENGLAND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bristol Clifton, and West of England Zoological Society was held yesterday, Dr. A. J. Harrison presiding.

The Chairman reminded his hearers that they had botanical gardens, and referred to interesting aspects of some of the growths. He then dealt with the statement of accounts, which on the side of income and assets showed a total of £9,402 8s. 3d. compared with £8,145 0s. 2d. in the previous year; whilst in respect of expenditure and liabilities, including a balance of £1,755 17s. 4d., the total was £9,402 8s. 3d. against £8,415 0s. 2d. He thanked numerous donors for gifts in kind, and moved the adoption of the accounts, which was seconded by Capt. G. H. Bridges, and carried.

Mr. Mervyn King, in moving thanks to Dr. A. J. Harrison and his re-election as treasurer, said he devoted an immense amount of time and thought to the Gardens, and the public owed him a great deal more than they realised. (Hear, hear.) Mr. King added that through not being able to hold the usual fetes they had piled up their financial debt, and there was also a considerable mortgage upon the property. The Gardens were started with the view of promoting the knowledge of animals and plants and for the recreation of the people. The committee made every effort to popularise the Gardens, and as one of the trustees he trusted they would continue in the same course even if they had to increase their debt, though he hoped they would not attempt to increase the mortgage. The citizens of Bristol had always supported the Gardens, and he hoped that when the war was over the public generally would rally to the support of the Gardens. (Hear, hear.)

Captain Bridges seconded, and the resolution was adopted.

Dr. Harrison, in responding, mentioned that an Old Cliftonian, Mr. C. F. McNiven, who was at the College in the time of Dr. Percival's headmastership, had written from Pewsey, saying he had pleasant recollections of visits to the Gardens, and enclosing a cheque for £5. (Applause.) The Treasurer expressed very hearty thanks for the gift.

The retiring officials and members of the Committee were re-elected.

WILD ANIMALS IN CAPTIVITY.

By LORD TAVISTOCK.

Warblington House,
Havant, Hants.

April 4th, 1918.

Dear Sir,

I notice in the Magazine you kindly sent me a discussion as to whether it is, or is not, humane to keep wild animals in captivity. As I have had more experience with foreign birds and beasts than most men of my age in England, I send you my views on the subject for what they may be worth.

When you find two groups of people holding entirely contradictory opinions on a certain subject, it generally means that both have an element of right on their side, but both only take in half the picture. In this case we have the rather inexperienced humanitarian seeing in every captive animal "one of the saddest sights imaginable," while the keen zoologist or importer sees the inmates of a zoo living in greater security and comfort than they would enjoy in a natural state. Both are right and both are wrong.

The average zoological gardens contains a mixture of good and evil—some of the animals enjoying as perfect health, and are as happy and contented as any of their free relations. Others owing to insufficient or unsuitable food, or lack of exercise, are sickly, suffering and miserable. This latter class is far too large, and it would be well if all bodies managing zoological gardens realized that it is their primary duty not to keep any animal for which they cannot provide the minimum of space necessary to health and enjoyment of life; they ought also to give each animal food sufficient in quantity and variety to maintain it in the finest possible condition, and not try and make out that the soil and climate

are responsible for bad condition which is, in reality, the outcome of some form of starvation.

The wild animal trade need not cause more than temporary fear and discomfort to newly caught animals, but, as at present conducted, it is productive of much cruelty and waste of life especially among the less valuable kinds. The majority of dealers do not care a farthing how their stock is caught, and encourage barbarous and wasteful trappery by natives. They also do not care in the least under what conditions the animals exist on board ship or in the stores, so long as they can unload them on their customers in sufficient numbers to make a living out of them.

There are, however, exceptions; and it is to these people that we must look to set an example of humanity combined with business method. Such an example is badly needed.

Yours truly,

TAVISTOCK.

Mr. J. Hamlyn.



BIRDS AND ANIMALS THAT HAVE BRED WITH ME.

By Dr. J. KERR BUTTER.

Budgerigars I have kept for many years, both the Green and Yellow varieties. They are very hardy, and do best in the open without any heat whatever. I keep mine in a shed made like a fowl pen, with the cocoa-nut husks hanging from the ceiling with wires, and a little sawdust in the inside of the husks to keep the eggs warm and together. There is a flight cage attached, 8 feet high, 6 feet wide and 8 feet long, with perches and an old tree with the branches on it. The seed boxes and water are in the flight cage. I feed with millet, canary, and a little hemp seed, and plenty of sand and fine grit. The bottom of the flight cage is on the field, and the grass grows naturally. There is a ledge on the front part of the shed at the top with small holes so that the birds can have ingress and egress as they please. They lay 6 to 8 eggs at a time, and I find sometimes two lay in the same nest.

I have bred many fancy Pheasants, especially the Golden variety. I use silky bantam hens for hatching as they are good sitters and excellent mothers, being light, so that if they trample the chicks there is not so much fear of hurting them or breaking their legs. The chicks are delicate

and want a lot of care at first, a heavy shower of rain will kill lots of them in a few minutes; they die from cramp in a very short space of time. They should be fed at first with boiled egg and a little lettuce chopped with it, and in a few days ants eggs and clean gentles, and have a grass run changed very frequently.

From a pair of Impeyan Pheasants I was lucky to freed from. The hen pheasant laid three eggs which I put under a bantam hen; two of them were addled but one chick was hatched and lived to full maturity, and I kept her for several years. I think they are rare breeders in this country, as I understand at the Zoo they have only reared four in twenty years. It was very amusing to see the Impeyan Pheasant chicken when it got almost as large as the bantam trying to get under her for warmth on a perch.

I bred a Hybrid Pheasant from a common Pheasant Cock and a Golden Pheasant Hen. The chick grew and did well, and was much darker in plumage than either of the parents.

With my Ostriches I had great success; a full account of them is in the Magazine of the Avicultural Society this month (April).

I have bred for many years the Chinese Goose and the Upland Goose; they are very prolific and lay nice eggs.

Amongst my animals that bred with me, a pair of Flying Phalangers did so, and brought up two young ones, for which I received the Bronze Medal of the Amateur Menagerie Club. They all lived together for several years. I fed them with bread and milk, and all kinds of fruit with monkey nuts.

With my Monkeys I was very fortunate as I bred a young Hamabryad Baboon yearly for four years in succession; also a young Rhesus Monkey (Hybrid) as his father was a Jew Monkey, his mother being a big Rhesus. I find monkeys of this species carry their young for seven months; they suckle till they cut their first teeth about 4 months old; they then begin to try the different kinds of food that the mother feeds on. The parents are very jealous of any one touching the young, and if it dies, it is impossible to get it away from them, as the parents will carry it about with them till it falls to pieces from decomposition.

My Armadillos breed very regularly—two at a birth. I have kept them alive for 10 days at a time feeding them with an infant's feeding bottle.

My African Civets bred three years in succession, giving birth to two at a time. I also assisted to feed the kittens on an infant's feeder.

I find that most of these foreign birds and animals hatch or bring forth their young in the winter in this country which would be the warm part of the year with them. My Indian Cattle also bred yearly and did well in the field. The pair of Llamas bred twice, and the calves did fine and were no trouble to rear.

GENERAL NOTES.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THAT Mr. James Jennison, Manager of the Belle Vue Gardens, Manchester, for the last forty years, left £146,275.

It is with very much regret that it has only been brought to my notice lately that Mr. James died at Belle Vue, December 8th, 1917, of pneumonia following an attack of influenza, and was buried in the family vault at Cheadle, Cheshire, age 75.

My business acquaintance commenced forty years ago with him, and continued right down to the last on most friendly terms. A more amiable, straightforward, high minded Naturalist never lived.

He loved his animals, more especially the Anthropoid Apes, and made Chimpanzees his special study.

He introduced the "Consul" Chimpanzees. The very first educated Chimpanzee was his first Consul. A remarkable animal indeed. I well remember years ago my introduction to that highly educated Ape. It was a glorious summer's morning, that entering Belle Vue, I met Mr. James Jennison with Consul taking his walk through the gardens. Just to show how obedient he was to his beloved master, we walked through one of the vast stores, with tables piled up with thousands of buns, tarts, and cakes, but Consul looked neither to the right or left; he simply followed on.

THAT a very interesting letter on "The Wild Cattle of Chartley," appeared in "The Field" lately:—

"Sir,—The famous herd of wild, white cattle in Chartley Park, which a few years ago seemed to be doomed, will most likely become once again a reality. Twenty years ago, fifty-three cattle roamed the 1000-acre park at their will, and would never allow themselves to be handled by man; though in the winter they were

fed in sheds. A few years later an epidemic of tuberculosis attacked the herd, and, owing to long in-breeding, they fell easy victims. By 1905 they had been reduced to eight head, and the only chance of saving them from extinction was evidently to introduce fresh blood. Some of the animals were bought by the Duke of Bedford and removed to Woburn for breeding experiments. Also, a short time ago, a few animals originally from the Chartley herd were found at Needwood, belonging to the late Mr. Brace. Animals from that herd, including a fine bull, were purchased, and a splendid young bull, now two years old, has been bred from them, true in colour and points to the Chartley herd.

It is wholly white, save for its black ears, muzzle and hoofs, and has long spreading horns tipped with black. It is slightly different in type from the kindred herds of Chillingham, in Northumberland, and Cadzow, in Lanarkshire. Thus through the patriotic efforts of the Duke of Bedford and Sir Claud Alexander, who has just formed a society for the preservation of the breed of British white park cattle, the resuscitation of the Chartley herd is practically assured.

It is interesting to notice that the survivors of the herd were found at Nedwood, from which forest their ancestors were driven into Chartley Park in the reign of Henry III. by William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, to preserve them when extinction threatened them by reason of the forest charters then enacted.—T. Pape."

THAT an officer in Palestine writes home as follows:—

"Yesterday I took a two hours' walk for the purpose of counting how many different sorts of birds I could see. Walking along the hills, I saw one blackbird, four thrushes, a chaffinch, goldfinches, meadow pipits (in a large flock), a pair of great tits, several stone-crats, one fieldfare, a few willow wrens, greenfinches, swallows, white wagtail, two large falcon, and a kestrel."

THAT there has just been deposited in the Zoo by Captain Leonard P. Napier a fine lion cub, which is stated to have been bred in France—presumably at the Jardin des Plantes. Its home for the time being is in the Cats' House.

THAT the champion breeders of lions in the United Kingdom are undoubtedly the authorities in Dublin. In the Lord Roberts' Lion House in that capital the success has been phenomenal—as much as £5,000 having been realised in a single year.

THAT war, it seems, is being waged on the sparrow, and we find Mr. Montagu Sharpe urging

sparrow clubs to confine their attention to the house sparrow. The sparrow has never been popular with the farmer. A few years ago Mr. Joseph Nunn, an extensive farmer in Cambridgeshire, paid a tribute to this most abused of birds. "Of all our British birds," he wrote, "the sparrow is the most useful to the farmer. These birds are the greatest destroyers of insects and the best ky-catchers we have. I admit they eat a little of my corn, but when I weigh against it the good they are doing by eating the weeds of harmful seeds in my stubble fields, the balance quickly turns in my favour."

THAT Mr. R. A. Harper Gray, Adviser in Agricultural Zoology, Armstrong College, in the last lecture of a special course which he has been giving in the Town Hall at Durham, dealt with some common insect pests occurring in allotments and methods of dealing with them. There are two methods of checking insect attacks—1st, preventive measures; 2nd, the application of liquid washes or dry substances which will destroy the pests while they are at work on the plants. One of the most important preventive measures is the winter destruction of those small brown cases which are known as "puparia" (each containing the pupa of a maggot) and which are so abundant in the soil after an attack of cabbage root maggot, "rust" in carrots, celery fly, etc. The land should be turned over thoroughly so that the pupae will be exposed to the attacks of birds, which devour large numbers greedily. As a winter insecticide gas lime is one of the best to use when the land can rest, but it should be used with great care. An application of 2 to 4 ozs. per square yard may be used with safety. As to special measures, an application of 2 ozs. of naphthalene has proved satisfactory in getting rid of wireworms from a badly infested garden. The naphthalene, in powder, should be thoroughly worked into the soil, and it seems to be much more effective if a heavy rainfall follows, or if the ground is drenched by artificial means. Soot and lime, spread around the plants, have been used with some success in dealing with the cabbage root fly. A mixture of lime, soot, and sulphur (in equal quantities, and made in the form of a paste with water, into which the roots are dipped before planting, is beneficial. Carrots are often attacked by the carrot fly after thinning. To prevent the eggs being laid a mixture of sand or ashes and paraffin, or carbolic acid, may be sprinkled over the plants (a cupful of the liquid to a bucketful of sand or ashes). Mr. Gray will be glad to help allotment holders to get rid of insect pests if specimens of the insect, along with some of the soil, leaves, stem, etc., are sent to him (not in a matchbox) at 96, St. George's Terrace, Newcastle.

THAT at a meeting of the Zoological Society of London, held at Regent's Park, it was reported that among the 19 additions made to the menagerie in February were two Stanley cranes from South Africa, and one black-necked crowned crane from West Africa, presented by Mr. W. H. St. Quintin, F.F.S., and an American bison. The number of visitors to the gardens during February was 34,451, an increase of 5,000 as compared with the corresponding

THAT a correspondent writes:—

"In the reign of George III. there was a Royal Menagerie in Richmond Park. I think that it was there that the first Kangaroos were born in England. Could you help me to some knowledge of this Menagerie?"

Perhaps one of my numerous readers can give me above information, for which I would be thankful.

THAT Dr. Henry Woodward, the distinguished geologist, who will be eighty-six this year, is selected for retirement, with others, from the Council of the Zoological Society, at the forthcoming meeting of that body on the 29th inst. In 1901 Dr. Woodward relinquished his position at the British Museum as Keeper of Geology, which he had held for upwards of twenty years, his connection with the Department dating as far back as 1858. Among the Fellows of the Society who are recommended for election to the Council are Lord Queenborough, who will be remembered as Mr. Almeric Paget, M.P., and Mr. Adrian Pollock, the Chamberlain of the City Corporation.

THAT fifteen candidates were elected this week Fellows of the Zoological Society of London. The visitors to the Gardens during the past year numbered 88,632, an increase of 11,460, and the receipts at the gates £1,601, an advance of £315.

THAT Mr. David Ezra writes from Calcutta:—

"I have much pleasure in informing you that I have to-day sent you a money order for £1 (as I thought this is the safest way to remit) being my subscription in advance for two years commencing from 15th May, 1918, to the above Magazine. Kindly acknowledge receipt. I look forward to it, and find the paper most interesting reading, and wish your Magazine every success it so well deserves."

Once more I thank Mr. David Ezra for his kind wishes.

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The following already received:—

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Lady Morrison Bell, Manor Heath, Bournemouth.

Dr. Butter, M.D., Highfield House, Cannock, Staffs.

Sir Edgar Boehm, Eddington Lodge, Hungerford.

Miss Chawner, Forest Bank, Lyndhurst, Hants.

Lady Julia Follett, The Woodside, Old Windsor.

Herbert A. French, St. Margarets, Downs Park, West Bristol.

M. E. Griffiths, Temple Road, Stowmarket.

F. Kimber, 10, Tillmore Road, Petersfield, Sussex.

Miss E. Kosky, 69, Egerton Gardens, S.W.

W. Jamrach, 63, Lordship Road, Stoke Newington.

Robert Leadbetter, Hazelmere Park, Bucks.

Surgeon H. Spencer Naire, H.M.S. "Challenger."

Gerald Rattigan, "Lanarkslea," Cornwall Gardens.

Lord Tavistock, Havant, Hants.

J. Wightman, The Grammar House, Aynhoe, Banbury.

David Ezra, Kydd Street, Calcutta.

R. Scott-Miller, Greenoakhill, Broomhouse, Scotland.

A circular ink stamp from the Smithsonian Institution, National Zoological Park. The text "Smithsonian Institution" is curved along the top inner edge, and "National Zoological Park" is curved along the bottom inner edge. In the center, the date "JUN 24 1916" is stamped in a straight line.

Price One Shilling.

NOTICE
REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK							
FOOD SUBSTITUTES AT THE BERLIN ZOO	
THE DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS AT THE LIGHT-HOUSES ON THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA	
THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY	
THE BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION	
GENERAL NOTES	

JOHN D. HAMLYN,

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Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN

No. 1.—Vol. 4.

LONDON, MAY, 1918.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

NOTICE.

The subscription for Vol. IV., 1918—19, is 10/—, post free. All subscriptions commence with No. 1, Vol. 4. Yearly subscriptions only received. Specimen copies can be sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine should communicate at once with the Editor.

All letters to be addressed in future:—

JOHN D. HAMLYN,

**221, St. George's Street, London Docks, E 1,
London.**

Telephone, Avenue 4360.

Telegrams, Hamlyn, London Docks, London.

The Editor will be pleased to receive sporting articles and reminiscences, as well as items of news and reports of sport from all parts of the world. If stamped directed envelope be enclosed, the contributions will be returned if unsuitable.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Holland and United States, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor. They will in future receive the Magazine through the Office of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Strand, W.C.

Report of the Superintendent of the New York National Zoological Park, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1917.

APPENDIX 4.

Additional ponds for waterfowl.—Additional lakes to be used for waterfowl in summer and for skating in winter could be provided at comparatively small expense both in the open flat

near the Harvard Street entrance and near the pelican pond across the road. Exhibits of waterfowl are very popular and instructive, and the skating privilege is much appreciated by the public in winter.

Aviary building.—The park reports have for a number of years urged the appropriation of funds for a new bird house. That such a structure is badly needed is apparent. The building now used for the birds was erected in the cheapest manner possible for temporary use and is now in a bad state of repair. The collection is an important one, and a suitable bird house would without doubt prove one of the most attractive and instructive features of the park.

Reptile House.—A properly constructed reptile house would, it is certain, prove almost as attractive to the public as a bird house. The comparatively small collection of reptiles now kept in crowded quarters in the lion house is very popular.

The most urgent need of the park is a substantial increase in the general appropriation. When the amount provided was raised to the present figure, seven years ago, it was recognized that there was necessity for a considerable sum above the cost of actual maintenance, in order that improvements could be made and the grounds and buildings be kept in a good state of repair. Owing to the steady advance in the price of supplies and to the additional expense necessitated by the constantly increasing number of visitors, the point has now been reached where the entire appropriation does not cover actual maintenance expenses. It is only by rigid economy, and by the elimination of some things really necessary, that the cost of operation can be kept within the amount.

Respectfully submitted.

N. HOLLISTER,
Superintendent.

DR. CHARLES D. WALCOTT,
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

FOOD SUBSTITUTES AT THE BERLIN ZOO.

The quarterly report of the Berlin Zoological Society shows that the wild animals there have not been able to digest the food substitutes provided by German science. The mortality has been heavy—the giraffes, the mandrill, the chimpanzees are among the more valuable animals which have died this winter—while the general health of the surviving animals is not good. The society expresses some doubt as to the exact cause of death of the chimpanzees. It is admitted that the dates and bananas and other tropical fruits being unprocurable, the apes were fed on a kind of biscuit made of musty flour; but it is said they may have pined away with grief at the loss of their keeper, who was called up for the Army.

The carnivores managed to get on fairly well on scraps from the slaughter-houses, but the animals requiring grain and seeds have not thrived on the wild roots given them as substitute.

CAMOUFLAGE RATIONS.

From time to time it is officially announced in the German papers that such and such an extra allowance of food will be made on a certain date. It is mere camouflage. There has been of late no single instance when an announced increase in rationing has been forthcoming. As long ago as March 26, for instance, Berliners were promised an extra allowance per head of one pound of artificial honey and four pounds of margarine. The Berliners are still waiting for the fulfilment of this promise.

By April it was promised that the rations of eggs, lard and bacon would be increased. For the last three weeks there have been no eggs, lard or bacon at all on the Berlin bill of fare.

WHY NEUTRALS ARE WELL FED.

From the complaints of hotel keepers at their meetings of protest against the way they are being treated by the Food authorities may be gathered the explanation why so many neutrals visiting Germany have declared they have always found the fare satisfactory in the hotels. The hotel keepers state that the police give them special instructions with regard to the food to be supplied to neutral visitors, and the terms to be charged, but do not make them any extra allowance, so that their German visitors have to go short. Their demand is for special provisions to be sent to the hotels for foreign guests.

The Destruction of Birds at the Light- houses on the Coast of California.

By

WALTER ALBION SQUIRES & HAROLD E. HANSEN.

from the Audubon Association of the Pacific.
Contribution

From time to time we hear accounts of the destruction of migrating birds at government light houses. Such rumours concerning the destruction of birds on the California coast reached the Audubon Association of the Pacific last spring, and led C. B. Lastreto, president of the Association, to undertake a systematic investigation. The data obtained was turned over to the two authors of the present paper, forming the basis of the report which they herewith present. Mr. Lastreto was fortunate enough to secure the co-operation of Captain R. N. Rhodes, lighthouse inspector for the district covering California. The following questionnaire was prepared by the Association and sent out under the supervision of Captain Rhodes.

1. Give such estimates as you can concerning the number of birds found dead about your lighthouse.
2. At what season of the year is such mortality greatest?
3. During what kind of weather does mortality seem to be greatest?
4. Are there more dead birds on one particular side of the lighthouse than on the other sides?
5. Does the destruction of the birds seem to you to be due to their flying violently against the glass, or do they become confused and fly around and against the glass until they become exhausted and fall to the earth?
6. Have you noted any injury in such birds as you have picked up about your lighthouse?
7. Is there a railing around your lighthouse, or any other support on which birds might perch?
8. Name as many birds as you can which have been found dead at your lighthouse.
9. Give location of your lighthouse; is it on an island or on the mainland; at what elevation is it?
10. Is the number of birds killed at lighthouse stations increasing or it is decreasing, in your opinion?

Thirty-seven letters were received in answer to the above questions. A study of the contents of these letters points to the following conclusions.

I. The destruction of birds at the light-houses of the California coast is slight. Only ten of the stations reporting tell of any destruction at all, and at some of these ten the number of birds killed is very small. Many keepers, including one who has been at the same lighthouse forty years, state positively that no birds are ever killed at their station. It is of course possible that birds are killed at some stations and escape notice, but this could hardly be the case if they were destroyed in any considerable numbers, and, moreover, careful count has apparently been made at several of the lighthouses of all birds found dead. One keeper reports ninety-one birds killed in three years, another four birds in three years.

At two or three stations the destruction is evidently more serious.

The keeper at the Point Arena light states that after "calm dark nights" from ten to thirty birds are found dead at his lighthouse. Another says that at his station the average is about six a night; still another reports an average of twelve a night in the migration season. The birds killed at these lighthouses would probably amount to quite a large number from year to year. But when we remember that there are twenty-seven other stations reporting no destruction at all, we see that the number of birds killed in this way on the whole coast must be comparatively slight.

II. The destruction of birds at the light-houses of the California coast is confined almost entirely to water fowl and shore birds. Only two stations report any land birds destroyed. Following is a list of the birds reported as having been found dead about the lighthouse stations:—

Name of bird as reported.	No. of times reported.
1. "Small land birds"	2
2. "Small sea birds" (possibly petrels)	3
3. "Snipe" (probably some species of sandpiper)	2
4. "Coot"	1
5. "Shag" (cormorant)	1
6. "Divers" (loons and grebes)	2
7. "Ducks"	5
8. "Spoonbill Duck"	1
9. "Teal"	1
10. "Wild Goose"	1
11. "Curlew"	2
12. "Sandpiper"	1
13. "Grey Shore Bird"	2

The evidently small number of land birds killed at the lighthouses of the coast is surprising, since we have been accustomed to think of

them as perishing in great numbers at similar places in Europe, in the Great Lakes region, and on the Atlantic coast. It may be that the number so killed in the regions named has been overestimated, if, indeed, any careful and extensive study of the matter has been made. But, making all such allowances, it seems probable that the number of birds killed on this coast is far below the usual quota elsewhere. The writers suggest the following reasons as offering a plausible explanation of the difference.

1. The character of bird migration on the Pacific coast. It is a well known fact that western birds do not migrate with that concentrated wave movement common among the birds of our Eastern and Middle states. In that region we awake some fine spring morning to find forest and garden and wayside weeds melodious with song where all was wintry silence but yesterday. This does not happen in California. Migrations here are more leisurely and widespread, hence less dangerous to the bird travellers.

2. The character of the California coast. A glance at the map will show that the portion of the North American coast comprised within the boundaries of California pushes out westward into the Pacific Ocean in one vast convexity. Birds travelling on this coast and taking "short cuts" will be thrown away from the ocean. On the other hand the Atlantic coast of our country consists of three great concavities and many lesser indentations of the sea. Birds travelling on the Atlantic coast have numerous sea trips, more or less extended, and will consequently be continually passing near lighthouse stations.

3. The structure and locations of California lighthouses. The senior author has seen over half of the thirty-six lighthouses from which reports have been received, and can say that for the most part they are comparatively low structures. The tall, brick-chimney type of lighthouse which one sees so often on the Great Lakes seems to be almost wholly wanting on this coast.

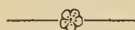
The returns seem to indicate that the danger to birds increases in direct proportion to the distance of the lighthouse lantern above the ground, which the general elevation of the whole structure is also an important factor. Many of the lighthouses are situated near sea level and at the foot of high bluffs, and not one so situated reports any bird destruction. But where the lighthouse is located on a height, even though it be not very high itself, there is considerable mortality. This is indicated by the fact that the average elevation of all the lighthouses reporting birds killed is 165 feet, while the average elevation if all the lighthouses reporting no birds killed is only eighty-eight feet.

III. The larger birds are killed by flying violently against the glass or other portions of the lighthouse structure; small birds are also sometimes killed in this way, but sometimes also they become confused, and fly about and against the lantern until they fall from exhaustion. A number of correspondents speak of finding birds with necks broken and breast bones crushed, showing that they had struck some solid object with great violence. It is quite evident that the placing of perches on most of the lighthouses of this coast would be time and money wasted. Not many birds are killed at most of them and the birds killed are not perching birds for the most part.

IV. The greatest danger to the birds is evidently on dark overcast nights. The seasons of greatest danger are evidently during the spring migration and the autumnal migration, with less danger during the winter season and least of all in summer. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the time of greatest mortality but on the whole the statement above seems to be in accord with the majority of the correspondents.

V. In the opinion of the lighthouse keepers the destruction of birds at the lighthouse stations is not increasing. Seventy-five per cent. of those answering the question think the number of birds killed is growing less; the others think there is no noticeable change.

San Francisco, California,
November 2, 1917.



THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Zoological Society was held on April 29, under the presidency of His Grace the Duke of Bedford, K.G. All things considered it was fairly well attended. The report of the council for the year ending Dec. 31, 1917, was read, and is of more than usual interest, as showing the adverse conditions under which the affairs of the society have had to be administered during the stress of war. It details the regrettable losses incurred by death of members of the staff, diminution in the number of visitors to the Gardens, increased cost of maintenance of the animals, and the necessitated reduction of expenditure in various directions. The society's normal staff consists of about 150 men, including those unfitted for active service. Of these, ninety-two volunteered or have been called up; thirteen have been discharged from the Army, and fourteen were rejected on medical grounds. Nine unfortunately have been killed, including the librarian, Mr. Henry Peavot, whose death has been a great loss to the society. The total num-

ber of visitors to the Gardens during the year 1917 was 898,758, a decrease of 185,491 on the number for 1916. This decrease is attributed chiefly to the absence of facilities for railway excursions, especially during the summer months. The announcement was made that officers and men in uniform are now admitted to the Gardens at half price on week-days, and on Saturdays as well as Mondays the price of admission is 6d.

With regard to provisions for the animals, the council decided early in the war that no food required for human consumption should be used for the animals, and that none should be kept unless it were possible to give them satisfactory rations. In the case of those accustomed to received food from visitors, their rations have been increased, and it is gratifying to know that although they have doubtless experienced a duller time, their health has not suffered.

With respect to finances, the report shows that while there has been a loss of income owing to reduction in gate money, increased taxation, greater cost of provisions and materials, and the additional cost of war bonuses to the men and reserved pay to those on active service, there has been nevertheless a net decrease in expenditure. The council, acting on the advice of the finance committee, having decided to reduce the estimate of expenditure for the current year by at least £5,000, are able to announce as the result of their policy that the general financial position and the reserves of the society are entirely satisfactory. We note with pleasure that the council has made a grant of £5 5s. to the Selous Memorial Fund and £10 10s. to the National Trust towards the preservation of Wicken Fen.

At the last scientific meeting of the Zoological Society, held on April 23rd, the secretary (Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, F.R.S.) called attention to an advertisement that had recently appeared in the London Press, announcing Fur Sales by Public Auction about to take place in the United States. The sales in question were only examples of what took place annually in London and other important commercial centres. The numbers advertised were smaller than usual, no doubt on account of the War, but they included very large quantities of animals the extinction of which could not be far distant, unless measures were carried out to protect them. In the opinion of the speaker, which was confirmed by the meeting, there was urgent need for drastic measures to protect mammals. The protection of birds appealed to popular sentiment, and was zealously advocated by many influential organisations. The dangers that threatened mammals were even greater, and, on account of their higher intelligence and more sensitive nervous organisation, the cruelty involved in the methods of hunting, trapping, and killing them was incomparably greater.

THE BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION.

EXPULSION OF ENEMY ALIENS.

The following report and letter are from "The Field."

The Annual General Meeting of the British Ornithologists' Union was held in the meeting room of the Zoological Society on March 13, but the official report of the proceedings, issued in "The Ibis" for April, has only just come to hand. Its incompleteness seems to be attributable to the fact that no shorthand reporter was present, for the curious reason, as we are informed, that it has never been the custom to engage one.

The number of members present was fifty-four. After the usual formal business had been transacted, including the reading of minutes, statement of accounts for the year 1917, annual report of the committee, announcement of deaths of members and of candidates for election or members, the meeting proceeded to the election of a new president in the place of Colonel Wardlaw Ramsay, retiring at the expiration of the usual term of office. The committee had nominated Dr. W. Eagle Clarke, of the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, and after a technical objection had been raised on the ground that the nomination was invalid under Rule 11, which requires six weeks' notice to be given, the difficulty was met by the chairman moving to suspend standing orders. This was considered by many present to be ultra vires, and nineteen members abstained from voting. The motion, however, was carried by twenty-nine to six, and, the recommendation of the committee being put to the meeting, Dr. Eagle Clarke was declared to be duly elected.

Mr. G. M. Matthews was elected a member of the committee in the place of Mr. D. Seth Smith, retiring by seniority; an scrutineers having been appointed to superintend the ballot, sixteen candidates for membership were balloted for and elected.

The next item on the agenda paper was one which aroused a considerable amount of discussion, inasmuch as it involved the question whether members of enemy nationality should be expelled from the union or not. The chairman announced that the committee recommended their removal only "for the duration of the war." This being by no means acceptable to the meeting, Colonel Feilden moved as an amendment to omit these words from the recommendation, and was supported by Mr. Abel Chapman. The chairman ruled him out of order on the ground that the matter had been finally settled at the general meet-

ing in 1916; but Colonel Feilden having demonstrated that this was not so the chairman withdrew his objection. Whereupon another amendment was proposed by Mr. R. W. Chase which injudiciously raised a different issue, by proposing to add the words "provided that if re-elected at the expiration of the war they be not called upon to pay an entrance fee." After much argument this appears to have been accepted by way of compromise.

A discussion then arose on a correspondence which had taken place between Dr. H. O. Forbes (a member of thirty-three years' standing) and certain members of the committee on the subject of the expulsion of enemy aliens which he advocated, and in which he charged the committee with having acted in a manner both unpatriotic and antagonistic to the welfare of the union. In stating his views on the subject he unfortunately expressed himself so intemperately that the committee called upon him to withdraw his letter unreservedly.. This he declined to do, and the matter thus came before the general meeting. After much discussion it was moved and seconded that the conduct of Dr. Forbes had been unworthy of a member of the union, and that he be called upon to offer an apology and withdraw his letters, or resign his membership. No amendment being proposed, the motion was put to the meeting and carried.

One other matter came before the meeting, of which no mention is made in the official report. Mr. J. E. Hawtrey, a member of fifty years' standing, being unable to attend the meeting, was urged by several members of the union to put in writing his views on subjects which they considered of great importance. This he did in a printed letter addressed to the editor of "The Ibis," a copy of which was forwarded to the secretary with a request that it might be read at the meeting. Only a small portion of it was read.

The following letter, written at the request of several members of the Union, was forwarded to the Secretary with a request that it might be read at the recent Annual General Meeting, a report of which appeared in the last issue of the "Field." As only a small portion of it was communicated to the meeting, it has been thought desirable to print it for the information of other naturalists, besides those for whose benefit it was primarily intended:—

To the Editor of "The Ibis."

Sir,—Having been a member of the British Ornithologists' Union for fifty years—elected in 1868—I have lived long enough to see many changes in men and manners, and, I regret to say, long enough to see a departure from the methods of studying Ornithology which I much deplore.

For some time past I have felt much dissatisfied with the affairs of the Union, and avail myself of the present opportunity to state my reasons.

(1) I do not like the way in which the Journal is conducted on lines at variance with opinions expressed in "The Ibis List of Birds," 1915. That volume of 430 pages cost a great deal of money, and was intended to bring about greater uniformity in nomenclature. In this direction it has not succeeded. Neither the editor nor the contributors to "The Ibis" seem to be bound by it, and names recommended for use are disregarded. To give an example. In a review of Dr. Shufeldt's paper "on the Osteology and systematic position of the diving birds Pygopodes" ("Ibis" 1904, p. 658) Professor Newton wrote:—

"We agree with Dr. Shufeldt that American ornithologists have made a great disturbance of nomenclature by transposing the name *Colymbus* from the Divers to the Grebes. Moreover we consider that the change, like many others proposed, is quite unjustifiable."

In spite of this authoritative opinion, in which I entirely concur, Messrs. Hartert and Co., in their "Hand List of Birds," 1912, persist in the transposition of these generic names.

The Committee of the B.O.U. in the appendix to the new "List of British Birds," 1915, properly pointed out (p. 399) that Latham in 1787 very definitely adopted Linnaeus's genus *Colymbus* for the Divers, and proposed *Podiceps* (rectius *Podicipes*) for the Grebes, and concluded by expressing the hope "that the Check List Committee of the American Ornithologists' Union will see their way to return to the older and as they believe to the correct usage of the genus *Colymbus* in the near future."

My point is that notwithstanding this expression of opinion, the editor of "The Ibis" has allowed contributors to adopt the objectionable transposition complained of. Other equally indefensible changes have been attempted in the "Hand List of Birds," notably the transposition of the scientific names of the Song Thrush and Redwing; but fortunately in this case the Committee of the B.O.U. have very properly condemned it. Would that they had displayed equal courage in resisting other innovations.

(2) I very much object to the constant changes of names that are made on the score of priority, and in defiance of the strongly worded protest that was made by leading zoologists, on the initiative of Dr. Boulenger, at a meeting of the British Association in 1908. (See "Field," September 12, 1908.) I was not present at that meeting or I should certainly have signed the protest referred

to, having been long convinced of the confusion and inconvenience which have been caused by the reckless changes complained of.

(3) I deplore also the amount of time expended, and valuable space wasted in describing so-called "subspecies," based either on individual variation, or on the most trivial differences which are wholly insufficient to entitle them to recognition.

If any particular bird can be shown to be specifically distinct from another to which it is evidently nearly related, by all means give it a specific name with a recognisable description; but if it differs only in such trivial particulars as mere shade of colour, slight difference in size, or infinitesimal variation in length of bill or wing, such variations can surely be pointed out in a few words without burdening the list of species with new names. This practice therefore should be discouraged by the Committee, and discontinued in "The Ibis" at all events. For it is not only of no practical value, but the results are most embarrassing and irritating to readers when descriptions of new subspecies are unaccompanied (as is generally the case) by any information concerning the haunts, habits, nesting, etc., of the newly named "forms."

To insist upon the acceptance of such views as I condemn is to knock the life out of the study of ornithology, and to encourage a younger generation to pay more attention to rule and compass than to the more fascinating and more useful study of the living birds and their geographical distribution.

(4) I object further to the bestowal of new names on old and well-known species on the pretext of their being "British forms" or "Continental forms," regardless of the fact that most of them are regular migrants to and from Europe, and therefore may be one day "British" and the next day "Continental."

(5) I take up a number of "The Ibis" and find birds that I have known all my life—or say, for fifty years—referred to by new and strange names, some of which I never heard before, and which are not to be found in the "Index Generum Avium," so carefully prepared by Mr. F. H. Waterhouse, e.g., *Ixobrychus* for the Little Bittern. The worst of it is that these new names get adopted by those of a younger generation who think they ought to follow the latest fashion; they appear in print, and before they have been long published some clever grave-digger disinters still older names for which priority is claimed, and the newly proposed ones have to be relegated to the already overburdened list of synonyms.

(6) But the practice to which I take the greatest exception, on the score of the incon-

venience and confusion which it causes, is that of quoting the tenth edition of Linnaeus's "Systema" (1758) instead of the twelfth (1766) which was the last revised by him and published in his lifetime. This is a direct violation of the Code of rules for Zoological Nomenclature drawn up by a select committee of the British Association in 1842, reprinted in 1863 and again in 1878, and therefore entitled to "priority." This infringement of principle introduced by American ornithologists should never have been countenanced by the British Ornithologists' Union, still less adopted as it has been. It is incontestable that it has caused the greatest confusion by the alteration of names which have been current in our literature for upwards of a century, and have become as familiar as "household words." It results, moreover, in a manifest injustice to Linnaeus himself, who is thereby made responsible not only for typographical errors, but also for names in the tenth edition of his great work which he corrected in the twelfth, the last published in his lifetime. To give but one instance of such injustice. In his tenth edition Linnaeus named the Golden Oriole *Coracias oriolus*, but subsequently in the twelfth edition, having discovered his mistake in regard to the genus to which he assigned it, he altered the generic name to *Oriolus*, and bestowed the specific name *galbula*, and as *Oriolus galbula* this name has stood in all the text books from that time to the present day. Why then alter it to *Oriolus oriolus* in face of the statement by the Committee of the B.O.U. that "Linnaeus almost invariably avoided using the same name in the generic and specific sense." The word "almost" I think might be deleted, for I can recall but one instance in which he involuntarily did so. That was in the case of a fish—(the mackerel)—which, by a printer's error, was at first named *Scomber scomber*; but as I pointed out twenty odd years ago ("Zoologist," 1894, p. 471) Linnaeus corrected this in his own handwriting to *Scomber scombrus* (a substantive in apposition) thus removing all ground for establishing a precedent. Yet, nowadays the new school of faddists, not content with repeating the generic name for what they call the type species, must needs repeat it a third time to indicate a "subspecies," and so we are expected to adopt such ridiculous combinations as *Oriolus oriolus oriolus* and *Pica, pica, pica* (as one might call to a dog), or worse still *Coccothraustes coccothraustes coccothraustes*, well nigh unpronounceable. All this verbiage should be swept away, and a return made to the simplicity of the binomial system of Linnaeus, in accordance with the views of the practical naturalists who, seventy-five years ago, established the Rules for Zoological Nomenclature that were subsequently accepted by the founders of "The Ibis." The latter never could have foreseen such vagaries as have arisen at the present day. I would go

further, and say that since experience has shown that nothing but confusion has resulted from the use of the tenth edition of Linnaeus, we are never likely to attain uniformity in nomenclature until we return to the use of the twelfth edition as revised by the author; and the longer we delay the correction of the mistake that has been made, the greater will be the confusion bequeathed to posterity.

J. E. HARTING.

P.S.—The concluding portion of this letter is omitted as being a criticism of the agenda paper of the meeting now over. The grievances complained of, however, remain to be dealt with, and it is hoped that in the interests of British Ornithology some reform may be effected.

By a typographical error in the report of the meeting given in the "Field" of April 20, the name of the present writer was misprinted "Hawtreay."

ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE: AN AUTHORITATIVE PROTEST.

The following is the protest signed by influential naturalists referred to in the foregoing letter:—

"The undersigned zoologists, whilst fully realising the justice and utility of the rule of priority in the choice of scientific names for animals, as first laid down by a Committee of the British Association in 1842, wish to protest against the abuse to which it has been put as a result of the most recent codes of nomenclature, and consider that names which have had currency for a great number of years should, unless preoccupied, be retained in the sense in which they have been universally used. Considering the confusion that must result from the strict application of the rule of priority, they would welcome action leading to the adoption of a scheme by which such names as have received the sanction of general usage, and have been invariably employed by the masters of zoology in the past century, would be scheduled as unremovable."

(Signed) E. Ray Lankester, A. Sedgwick, P. Chalmers Mitchell, Sydney J. Hickson, R. Bowdler Sharpe, J. Arthur Thompson, Gilbert C. Bourne, E. S. Goodrich, J. J. Lister, W. C. McIntosh, F. Jeffrey Bell, W. T. Calman, W. E. Hoyle, A. M. Norman, J. Graham Kerr, Albert Gunther, J. Cossar Ewart, D'Arcy W. Thompson, Henry Woodward, E. A. Minchin, P. L. Sclater, W. N. Parker, W. J. Sollas, Edward B. Poulton, C. O. Waterhouse, A. Smith Woodward, Sydney F. Harmer, William Bateson, David Sharp, J. Stanley Gardiner, and G. A. Boulenger.

GENERAL NOTES.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THAT Vol. IV. commences with this number. Will old and new subscribers hurry up with their subscriptions.

THAT reports received from 209 of the licensed hunters and trappers of Maine last year show that the following fur-bearing animals were taken by virtue of their licenses:—Bear, 203; fog, 734; mink, 954; skunk, 221; otter, 89; sable, 30; weasel, 2,784; fisher, martin, black cat, 95; muskrat, 2,198; raccoon, 80; beaver, 123; lynx, 8; and bobcat, or wild cat, 88.

THAT reports from Singapore mention that several collectors are out East. One in particular, a Mr. Boyd, who has one very large Ourang six feet high, with five others ordinary size, seven Tigers, two Elephants, some Snakes; he is also proceeding to Calcutta to buy more Elephants and other stock. My representative sums the situation up as follows:—"I wish him every success in his animal trade, but don't be afraid of this new wild animal dealer."

There is also an American dealer in Calcutta, but whether he has purchased the Elephants, Tigers, Bears, Pandas, Cranes, Pheasants, now there, I do not know; still stock is plentiful everywhere. The one trouble is the question of freight. My last consignment of three hundred monkeys cost £196, freight alone, but the actual expenses were over £300.

The Imports of Foreign Animals and Birds are still prohibited in this country.

The United States also demands Special Licences, there to be obtained before shipping the live stock.

THAT I have received distressing reports from several old Russian clients. They have lost everything, being reduced to the lowest ebb of poverty and distress. Both these gentlemen have my sincere sympathy.

THAT the arrivals have been practically nil. Birds still maintain their high prices. Even Canaries and British Birds command unheard-of prices. The harmless necessary Rabbit, Guinea Pig, Tame Rats and Mice are all advancing in price.

The breeding of these latter domestic animals should be taken in hand by all those having space and garden refuse to feed on.

THAT there will be a great demand for Foreign Live Stock at the conclusion of the War. This

will be within twelve months. But even then importations will not be allowed for quite twelve months after.

THAT I am sorry to learn of the loss of a French Congo steamer. There were 18 Baboons, 3 Chimpanzees on board. Poor creatures.

THAT as an illustration of the good work done by birds in the destruction of insect pests, Professor Newstead, of Liverpool University, tells us of a Great Tit which made 384 visits to its young in a day, bringing food, 90 per cent. of which consisted of noxious larvae. Allowing twenty days for the rearing of the young, that gives a total of 7,680 visits to the nest, representing the destruction of between 8,000 and 9,000 insects, chiefly caterpillars. The Fly-catcher feeds its young with flies 500 times a day. As to the damage done to crops by insects it may be pointed out that in 1881 the losses in Great Britain through a plague of turnip-fly had been estimated by Miss Ormerod, a great authority on these matters, at £500,000, while the cost to the country by wireworm, the larva of the click beetle, cannot be estimated. The President of the Board of Agriculture is strongly sympathetic to the movement for preserving birds, and says that "the recent experience of France shows that their indiscriminate destruction may prove disastrous." Mr. Prothero's reference is to the fact that the apple-blossom weevil has caused such incredible damage in France that syndicates have been formed in some Departments for its destruction.

THAT I hear that Reuben Castang, so long a civilian prisoner of war at Ruhleben, and who was so well known to the British public as the trainer of "Max" and "Moritz," the highly educated Chimpanzees, has now been allowed to return to his former employment in Hamburg. Returning to Germany from Switzerland with "Max" and "Moritz" in August, 1914, he was promptly interned.

THAT his live long friend, Charlie Judge, another trainer of Chimpanzees, has been for some time in the Patrol Boat Service off the coast of Ireland.

THAT the Director of the Zoological Gardens, Copenhagen, writes under date 24th April:—

"Thank you for your kind letter. We are now working under very serious conditions here in the Gardens on account of the exceeding high prices upon all sorts of fuel and fodder, and because there are no visitors. However, I have been so lucky as to keep up the Zoo until the present date without having it too badly injured."

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HAMLYN'S

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All letters to be addressed in future :—

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Telegrams, Hamlyn, London Docks, London.

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INTRODUCTION.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

On going over some old papers of the long ago, I came across some interesting photographs which shall be reproduced in this Magazine from time to time, also some memorandum books containing many notes of South and West Africa. These should interest my numerous readers, for they will doubtless revive old memories of many who have passed away. Amongst the photographs will be :—

The late King Edward, Queen Alexandra and the Manager of the Royal Jubilee Exhibition held at Manchester in 1887 taken in one group.

The late Dick Landerman, the originator of the Boxing Kangaroo throughout the world.

Billy Bunker, of Walworth, boxing a Kangaroo.

Alecamousa, wrestling the Lion Prince, the originator of the wrestling lion act.

Macomo in den of performing lions.

The late Captain Frank Taylor in den of lions; also with his Baboons and native boys which appeared at the first representation of Savage South Africa at Earls Court Exhibition.

Captain Henry, taken with the performing Elephant, Shereff, at the Royal Aquarium.

The late original Madam Levita, snake and alligator performer.

"Jim and Tim," two performing Steers with lady performer. These were known as "Charlie White's Steers," and came over with the Barnum and Bailey Show at their first visit to this country, 1889.

The late Colonel W. F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," taken during his first visit to Earls Court Exhibition.

Baldwin, the originator of parachute descents, taken at the Alexandra Palace during his first descent.

Charles Judge, with his highly trained troupe of Macaws and Cockatoos.

The celebrated Woolly Monkey at the Alexandra Palace Monkey Show in 1889.

The late Windsor Castle Menagerie (Proprietor at that time, Mr. James Edmonds), drawing in on the Market Square, Chesterfield. This photograph shews the Elephants, Camels, and teams of horses all in the foreground.

Group of eight Elephants with the Somali Show at the Crystal Palace.

There are many others all of which will be reproduced with appropriate information concerning each one.

"Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine" is now entering its fourth year of publication. It continues to receive favourable notices from the general press.

It rests entirely with my general readers if it is to continue. It must have supporters, and believing as I do that the Magazine has done well in the past, I look forward to a greatly increased list of Subscribers for 1918—19.



SUDAN NEWS.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

A very interesting communication reached me from the Game Preservation Department dated March 18th, 1918.

All stock is sold from this Department delivered in Khartoum only.

The sale, purchase and export of all wild animals and birds is strictly prohibited since 1912. The exclusive right of sale and export is in the hands of the Sudan Government Game Preservation Department. The Egyptian Government Zoological Gardens have, as a rule, the priority in purchasing all the animals and birds to be exported from the Sudan for outside purchasers. The Department are anxious to know what animals and birds are required at present. They mention incidentally that the export duty alone on a Giraffe is £24 12s.

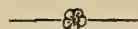
They have one male Giraffe, which could not possibly be landed in the United Kingdom, all expenses paid, under £300. This, of course, is out of all reason, taking into consideration the risk incidental to such a journey as Khartoum to the Port of London or Liverpool. I should like to mention that 35 years ago Giraffes were landed at Blackwall, London, at prices ranging from £60 upwards. These were brought direct from Kasala by the Animal Dealer, Kohn. They ultimately were purchased by the late Charles Jamrach who, if my recollection serves me rightly, lost the lot. He also brought a baby Elephant, Rhinoceros, and a Gelada Baboon.

The Game Department also offer Wart-Hogs, Waterbucks, Gazelles, Hybrid Goat Ibex, Cranes, Monkeys, Porcupines. Grivet Monkeys at a pound each in.

Khartoum would be an expensive luxury considering that at present their value in London is only from 40/- to 60/- each.

It would be impossible to make a paying transport of the stock offered even if they gave you the small animals for nothing. The expenses would be considerably more than what the Wart-Hogs, Waterbucks, Gazelles, etc., are worth here. I should be quite willing to entertain a transport of animals consisting of, say, 4 African Elephants, 4 Giraffes, 4 Gelada Baboons, 4 Hippopotamus, some Boatbilled Storks, with other rare birds.

And when the War is over, and freights, rules and regulations are normal, I trust to have the pleasure of introducing such a consignment to Great Britain.



A RED ROSEATE COCKATOO.

(*Cacatua roseicapilla*).

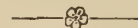
By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

There has lately come into my possession an ordinary Roseate Cockatoo with very distinctive red markings.

It is a smallish bird, which causes me to consider it a henbird.

The crest and head is of a very deep red. The breast and a great deal of the wings, back and underbody, all contain many reddish feathers, and it is only a question of a very short time before it is entirely red. During my forty years of business I have never seen such a Roseate Cockatoo. One of the greatest judges and amateurs of the day confirms my opinion.

Some years ago one of the old Australian trappers informed me that this intense colouring was noticed occasionally in large flights of these birds, and that they were eagerly sought after by the collectors of Australia. I should be only too pleased to shew it at any time to those taking an interest in such a freak. I value it at ten pounds.



WAR TIME PRICES.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

Receiving on May 30th the following letter from a well-known and respected Amateur, I thought a few lines on the War Time Prices would interest my readers:—

"I am sorry you were out when I called on Wednesday. I heard from your Niece that you had a difficulty in obtaining foreign birds. Thinking you might like to purchase some, I am sending you on a price list of a well-known firm who are offering some for sale (foreign birds seem very cheap). Being war-time, I am not a buyer, therefore I thought the enclosed might be of use to you."

On reading the above letter I very anxiously read through the price list with a view of discovering the bargains therein.

Judge of my surprise to find that the respected Amateur must have wrote in a sarcastic vein, for the prices were such that even in my forty years experience I have never known such prices asked before.

But then these are not normal times. We are at War.

Looking down the list, I find Macaws are up to fifteen guineas and then only the three ordinary varieties. Cockatoos, again ordinary varieties, from six to ten guineas each. I often wonder why the higher priced stock is quoted in guineas. I may say in passing I have never quoted guineas in my life. Pounds are quite good enough for me.

We then come to Parrots. Of course, a real good African Grey Parrot, talking, is always worth from ten to fifteen pounds, and even more. I have sold Grey Parrots at £25 each and, in my opinion, they were worth considerably more. One Grey in particular must have spent some time in a military household, for periodically throughout the day he would stand erect on its perch, expanding its wings to the fullest extent, shrieking, "I'm a soldier, I'm a soldier, and I don't care a damn!" He would then (I believe it must have been of the male sex) insinuate that the pretty housemaid was flirting with the butler, and would inform the household that "Mac had just kissed Mary." That enterprising intelligent bird only came into my hands through the death of the Squire. It was sold to a good home, and I sincerely trust it still amuses its new owner with its originalities. Yes, that soldier parrot was a sport!

Another Parrot was an Amazon Yellow-head who sang "Pop goes the Weasle," and after going through two verses most delightfully, would say, "And now give me a little bit off the top." This also was a remarkable bird, and was sold to a lady at Cambridge. It created vast amusement going down to Cambridge from Liverpool Street.

To return to the list I now find Parrakeets, again the ordinary varieties, three guineas to seven guineas. To ask six guineas for a Blossom-head is to my judgment an unheard of price; still if there are English Amateurs to pay such a

price, the Trade ought to be delighted. Just before the War I sold one hundred Blossom or Plumheads at ten shillings each, and considered that a very fair price.

To come to Lovebirds at four and five guineas a pair is nothing to be surprised at after seven guineas for a pair of Redrumps.

The miscellaneous birds and finches also run to guineas.

A Marmozet Monkey for seven guineas, Java or Jew Monkeys six guineas (please note, always guineas) concludes one of the finest and highest priced lists ever shewn to me.

I have never found such buyers, and I certainly have never asked such prices. Still I heartily congratulate this firm on the enterprise shewn by their astute Manager since the inception of the Zoo Section to their establishment.

Since writing the above, I have received their price list from two other clients, both asking me to draw attention to the prices charged. It is simply a question of supply and demand. The importation of birds, etc., are stopped. The supply, naturally, is curtailed, consequently prices rule high.

In conclusion, I shall always quote pounds, not guineas, and continue to carry on business on the same lines as I have done during the past forty years.



NETTLES AND CHICKEN DIARRHOEA.

By P. HENRI MARTIN.

(Translated from "La Revue Agricole" for November 15th by F. FINN.)

A little known source of the chicken diarrhoea which sometimes causes so much loss among our flourishing broods is connected with an affection of the ovary of the laying hen, from which it descends.

In fact it is in the hen's diseased ovary that is found the bacterium pullorum which causes the serious disease in the chick, whose excreta contain the same microbe.

Neither is this the only case in which the chicken falls a victim to microbial infection transmitted by the egg. Many of the deaths in the shell which considerably reduce the output of our sittings have as their cause—especially those which take place during the first twelve days of incubation—the development within the egg of germs it contained.

Perhaps the most abundant of these germs are moulds due to damp, and especially the spores of *aspergilbes fumigatus*, discovered by M. Luret, which come from the abundance of all sorts of dirt found in some poultry houses; these spores attach themselves to the shell, and, during incubation, push their fatal filaments into the interior of the egg.

From these facts one can take the following warnings:—

- 1.—How important it is to select one's eggs, and, in the first place, to keep the hen houses, and in particular the nests for the laying hens, perfectly clean.*
- 2.—That it is not enough to ascribe, as is so commonly done, the failure of a batch, and especially chicken diarrhoea, to immediate simple and direct causes, for example the eating of greenstuff. This frequent charge against the food rations is often quite unfounded.

White diarrhoea often appears in incubator-hatched chickens which have been exposed to extremes of temperature during incubation, which indicates that diarrhoea is a common trouble with debilitated and sickly youngsters; being of microbic origin, white diarrhoea is thus infectious.

Generally speaking, it is not the excess of greenstuff which causes the appearance of diarrhoea in chickens and adult fowls, but much more a continuous deprivation of greenstuff, disusing them to green food, which is as a matter of fact valuable and essential to good health. In such a case the devouring of an abnormal amount upsets the system after too long a deprivation of it.

As a means of prevention it would be well to never omit greenstuff from the rations of poultry, and as good habits should be begun early, it is a good practice to educate the tastes of the small chickens in this direction. Later on they will raise objections; like those troublesome adult specimens which refuse, through daintiness, good food by which the lack of variety in their rations has caused them to lack the means of profiting, as their natural functions would have led them to profit by it were it not for faulty rearing.†

*The production, selection, and the preservation of the egg, and its retention in the environment in which it develops its embryo, constitute one of the essential problems of aviculture. To this problem we have devoted a book which we shall be able shortly to announce.—P.H.M.

†Our readers must have noticed that badly-brought-up dainty hens like this turn their chickens away from the best mashes because they themselves will only eat corn.—(Note in "Revue Avicole.")

And after the appearance of the diarrhoea, greenstuff can even contribute to its cure; as is the case with nettle (small stinging-nettle, not white dead-nettle), the formic acid of which hinders fomentation, and the richness of which in mineral salts (potash and lime 14%) ought to encourage its wider employment by thrifty breeders.

But above all, the remedy recommended under these circumstances, and one which I venture to put before drugs, is vegetable charcoal in powder, mixed in small doses with the food, and especially with boiled rice.

The unjust accusation against greenstuff has given me the opportunity of calling attention to one of the qualities of the nettle. At a time when the ordinary foods are more than usually hard to come by it is particularly opportune to avail ourselves again of those supplies, so often despised or at any rate ignored, of which one might in France make so much use.

In this connection the nettle calls for especial notice. This plant, very abundant in some places, is a really valuable stand-by, since it grows spontaneously on the most uncultivated land. It is even used for human diet, cooked like spinach, and is also employed in soup. In this case it is the white dead-nettle.

There is also the dead-nettle (Marsh Woundwort) very common on the edges of ponds and in all damp spots. The tuberous rhizomes of this labiate, says an old author, containing as they do starch and other carbo-hydrates, have been utilized, in times of dearth, for making flour to mix with wheat-flour. They are collected between October and April. The culture of the dead-nettle was advocated in England and tried at Grignon.

The great nettle, rich in oils, was cultivated by the Egyptians who used this oil.

But it is as a forage plant that the nettle, this time the small nettle, ought to be more appreciated. A magazine, the "Vigne Portugaise," has advised its cultivation, and this advice is worth quoting:

This plant has great resistance to extreme temperatures and grows on land unsuitable for other crops, provided that it is not subject to excessive drought.

It should be sown in August or September, in rows 12 to 16 centimetres (about 4—5 inches) apart. For an acre there is used 10 kilograms of seed mixed with sand, so as to ensure its more even distribution; it is covered up by harrowing. The cultivation calls for no trouble except, after a time, manuring every three years.

The crop can be cut three times a year, before the stems harden. The plants when mown down should be left on the ground for some hours. When they wither, the stinging hairs lose their

fluid and become inozone. Before this forage is given to animals, it should be beaten or shaken. The analysis of green nettle has given: Protein, 12.8%; fatty matter, 4.9%; carbohydrate, 30%; a result which places this neglected foodstuff on a level with the best lucernes when dry. Nettle hay is, then, a rich food.

Made into fine meal and mixed with chopped food and potatoes, nettle suits hens well and encourages their laying. This food is good for milch cows, provided it does not exceed a quarter, in weight, of the ration; for pigs, mixed with chopped food and potatoes, etc.

With regard to nettle hay, it is a good idea to steep it in hot or salted water and give the tea thus made to animals, which drink it readily.

An excellent precaution to take would be to store up nettles dried like hay for use this winter in feeding all sorts of animals, including rabbits.

For hens, ducks, and early broods, these would be a valuable stand-by, to be given chopped fine and mixed with the mashes.



SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

I have received the following cuttings by the last mail. They will doubtless interest my readers.

A SNAKE PARK.

At the last monthly meeting of the Port Elizabeth Museum Committee the Director brought up the subject of a live snake park. He had discussed the scheme in detail with Mr. Siemerink who was of opinion that it could be carried out efficiently and effectively. The scheme is to enclose a space in the gardens 60ft. by 40ft., more or less, with a concrete wall 4ft. high and a moat 3ft. wide on the inner side. There would be a pond full of water lilies and other native vegetation in the centre, and natty little semi-circular straw snake huts dotted about within the enclosure. The scheme has been very carefully thought out so that large numbers of snakes may be kept within the enclosure with absolutely no risk to visitors. Such a snake park would be unique. There is no such thing in any part of the world. The Director held that next to Humewood it would be the city's greatest attraction. The main stoep of the tea-room would overlook the snake park so that people could watch the live snakes while they were having their refreshment.

The scheme met with the unanimous approval of the Board, and proper plans and tenders for the work are to be laid on the table at the next meeting.

HORSE SICKNESS.

Horse-sickness has made its appearance here (says the "Graaff-Reinet Advertiser"), Mr. Denham Collett, Rynheath, reports the loss of one horse, and that another is sickening. The poundmaster, Mr. W. J. Haarhoff, has also, we learn, lost a valuable animal. A useful preventive, we are told, is to rub the horse all over with a rag dipped in paraffin, and to burn sulphur, or even dung, in the stable. The object is to drive off the mosquitoes, which are said to be the carriers of infection.

A Kuruman correspondent writes:—"I should think the losses in this district from horse-sickness this season must total 600, and 1,000 to 1,500 sheep from blue-tongue."

MANHAAR JACKALS AND WILD CATS IN LANGBERG.

At the last meeting of the Langberg Farmers' Association it was decided to make a request for for police owing to the increasing number of stock thefts, and to make a request for the appointment of a field-cornet at or near Oliphant's Hoek. It was decided to ask the Divisional Council to include the manhaar jackal and wild cat in the vermin list.

[The manhaar jackal is another name for the Aard Wolf, a most interesting little animal.—Ed.]

The following birds have been removed from the schedule of ordinary game of the Natal Game Ordinance, 1912, and have been added to the schedule of Act 33, 1896 (Natal):—Black-throated Bustard, Ludwig's Bustard, Stanley Bustard, Giant or Kori Bustard, Black-bellied or Silent Bustard, Natal Bustard, Red-crested Bustard, White-quilled or Cackling Bustard, Blue Bustard.

The Rusape correspondent of the "Rhodesia Herald" reports that Mr. E. W. Pope has had a very near escape from a black mamba. He was travelling from his farm along the Rusape road with Mr. Sutherland, in a utility cart when, without any warning, a large black mamba struck at him through the wheel; luckily the revolution of the wheel spoilt the snake's aim, and instead of hitting Mr. Pope the snake became entangled in the wheel, and after being turned round some half dozen times, escaped. Mr. Pope then shot it; it measured over 6ft. The snake had several times made an attempt to attack carts and natives before this.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD CATS.

With reference to my letter published by you some weeks ago, I have to thank "Meuw Meuw" for letter direct, in which he advised strychnine

put into a sardine, and for "Settler's" tip from Bechuanaland. They are both good I am sure. The first cat on the third night took a lot of the strychnined fowl he had killed, and a few days later was found dead in my mealies about 200 yards away—a huge ugly brute 15lb. in weight and 3ft. 9ins. from nose to tip of tail. Another brute started by killing one and eating part, about a week ago. I found the fowl and put strychnine in about seven places in the remains of the fowl, also a trap in front and a sardine on the carcass. The meat was not touched for three nights, but next night the cat had eaten nearly all of the meat, avoided the trap and, strange to say, left the sardine. I have not missed any more fowls, nor have I found the dead cat; yet dead I am sure it is. I placed a sardine about ten yards away, and that was also taken.

This locality cannot be beaten for growing wattle, gums and most sorts of trees, and where twelve years ago one had to go miles from one tree to another there are to-day thousands of acres of valuable trees, and these bring vermin of all sorts. One of my neighbours, not long ago, killed five wild cats, and last week dogs put up a wild cat and three kittens in the Government forest "Jessievale." The cat escaped, but the forester managed to kill the three youngsters.

WILD OSTRICHES, ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION, ETC.

Your Commissioners considered the question of the protection extended to wild ostriches within the Union, and find that there is a unanimous opinion in favour of such protection being withdrawn. At the present time the protection serves no useful purpose.

The wild ostrich, besides being destructive to veld and fences, is of so degenerate a type that nothing is to be gained in stamina or quality of feathers by cross-breeding.

The indiscriminate breeding of ostriches by means of the incubator should be prohibited. There are, however, certain special circumstances under which the incubator is a necessity. In parts of the Eastern Province, owing to frequent rains during the breeding season, nests are often damaged, and the only means the farmer has of saving the eggs is by transferring them to the incubator. In other cases one or the other of a pair of birds may refuse to sit.

Your Commissioners therefore recommend that only bona fide ostrich farmers, on the official roll, be licensed to use the incubator, on payment of an annual licence to be fixed by the Board.

[My sympathy is with the wild ostrich. Without the natural original parent bird, there would have been no Ostrich Feather Industry in South Africa. I trust the wild bird is not doomed to extinction.—Ed.]

A Transvaal correspondent writing to "The Farmers Weekly" says:]

We have planted some gum trees, and we have a lot of trouble with hares and meerkats as they eat off these trees on the ground. We will be much obliged to you if you would ask your numerous readers through the medium of your paper for some remedy.

Thanking you in anticipation.

[The numerous small animals of South Africa are in for a bad time. I trust steps will be taken to protect these interesting ground animals found in South Africa.—Ed.]

THE RINDERPEST BARRIER.

Mr. Charles Gray, Principal Veterinary Surgeon of the Union and formerly Chief Veterinary Surgeon of Southern Rhodesia, passed through Salisbury recently on his way from German East Africa to Pretoria, says the Salisbury "Herald." For the last twelve months Mr. Gray has been engaged on an important mission, having for its object the prevention and spread of rinderpest from East Africa to South Africa. The policy pursued has been to clear a considerable stretch of territory of cattle altogether, and to inoculate the stock for some distance beyond this barrier against rinderpest. By this means it is hoped to prevent the extension of the disease to the south and west. Mr. Gray, his old friends here will regret to learn, has been summoned to Pretoria on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Gray, but he hopes to be able to return to the north at an early date to complete his mission. Though located for long periods in fever-stricken areas in East Africa, he has had the good fortune to enjoy complete immunity from malaria.

Why this last cutting was sent by my correspondent I cannot imagine; still it will doubtless interest some of my readers.

What must be a record price—£22 10s.—was realised for a bottle of Castle Beer recently at Mbamba, in East Africa. Capt. Erikson, of Bulawayo, purchased the only bottle of beer procurable at Zomba, and carried it carefully to his camp 500 miles inland. The beer was there put up to auction, and the proceeds handed over to the Ladies' Red Cross Working Party, Bulawayo. It was ultimately decided to divide the payment of the highest bid amongst ten officers, each contributing £2 5s. Capt. Erikson thoughtfully brought the empty bottle back to Bulawayo, a distance of 2,000 miles, and the Brewery Company added £5 for the empty bottle, bringing the total to £27 10s.

LEEDS NATURALISTS' CLUB.

The meeting held in the Zoological Department of the University on Monday, May 6, was a general one for the exhibition of specimens.

The President (Miss M. Westerman, M.Sc.) exhibited cocoons of the Emperor moth and of the common silk-worm, and also gave some interesting remarks regarding the work of nitrogen fixing bacteria in connection with leguminous plants.

Mr. W. Withell sent for exhibition a Willow Wren from Roundhay Road.

Mr. W. Harrison Hutton exhibited several species of *Plamorbis*, *Limnea*, and *Clausilia*, and various kinds of caddis cases. He also exhibited *Lionnea stagnalis* from King Lane pond, and contrasted the corroded appearance of the shells with those from Street Lane pond. Mr. J. Hargreaves did not agree that this was probably due to the presence of old mortar, and thought the erosion was due to vegetable acids. He pointed out that some of the thinnest shelled mollusca have occurred in water which was heavily charged with lime.

Mr. H. Strickson exhibited twelve species of beetles, three species of flies, and also a specimen of *Helix hortensis* from Harewood and Wyke.

Mr. Greevz Fysher exhibited several photographs of Kingfishers, and also showed *Cardamine amara*, *Ranunculus hederaceus*, *Arum maculatum*, *Veronica hederifolia*, hornbeam, and species of *Lathyrus* and *Carex*, all from Harewood.

Mr. Jas. Hargreaves showed various species of *Pecten*, and drew attention to the beauty of form in these shells.

Mr. W. Denison Roebuck exhibited *Limax maximus* var *obscura*, from Collingham.

Mr. B. W. Hindervell exhibited apetalae forms of *Ranunculus auricomus* from Garforth and Lead, and also *Veronica buxbaumi* from near Lead.

REVIEWS.

The "Avicultural Magazine," June to hand. Contains most interesting articles on "What did we do in the Great War," "Our Duty to Belgium," and particulars of the Society's Garden Party to be held on June 28th at the Zoological Gardens in the Fellows Pavilion at 4.15.

Two most interesting books to hand, "Over the World," and "The Persian Gulf and South Sea Islands," by Sir Edgar Collins, Bart., F.R.G.S. (Horace Cox, Bream Buildings). The former touches on South Africa, New Zealand,

Java, Siam, China, etc., whilst the latter treats of the Persian Gulf and South Sea Isles only.

Both books are written in a very plain and remarkable interesting manner. The author gives the minutest particulars of his travels.

Evidently a very keen observer of human nature. His tribute to the many friends in different parts of the world who gave him help, without which these books would not have been written, is well worth reading. These books should be read by all my readers.

THE USEFUL BIRD.

The following appeal appeared in the "Daily Telegraph," April, 1918.

PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

Sir,—The serious diminution in the numbers of our resident insect-eating birds, which resulted from the severe winter of 1916—17, and also from widespread destruction of birds and eggs, is a cause for grave anxiety at the present time. Plagues of insect life of various kinds were reported from many districts last summer and autumn, and but for the services of summer migrants would have proved alarmingly destructive to corn, grass, and green crops, and to fruit. This year a similar and greater danger faces us. Under the most favourable conditions, it must be some years before many of our small birds regain their normal status. The continual ploughing up of old grassland multiplies insect pests; increased crops afford increased food, and thus stimulate the hatching out of countless swarms. Owing to these circumstances the protection and preservation of insect-eating birds and of those birds which destroy small vermin is a matter of urgent necessity. If the country is to have a sufficiency of food crops, those crops must not be merely planted and tended; they must be guarded as far as possible from the perpetual menace of ravage and devastation by insects. Hand labour is wholly inadequate to the task, even if it were abundantly to be had. We therefore strongly urge that, in the interests of national food supplies, this matter should be promptly taken up by agricultural bodies, by gardening and allotment associations, and in elementary and secondary schools, with a view to checking the destruction of useful birds and their nests and eggs, and the preservation of insect-eating species, both resident and migratory. Difference of opinion exists as to the economic status of a few species, but all who have studied economic ornithology and entomology are agreed (1) that the great majority of wild birds are beneficial to man; (2) that the insect-eating and vermin-eating

species in particular are invaluable to him in field and garden; (3) that children should not be permitted to take part in the destruction of birds and eggs, even of those species deemed injurious, since useful ones inevitably suffer also.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

Bedford.

G. L. Courthope, Major, M.P.

Arthur Dendy, F.R.S., Professor of Zoology in the University of London.

J. Stanley Gardiner, F.R.S., Professor of Zoology in the University of Cambridge.

S. F. Harmer, F.R.S., Keeper of Zoology, British Museum (Natural History).

W. A. Herdman, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Zoology, University of Liverpool.

Sidney F. Hickson, D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Zoology, University of Manchester.

H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., D.Sc.

E. G. B. Meade-Waldo, F.Z.S., M.B.O.U.

P. Chalmers Mitchell, F.R.S., Secretary, Zoological Society of London.

Robert Newstead, M.Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Entomology, University of Liverpool.

W. R. Ogilvie-Grant, F.Z.S., M.B.O.U., Keeper of Ornithology, British Museum (Natural History).

Montagu Sharpe, D.L., Chairman of Council, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.

J. Arthur Thomson, LL.D., Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen.

London, April 23.

GENERAL NOTES.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THAT the Berlin Zoological Gardens Association is being sued for £10,000 damages by a landlord whose block of flats adjoin the "Zoo." He claims that the menagerie assembled there—including both the caged animals and the Berliners, who make too much noise while eating on the fashionable "Zoo" dining terrace—so disturbs the peace of the neighbourhood that tenants for his flats can only be secured with difficulty.

THAT it was reported at a meeting of the Zoological Society of London that on April 18 a Barbary sheep was born in the menagerie. The visitors to the Society's gardens in Regent's Park in April numbered 63,508. The total number of visitors from January 1 to end of April was 152,140, a decrease of 29,848 visitors compared with the corresponding period last year.

THAT Mr. Pocock describes in "The Field," June 8th, a new Chameleon:—

"Additions to the Society's Collection are nowadays so few and far between that special attention may be drawn to an Indian Chameleon (*Chamaeleon calcaratus*) from Travancore, presented by Mr. Kinloch. The donation is of particular interest in that it adds a new species to the Society's list. Africa and Madagascar are the home of the chameleons, and most of the specimens presented to the Gardens belong to species inhabiting Cape Colony and the countries bordering the Mediterranean. Eastwards from the latter area the genus spreads through Arabia into India and Ceylon, where the one species above-mentioned occurs.

The above specimen is tolerably closely allied to the common North African form (*Chamaeleon vulgaris*), and was by Gray and Günther regarded merely as a variety of it. It differs mainly in having a higher occipital casque and in the presence, in the male, of spurs on the hind feet."

THAT in reply to many enquiries re "Max" and "Moritz," the world famous Chimpanzees, these animals died in 1914 shortly after their return to Germany.

THAT the arrivals in London from abroad during the past months have been nil, but in Liverpool some twenty mixed Monkeys with a Chimpanzee have arrived. I know of no other arrivals in Great Britain.

THAT Sir James Frazer gave a lecture, at the Royal Institution, on the "Prosecution and Punishment of Animals." He traced the system of blood revenge on animals to the Mosaic law, that laid it down that "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." He showed that among many of the primitive peoples, not only were animals that had been the cause of loss of human life brought to trial and condemned to death, but the law was also applied to inanimate objects such as statues and trees, which were duly tried and if found guilty destroyed.

Among the many curious cases mentioned was that of an aged cock at Basle, which was found guilty of laying an egg, and, on the ground that the cock was a sorcerer or devil, was condemned by the Ecclesiastical authorities, and the cock and the egg were burnt together at the stake. In England the law of Deodand existed until quite recent times. Under this system a cart wheel which was found guilty of killing a man was forfeited to the King.

THAT a fox terrier, a tortoise-shell cat, and a white rabbit, mascots at a camp in France, all sleep in the same kennel.

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A circular ink stamp from the Smithsonian Institution National Zoological Park. The text "Smithsonian Institution" is curved along the top inner edge, and "National Zoological Park" is curved along the bottom inner edge. In the center, the date "SEP 25 1948" is stamped in a straight line.

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NOTICE
MY CHIMPANZEE "GOUMBA"
THE ADDO BUSH ELEPHANTS
"NAGANA" AND GAME RESERVES
AFRICAN DOGS AS DETECTIVES
SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS
GENERAL NOTES

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Smithsonian Institution
National
SEP 25 1918

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All letters to be addressed in future:—

JOHN D. HAMLYN,

**221, St. George's Street, London Docks, E 1,
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Telephone, Avenue 4360.

Telegrams, Hamlyn, London Docks, London.

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MY CHIMPANZEE "GOUMBA."

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

By the very serious illness of my wife, I have been left in charge of her devoted pet, "Goumba." Mrs. Hamlyn's illness may be temporary, but in any case it will be some months before she resumes her position as "The Mother of the Chimpanzees."

This pet name was given her by a well-known South American sportsman who made extensive purchases of foreign animals and birds on his yearly visits to Great Britain for racehorses at

Newmarket and elsewhere. He never visited St. George's Street without seeing Mrs. Hamlyn with a Chimpanzee, hence the name, "The Mother of the Chimpanzees."

"Goumba" was captured when young in the upper regions of the Congo Forest by a Belgian Officer. She ran loose in and around his clearing, never strayed, and never even answered the alluring calls of her fellow Chimpanzees in that dark and dismal forest. "Goumba" became passionately attached to her master, and would accompany him on his daily rounds, so much so, that when leave was granted him, he decided to shew "Goumba" Europe. And to Europe "Goumba" came.

Landing at Marseilles, "Goumba" paid a round of visits to her master's former Congo friends—French Congolese—but, one day running riot in a restaurant, was sold to a dealer in Marseilles, who promptly sent her on to London. On her arrival she was carefully tendered and looked after by my wife.

"Goumba" was very shy, very nervous, and very loveable. The great change in surroundings was more than she could understand. Mataddy to Sierra Leone, to Dakar, and thence to Marseilles—that was all right; but St. George's Street, London, East, quite upset this gentle creature's mind. So much so, that we offered her to a lady customer in Hampshire at a reasonable figure, who accepted her forthwith. "Goumba" remained in Hampshire for many months; she increased in height, weight, and shewed a remarkable degree of intelligence which delighted her mistress. But once more she misbehaved. Her owner wishing to hide her nakedness decided to dress her in a becoming sailor's suit. That was the undoing of "Goumba." She escaped with only the trousers on her lower limbs, climbed to the roof of the bungalow, and remained there for several hours, finally placing the pants on the chimney where I believe they remain to this day.

Mrs. Hamlyn was telegraphed for to fetch the culprit back to London, where she has re-

mained ever since, about 18 months. "Goumba" stands about 38 inches high, is of great bulk, and as docile as a child. During the fine weather she lives outdoors from 9 a.m. until about 6 at night, when she returns to her living cage indoors. "Goumba" takes tea regularly with us upstairs at 4 every afternoon, remaining at liberty until 5 o'clock. She eats and drinks at table like a well-behaved child. At word of command she opens her private locker taking out her allowance of fruit, either two oranges or a banana. Her great ambition is a cigarette between meals. When at liberty in shop, she industriously unlaces the boots or shoes of those there. Her pet aversion are children. This is not peculiar to "Goumba" alone; I find most large Chimpanzees are the same. She keeps remarkably healthy. Her one illness was an attack of pneumonia, through which she was safely nursed by her devoted mistress. "Goumba" oftentimes wanders through the house, exploring and searching every room for one who is not there, but whom we both trust will return shortly. May that be so!

THE ADDO BUSH ELEPHANTS.

The Select Committee appointed by the Cape Provincial Council to report on the problem of dealing with the elephants of the Addo Bush has presented its report to the Council. The upshot of the whole matter is that the Committee found itself in a great dilemma. The herd is undoubtedly a great menace to life and a danger to property. It is the cause of the destruction of thousands of pounds worth of property, and being in the neighbourhood of the Sundays River Irrigation scheme, constitutes a constant source of anxiety and danger to the work and workers on the settlement. On the other hand there is a strong feeling on sentimental and scientific grounds against the destruction of a herd that includes the last remaining representatives of the South African elephants.

The question of reducing the number presents many difficulties, for apart from estimating what would be a safe number to preserve, there are the problems of confinement and the water supply to be considered. An adequate scheme for confinement would cost a very large sum, while the supply of water in the reserve is wholly inadequate. It is this absence of water that leads to most of the present trouble, because of the elephants' love of a bath which send them roaming over the country in search of pools. If an enclosure were made, provision would have to be made for a permanent water supply, and this would also involve great expense. Even if destruction were decided on, the greatest care and

forethought would have to be exercised in the manner of doing it. Confinement would be beyond the means of the Council to undertake, but the question being regarded as a national one, the Union Government might be induced to take action or to co-operate in a measure with this end in view. Unless this be done, the Committee reluctantly fears that the only alternative is complete destruction. The report, which has been adopted, concludes with a suggestion for the appointment of a special commission to make a more detailed investigation and report.

[I sincerely trust that steps have already been taken to preserve this, the last remaining herd of South African, Wild Elephants. The destruction would be a great calamity. It is to be hoped that the special commission will report favourably upon their preservation.—Ed.]

"NAGANA" AND GAME RESERVES.

Mr. J. C. Martens, a well-known sportsman and hunter, resident near Greytown, informs the "Times of Natal" that he does not know whether the Umfolosi game reserve is overstocked or not, but the fact is that the game has for some years been coming across the White Umfolosi and roaming south. The result of this is that the native reserve to the south of the river has been absolutely cleared of stock by reason of "nagana." He goes into the native reserve practically every year, and has seen the dead and dying cattle all over the place. At one time the kraals had a good stock, but now the country has been practically swept clear, and the trouble is working steadily towards the south, and is now within a short distance of the European settlements connected with the sugar industry in Northern Zululand.

This constitutes a very pressing danger, not only to the sugar farmers but to the scheme of European settlement immediately to the south of the native reserve on the southern bank of the White Umfolosi, for the reason that the "nagana" infection is already on the new settlement, and, in Mr. Martens' opinion, it would be simply suicidal for any white man to settle in the new area if he intends to farm or use cattle. It is not generally known that "nagana" does not confine itself to horned cattle. Donkeys, sheep, goats, dogs, horses, all are subject to its ravages. In other words, the presence of "nagana" makes farming of any description impossible, unless one uses motor transport.

Mr. Martens advocates that all restrictions against the shooting of big game should be removed as regards the areas bordering the reserve,

so as to keep the game confined to the area reserved; and that steps should be taken with regard to the regular and careful burning of grass at proper seasons for miles, and the green grass arising after burns in the unreserved areas causes the game to trek for miles in search of it, and in this way infection is carried abroad.



AFRICAN DOGS AS DETECTIVES.

A very interesting and successful experiment was made by the police recently (says the "Somerset Budget") when they availed themselves of the police dogs of Cradock in tracing the culprits who stole and slaughtered two sheep on the commonage. Taken to the spot where the skins were found, one of the dogs was given the scent. She set off immediately through the veld, taking her followers diverse ways uphill and down dale, through dongas and sluits, and then made her way for the location, where she sought out a certain hut and, as the door was opened, entered it. She sniffed all around and smelled at all its occupants in vain. She then left the hut and walked right round it. Coming into the street, she went up to some natives standing talking. After smelling one or two she turned her attention to a certain native and promptly started barking. The native was at once obviously startled and called out: "Baas, die hond lieg!" Though this evidence is by no means conclusive, it is alleged that the police have been afforded a clue that may prove useful in tracing the theft.

The trainer and caretaker in the afternoon gave a very interesting exhibition of what the dogs can do, and a large number of the public, ladies and gentlemen, and a crowd of natives from the location attended to witness it. Three experiments in all were made. In the first two cases the scents were laid in the morning. The dogs immediately set off and sought out the layers of the scent, in each case with absolute precision and correctness in spite of the fact that hundreds of people crossed the trail in the meantime and the person in question had to be located out of at least ten others.

A final experiment of an impromptu nature was made for the public benefit, when a native was asked to leave his spoor and then hide himself in the cemetery, a hundred yards off. He did so willingly and ensconced himself behind a tree. The bitch was given the initial foot-tread and had not the slightest difficulty in discovering him and, in her customary manner, locating him with a bark.

The exhibition proved most interesting to all present, as also convincing of the acute scent of these dogs.

We understand they are heavily insured, and that no trained pup will be parted with under £500. They know their trainer and ignore everyone else, and any attempt at a bribe with meat or otherwise proves a hopeless failure.

POLICE DOG EXTORTS CONFESSION.

A case of theft was reported from Avondale (says the Bedford paper), and a telephone message was sent to Cradock, for the police dogs. Although two days had elapsed, the dog (a bitch) took up the scent of a spoor near the slaughter place, and eventually followed it along the sluit for about 700 yards, diverging thence to two kaffir huts. Entering one of the huts in which were two natives, she placed her paw on one and gave tongue. The native was taken to the slaughter place, and paraded with four others. The bitch again took scent from the spoor, and again indicated this same native; as she did also a second time. The native then confessed, and showed the police where the fire-place was. The case was before the Magistrate, and a sentence of two years' hard labour was imposed.

POLICE DOG EVIDENCE INADMISSIBLE.

In the Supreme Court at Grahamstown last week Judge-President Graham delivered his decision in two review cases of stock theft, in which the point was raised for the first time of the admissibility of evidence regarding the movements of police dogs. The cases had been argued at the request of the Court, which delivered a reserved judgment to the effect that such evidence was irrelevant, and inadmissible; but, said his Lordship, this decision would not interfere with the employment of police dogs to obtain clues, which was really the object of police dogs. Such evidence, therefore, could not be admitted without further legislation, the introduction of which required very careful consideration.

On the ground that the admission of such evidence in the cases above referred to had influenced the convicting magistrate, both convictions were quashed.



SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

I have received the following cuttings by the last mail. They will doubtless interest my readers.

There was recently shot at Strandfontein, in False Bay, a specimen of the sandwich tern

(*Sterna cantiaca*), in full breeding plumage, an occurrence hitherto unrecorded in South Africa. The bird was wearing on his leg a ring, with the inscription, "Zoolog. Stat. Heligoland, No. 15632." Doubtless the conditions obtaining at present in the North Sea had led the bird to try a change in its nesting habits.

The lioness and cub which escaped the guns of the hunting party near Bindura have been making depredatory raids farther into the heart of the Mazoe district. It is reported that they are accountable for the slaughter of ten sheep and two bullocks on Messrs. Austin and Good's farm, and for a cow at Mr. Hunter's. The general belief is that they have taken again to the hills, but when they are tired of chasing game they may return to the more docile and more easily captured victims.

Lions are very numerous along the farming watershed in this Territory, says the "Beira News," and although they seldom give trouble to the settlers they levy some toll on the calves. Elephants are also still numerous; and a big bull which has evidently gone "must" is the terror of the boys in one of the sections of the Vanduzi area. The other day an unusually large and powerful hyena brought down a fine waterbuck in one of the fields, but received the coup de grace before he could get away.

At the annual meeting of the Griqualand West Game Protection Association, held at Kimberley, the report noted with pleasure the fact "that the Divisional Council has now adopted a scheme whereby its dog tax collectors will be paid 1/- for each unlicensed dog destroyed by them. This will certainly result in the destruction of a large number of native dogs, the owners of which have hitherto often escaped the tax."

Statistics showed that 6,141 head of game had been sold on the Kimberley market during 1917, as compared with 46,029 in the year previous, the principal decline being in small birds, namely from 38,457 to 490, attributed to the disappearance of the Namaqua partridge. Attempts had been made to have the korrhaan removed from the protected list, but without success, owing to the general feeling that this bird did a great deal of good. The correctness of this view was doubted by several members and a deputation was appointed to wait on the Divisional Council with a view to having the restrictions withdrawn for the coming season. A suggestion that a portion of the "bags" should be sent to soldiers in hospital was unanimously agreed to, and it was left

to the Committee to make the necessary arrangements.

As the result of representations made by the Griqualand West Game Protection Society, the Kimberley Divisional Council has decided to request the Administrator to suspend the proclamation giving protection to korrhaan, so far as the Kimberley division is concerned, for one year.

GAME PROTECTION.

In the Transvaal Provincial Council recently Mr. Schonken moved the second reading of a draft Ordinance to amend the Game Preservation Act of 1909. The amendment consisted of the deletion from Section 6 sub-section (d) of the words "on which game has been confined by fencing." He argued that if farmers were allowed to shoot they would look after the game, which would be an asset to them.

Mr. Kerr opposed. He considered the removal of restrictions would only lead to the slaughter of game. The trekking of some farmers to-day was only a pretence for the ruthless destruction of game.

There was a spirited division of sentiment on the matter among rural members, several of whom spoke. This was commented on by Mr. Hartog, who said that fencing had this effect, that it kept down promiscuous shooting. He opposed matter of party about the motion, and if the mover of the Bill could prove that equal rights for fenced and unfenced farms would not make for promiscuous shooting, he (the speaker) might support the motion.

The second reading was agreed by twenty-one votes to fifteen.

The charge for a licence to kill or catch reedbuck (rietbok) in Zululand—except in Ubombo and Ingwavuma—has been reduced to 7/6.

The Rosetta correspondent of the "Times of Natal" states that Mr. McGonegal, of the Loteni, has done good work in killing jackals during the past few months. No less than nine of these animals have been accounted for by him. Wild dogs were again worrying the sheep in the neighbourhood of the Berg a few weeks ago, and several rams fell victims.

LAD'S ADVENTURE.

An exciting adventure fell to the lot of a lad of about fourteen or fifteen, at Ruiterbosch, in the Mossel Bay district. The young nimrod was out on the mountain side after some birds, and while in one of the wooded kloofs which are of frequent occurrence he was just making his way round a bushy patch when immediately in front of him he saw a full-grown leopard, which set up some ominous growlings. Without a moment's hesitation and without losing his nerve, the lad at once levelled his shot-gun and put the whole charge of bird-shot into the beast. His dogs succeeded in accomplishing that which the small shot failed to do. The young boy's jubilation on his ne bag equalled his parents' pride.

BURIED ELEPHANT.

The (Prince Albert Friend" says:—We are told that owing to the heavy rains recently the riverside on the farm Welgemoed," of Mr. P. Hattingh, was so washed away that the skeleton of an elephant, which must have been underground for many years, was brought to light. All the bones and parts of the tusks are there, but of course so decayed that the latter are of no commercial value. On the same farm there are also Bushman paintings on the rocks in the mountains, and many curios of different kinds are still to be found there.

In the issue of April 17th, "Anxious," Transvaal, writes as follows:—

"We have planted some gum trees, and we have a lot of trouble with hares and meerkats, as they eat off these trees on the ground. We will be much obliged to you if you would ask your numerous readers through the medium of your paper for some remedy."

REPLY.

Mr. W. F. Schlupp, Entomologist, School of Agriculture, Potchefstroom, replies:—

The "meerkats" referred to are probably ground squirrels, as true meerkats do not attack trees. For protecting trees from hares and squirrels, three ways are open, viz. :—

1. Applying a repellent mixture, to the trees. Oils, tar, etc., are injurious to the trees. Bitter substances, such as aloes and volatile substances, such as carbolic acid, are not much good.

Animal fats and blood are distasteful to hares, but ma attract micey. Whitewash has some value but is easily washed off by rain. It is much improved if enough copperas is mixed with it to give it a deep green colour. This is to be painted on the trunks, not on the leaves. Lime-sulphur has also given good results but does not stick long enough. It will stick much better if a little glue is added. For this purpose the lime-sulphur may be prepared as follows.—Slake 2lb. of lime, mix 2lb. of sulphur into a paste with a little water, and stir it into the slaking lime, add about one gallon of water and boil for about forty-five minutes in an iron pot; add the glue and then dilute with enough water to make five gallons of wash. This is primarily a winter wash, but I have used it on the trunks of young gum trees in summer without any apparent injury.

2. Applying a poisonous mixture to the trees. The following has given excellent results as a winter wash in Idaho and California:—Dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of laundry starch in one pint of cold water; dissolve one ounce of powdered strichnia sulphate in three quarts of boiling water. Add the starch water to the strychnine solution, boil until it is clear, add six ounces of glycerine and stir thoroughly. When cool paint it on the tree trunks. This kills rodents that gnaw the bark. Glycerine is expensive at present; probably raw linseed oil could be substituted for it.

3. The use of a poison bait:—This is recommended if the area to be treated is very large. Mix 25lb. of oats with 5lb. of sugar or treacle and a little water; boil until the oats are soft. Then mix one ounce of powdered strychnine with one ounce of baking soda, put it into a pepper box and sift it over the oats. Or the strychnine can be added to the water in which the oats has been boiled. Place only a teaspoonful of the bait in one spot. It is well to put out unpoisoned sweet oats once or twice, then, if it is well eaten, put out the poisoned bait.

The first shipment of 100 of Rhodesian cattle for the troops in East Africa is about to be made (says the "Beira News"), and other shipments, aggregating if possible some 2,000 head monthly, will be put through as fast as the stock can be collected and entrained for Beira.

CONCEALMENT.

A curious story reaches us from the St. Mark's district (says the Queenstown paper) of a very strange occurrence. According to this, four natives made up their minds the other night to go out fowl stealing. While they were busy in

a certain trader's poultry yard, the trader was awakened by the noise. He went out with his gun, but the night was very dark, and he could see nothing, but he fired a shot in the direction where he heard a noise. Next morning he came across a pool of blood. He sent for the police and these were able easily to trace the spoor, the wounded man having bled very heavily, to a neighbouring kraal. But there was no wounded man there, and the police were baffled for a time. Then a native woman, who was very much upset, said her husband had been very badly wounded and that his three friends, in order to hide all traces of their fowl stealing, had buried the wounded man alive. She showed them the grave, and there sure enough the body of the wounded man was exhumed. But whether he was buried before or after he died the post-mortem examination will no doubt prove.

CROCODILES.

The Sinoia correspondent of the "Rhodesia Herald" reports that recently while some oxen were drinking in the Hunyani River on "Braeside," the farm of Mr. P. W. Kidwell, a crocodile seized one of the animals by the nose and dragged him into the water. The herd-boy pluckily jumped in after the bullock and made such a splash and noise that the crocodile got scared and let go, not, however, before inflicting an ugly wound on his victim. Reports at various times about these pests having been seen at different places in the Hunyani have usually been received with derision, but with this proof of their presence people will in future think twice before bathing in the deeper pools in the river.

A STRAY HYENA.

Some time ago a rumour that a lion spoor was to be seen on the farm "Ullswater," owned by Mr. J. Thomas, and lying about six miles or so from Douglas, caused great excitement in the town, says the "D.F. Advertiser," and several well-known public men, armed with rifles, went out to track and shoot the formidable and dangerous beast. They, however, were forced to return empty-handed, having found eht "spoor" of some strange animal, but having failed to catch sight of the animal itself.

Many people laughed the story to scorn, and refused to believe it. But the excitement broke out afresh when news was brought into the town that a wild animal of some kind had killed a cow at the Douglas pound during the night. A regular "commando" was formed, and set out to find the "lion," as many now fully believed the animal

to be. The spoor was found and followed up, with the result that a large hyena, or "tiger wolf," was sighted and shot at "Stratford," a farm adjoining the commonage.

Hyenas are no longer common in these parts, and it is curious that this one should have put in an appearance. Its spoor is said to have been traced quite near to some of the houses in town, and several people actually saw the animal, mistaking it for a large dog.

A SNAKE CATCHER.

Mr. Fritz Kan writes to the Potchefstroom "Herald" describing a remarkable incident witnessed by himself and several other residents, when Mr. de Castara, employed at the King's Hotel, who evidently possesses some extraordinary influence over reptiles, was seen to catch a deadly "rinkhals" snake alive. Mr. Kan says:—

"One of the natives employed on the Golf Links saw this snake in the sixth fairway. It crept in a hole in the ground, and the native put some stones on it and warned the green-keeper, who promptly sent for Mr. de Castara. Several of us were asked to attend the demonstration. Mr. de Castara had a hole dug, smelt the place, and took the snake by its tail, but the head stuck fast. He took his stick and pressed gently on the head, and out it came, a rinkhals about three feet six inches long. The snake pressed its head out and wriggled over the ground, but Mr. de Castara passed his hand over it a few times and it immediately lay quite still. He took it with his hand, just behind the head, held it out—the snake hanging quite limp and quiet—for a second, and then put it in his bag. I took some snapshots of the performance, which altogether did not take ten minutes. The incident was witnessed by Messrs. Beynon, do Toit, E. F. E. Wright, Hosking, Mrs. Wright and myself."

We understand that Mr. de Castara has caught a large number of snakes alive in this manner, and that he exports the reptiles to America.

SNAKE-BITE.

A QUOTATION.

Sir,—I noticed in "The Farmer's Weekly" of April 10th a letter written and signed by "R.P." At the conclusion of his letter he asks for an article to be written on the symptoms of different snake-bites. There are very few, if any, who could do this better than Mr. Fritz Simons,

F.Z.S., F.R.M.S., Director of the Port Elizabeth Museum. I feel sure he will be kind enough to oblige. My advice to oall out-of-the-way farmers, is that they should purchase the book "Snakes of South Africa," written by the above-mentioned person. He gives and tells you everything in connection with every living snake in South Africa together with every little detail. The book is an education in itself, and as I have already mentioned no out-of-the-way farmer, and others to, should be without this book.

"R.P." mentions the puff-adder. The following is a paragraph from Mr. FitzSimons' book, on puff-adder poison symptoms:—"Intense but not prolonged smarting, discolouration, and swelling at the site of the fang punctures. Within twenty minutes the venom begins to bring about constitutional symptoms, such as giddiness and irregular, fluctuating pulse. The skin grows cold and clammy, the pupils of the eyes are dilated, followed by intense nausea and vomiting, often accompanied with evacuations from the bowels. If death fails to take place within twelve hours, the swelling becomes more extensive. If the bite be on the lower part of the leg, the swelling gradually extends upwards and into the body. At the same time haemorrhage from the walls of the capillary blood-vessels takes place, causing purple patches, more or less large, to appear in various parts of the body. Oozing of blood from the gums, lining membrane of bowels and bladder also occurs. If the patient survives this stage, any extensive escape of blood into the tissues may set up mortification or gangrene, and death may take place two or three weeks after the bite. Once the danger point has been passed, however, the patient rapidly becomes mentally active and cheerful, and recovery quickly follows."

The above is word for word from the book I have; to my mind it could not be explained better and more fully.

Thanks in anticipation.—I am, etc.,

"SNAKE."

Cape Province.

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT Mr. I. Gundle, London, the original promoter of South African egg export, supplies the following figures of the numbers and values of eggs shipped to London since 1913:—1913: 2,160, £9; 1914: 828,168, £4,113; 1915: 2,237,940, £12,210; 1916: 5,523,120, £46,062; 1917: 6,446,880, £79,258.

THAT a giant skate stated to weigh 146lb., has been captured on a long line at Weymouth.

THAT the monkey mascot of the Royal Fusiliers' contingent at Shoreham is missing, and the men are very concerned. The monkey was secured in the occupation of Tunga, in German East Africa.

THAT the Rev. E. Millard, Vicar of St. Anne's, Grantham, was fined £10 for using oatmeal bread and rice for purposes other than human consumption.

A poliecmán said the food was given to animals. Defendant kept deer, goats, rabbits, various species of monkeys and birds.

Mr. Millard said he had kept rare animals for many years. His monkeys were the only specimens of their kind in the country. He gave them only scraps.

[My sympathies are with this gentleman.

Mr. Millard has been a customer of mine for some years. He is an ardent Naturalist.—ED.]

THAT a halibut, which weigher over 1½cwt., realised £11 at Mallaig Fish Market the other day.

• As the lines were being hauled in a codfish on one of the hooks was followed to the surface by the halibut, which made several efforts to swallow the cod.

After a struggle the monster was landed on deck. It had an old hook firmly fixed in its mouth.

THAT at the monthly general meeting of the Zoological Society, it was stated that 68 additions had been made to the menagerie during May. Special attention was directed to two Grecian ibexes, born in the menagerie, to a ruby-throated warbler from India, presented by Mr. W. H. St. Quintin, F.Z.S., and to an Indian chameleon from Calabar, presented by Mr. A. M. Kinloch, new to the collection.

THAT most interesting articles on animal, bird and insect life appear regularly in the leading Yorkshire and Scottish papers.

They are well worth reading.

THAT a wild cat, and several of her kittens, have been captured on the Grampians in the vicinity of Loch Con, Struan, by Mr. Robert M'Laren, shepherd, Blairfettie Farni. The cat is an excellent specimen of the wild feline tribe, which is now very uncommon in the Highlands.

THAT a hen belonging to Mr. Brazier, of Great Wakering, Essex, has laid an egg the white of which was contained in one shell and the yolk in another.

THAT the various American collectors at present in Singapore, Calcutta, and Dutch East Indies are having a trying time. The importation of animals and birds are prohibited in the United States. One collector has six elephants, several tigers, with a variety of other

stock; another has ten elephants, tigers, monkeys, etc. These are stranded until the termination of the war. What these animals will have cost then I should not like to say.

Besides, the freights and miscellaneous expenses are enormous. It will be impossible to import either animals or birds even at the termination of the war at present freights. My collector in Calcutta has also a wonderful collection for the London market. I shall be fully able to meet all demands from every zoological garden, menagerie, etc., when times and charges are normal.

THAT the following advertisement appeared in "Cage Birds," 22nd June:—

BLUE Budgerigars, fine pair, £10; Red Eclectus, £5; Green Eclectus, £4; cock King Parrakeet, £4; 5 black-face Lovebirds, 20/- each; sold only to callers with own cages; no wires; J. C. Smith, 82, Romford Road, Stratford, E.15.

It turns out that this was a glorified hoax which caused great sensation in and around the Romford Road, Stratford. Early on the Saturday morning a mad rush started for that district. Although wires were barred, they arrived in shoals. Anybody and everybody were there—Gamages, Derry and Toms, Harrods, Wilsons, amateurs from Kent, Surrey, and Sussex—they arrived in taxi, hansom, four wheeler and on foot, all eager for the Blue Budgerigars at £10 a pair. The lady occupant of No. 82 was at first amused, but when the various callers laid siege to the establishment I believe the lady spoke very firmly and unkindly to those outside. The expression on the various callers faces when they met on the doorstep was pitiable, each one thought the other had bought the bargains, but when the situation was explained to them, the Romford Road had never heard such language before. It nearly excelled Billingsgate. One lady from Sussex declined to leave the premises until she had the birds. One well-known dealer who went down rather late in the day took the hoax in very good part. The occupant seemed to have recovered from the early morning toil and turmoil. It was his first experience of the Bird Loving Fraternity, and from what he saw and heard, trusted it would be the last.

In conclusion I might say I did not go down to 82, Romford Road.

THAT I know of no arrivals during the past four weeks.

THAT the boom in guinea pigs, tame rats, rabbits, mixed ordinary dogs, still continue. Without these side lines many dealers would have been hard hit, myself in particular.

THAT in "Reviews," June, I owe an apology to

Sir Edgar Collins Boehm-Boteler, Bart., for the printer's error.

THAT in reply to many enquiries concerning the Red Roseate Cockatoo, it was sold for ten pounds the following day of publication.

THAT the following letters appeared in "The Scotsman":—

Edinburgh, June 7, 1918.

Sir,—The following may be of interest to those of your readers who have a penchant for ornithology:—

Recently a pair of hedge-accentors (*Accentor modularis*) built a nest on the top of a bundle of peastakes about a foot above the ground, that had been thrown down on the gravel of my garden until wanted, and in due course hatched out four young birds.

Nothing uncommon in this, but what I venture to think is unusual is the fact that, in addition to the constant attention of their parents in supplying them with food, a male blackbird, who is evidently mateless, has also assumed the role of foster parent, and is assiduously feeding them as well, without any interference from the smaller species. I watched him the other evening, and in the space of half-an-hour he fed them five times, securing the grubs, etc., among my vegetable beds.

On one occasion the hen accentor returned to sit on the nest, and the blackbird dropped the food into the gaping maws that were raised round the edge of the nest, without disturbing the mother.

Truly this *embarras des richesses* bids fair to gorge the youngsters.

Without inferring that above is a solitary instance, it seems to me uncommon enough to be worth recording.

I can vouch for the fact, and if anyone doubts the occurrence, can produce several witnesses to prove the truth of the statement.—
I am, etc. A.C.

49, Falcon Gardens, Edinburgh,
June 15, 1918.

Sir,—In "Nature Notes," "Scotsman," June 4, 1910, I recorded an instance of the young of a pair of hedge accentors being fed by a male blackbird, which is identical with that reported by your correspondent "A.C." on Saturday. In my instance there were also four young birds. The first pair left the nest on the tenth day in company with their parents, on the eleventh day the second pair left under the charge of their foster-parent, and were attended to by him for some days thereafter. It will be interesting to know if the further experience of your correspondent turns out to be the same as mine.

My blackbird, I might say, had but one leg.—I am, etc. WM. ANDERSON.

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 Herbert A. French, St. Margarets, Downs Park, West Bristol.
 M. E. Griffiths, Temple Road, Stowmarket.
 F. Kimber, 10, Tillmore Road, Petersfield, Sussex.
 Miss E. Kosky, 69, Egerton Gardens, S.W.
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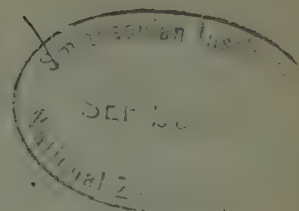
Major Atherley, Croft Castle, Kingsland, Herefordshire.

The Director, Zoological Gardens, Amsterdam.

HAMLYN'S

MENAGERIE

MAGAZINE.



No. 4.—Vol. 4.

AUGUST, 1918.

Price One Shilling.

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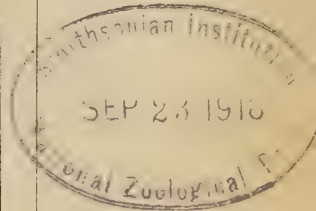
Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

No. 4.—Vol. 4.

LONDON, AUGUST, 1918.

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**221, St. George's Street, London Docks, E 1,
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Telegrams, Hamlyn, London Docks, London.

The Editor will be pleased to receive sporting articles and reminiscences, as well as items of news and reports of sport from all parts of the world. If stamped directed envelope be enclosed, the contributions will be returned if unsuitable.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Holland, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor. They will in future receive the Magazine through the Office of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Strand, W.C.

OUR GORILLA.

With the greatest satisfaction we announce the arrival in this country of a young male Gorilla, probably about three years old, which was brought by a French Officer from Cape Lopez in the Gaboon and is now in our possession. His perfect condition, playful ways, docile temper and complete confidence in humanity bear the strongest possible testimony to the kindness and attention he received from his former owner and from all on board. Although full of independence of character, he allows himself to be handled and nursed, and when released from his cage roams about the room with a general air of happiness and content probably never before exhibited by a newly imported Gorilla. As a rule these apes display from the first moment of capture a moroseness and sullenness of demeanour which have given rise to the belief in the hopeless intractability of their tempers and in the impossibility of winning their confidence by any kindnesses that can be lavished upon them.

To say that he is in perfect health conveys, however, a very imperfect notion of his condition. He is a lusty little fellow with a back like a board and limbs to match; and his quadrupedal strut, with the limbs stiffened and head raised, has about it an indescribable swagger quite comical to behold. Every movement is suggestive of the nas-

cent muscular vigour which will develop under favourable conditions into the herculean strength of the adult. But when contemplating the benign expression of his face, it is as difficult to believe that it may assume the bestial ferocity of aspect of the full grown male as it is to believe that his temper and character may undergo a comparable change. At the present time his jet black complexion, swollen nostrils, rounded head, small ears and large dark eyes impart to his countenance a striking likeness to a Congo negro, and dispose at once of the claim of the Chimpanzee to be regarded as the most human in aspect of all the anthropoid apes. In the breadth of the hands and the feet and the shortness of the arms the Gorilla is also more human than the Chimpanzee, and is further distinguished by being covered with a coat of short sleek hair, brown everywhere except for a white patch where the suppressed tail once grew—a coat quite unlike the long shaggy clothing observable in the other African ape.

Even the negroes, it is said, are compelled to confess to the closeness of the likeness between themselves and a Gorilla; but when told that they are the descendants of that ape appositely retort by triumphantly pointing to the pale face of the Chimpanzee as irrefutable evidence of the descent of the white man from that stock.

Now a word about Gorillas in captivity. They have been at once the hope and despair of animal dealers and menagerie owners. With two notable exceptions mentioned below, the history of all attempts to keep them alive a reasonable length of time has been a long record of disheartening failure. In the London Zoo they have lived from a few weeks to six months. Berlin claims a year as the longest period. Hagenbeck, the successful dealer and showman of Hamburg, who considered himself *facile princeps* where wild animals are concerned, was determined to show the world that he could succeed where others had failed; but after spending £600 in one season on these apes, he, too, was compelled to admit defeat and abandoned the enterprise, a sadder and a wiser and withal a poorer man.

The two exceptions referred to above are supplied by the historic female Gorilla which died in 1904 after living seven years in the zoological gardens at Breslau, and by the young female which a few years ago was exhibited in the Dublin zoo. This specimen, purchased from Cross in January, 1914, repaid the great care bestowed upon her by Dr. B. B. Ferrar, the Superintendent, by living three years and four months, ultimately dying when nearly five years old from inflammation of part of the large intestine. From the interesting account of her life published by Dr. G. H. Carpenter in the "Irish Naturalist" for August, 1917, it appears that she was perfectly docile and never attempted to hurt anyone. She was fed on bread, milk, fruit of all kinds, green stuff such as lettuce

and dandelion, and was particularly partial to ground nuts. Her diet in fact differed in no respects from that of ordinary Monkeys and Chimpanzees. Nevertheless during the last few months of her life she suffered from increasing obesity, accompanied by sluggishness and disinclination to take exercise of any kind, although given every opportunity to roam at large. We do not, however, know that the feeding was responsible for her premature death. The cause in this case as in that of other Gorillas has yet to be ascertained. But it may be hopefully remembered in this connection that there was a time, and that not very long since, when the high mortality amongst captive Chimpanzees gave rise to the idea that they are delicate and difficult to keep alive under the artificial conditions imposed by cage-life. We can afford to smile at such notions nowadays, having learnt by experience that the short duration of their existence was not due to inherent debility of constitution but to our own blunders in supposing that they needed a high temperature with exclusion of fresh air involving hermetically sealed windows and doors and a resulting atmosphere in which no human being, child or adult, could be expected to keep healthy a week.

Although it is no doubt true that Gorillas on the whole are delicate and differ in constitution from Chimpanzees almost as much as they differ from them in character, the comparative success achieved in Dublin and Breslau suggests that individual Gorillas vary considerably in capacity for resisting fatal diseases incident to captivity, and that hardy specimens may now and again be procured which repay the time, trouble and money spent upon them. From the Dublin specimen we also know that their character varies as well; and it is particularly significant that in this instance constitutional robustness was accompanied by docility of temperament. Perhaps the one factor is as important as the other from the point of view of survival under human protection. If that be so there are good grounds for entertaining the hope that our new Gorilla will thrive in captivity. In temper, health and appetite, he is all that can be desired; and he could not have been imported and started on his new career under more favourable conditions so far as weather is concerned. It is our sincere hope that he may live at all events to break the record of seven years life in captivity hitherto held by the German specimen.

HAVE YOU GOT A GORILLA?

NATURALIST OFFERS £100 TO ANYONE
WHO CAN PRODUCE ONE.

The following appeared in the "Weekly Despatch," 18th August, 1918:—

Goumba, the famous educated chimpanzee of Mr. J. D. Hamlyn, the naturalist, has at last found a kindred spirit.

For many years her only companion has been Mr. Hamlyn, who, although proficient in Simian psychology, lacks the degree of activity required by Goumba. But the arrival of a young gorilla from the French Congo has filled the gap—and Mr. Hamlyn is becoming jealous.

A "Weekly Despatch" representative who visited Mr. Hamlyn in his East End home was greeted, on opening the door, by a series of shrieks. The clamour proceeded from a cage that confined a black gorilla, the reason for whose despairing cries was apparent only when the representative found Mr. Hamlyn and Goumba at the dining-room table discussing tea together.

Mr. Hamlyn's family is well bred. Goumba drinks from a china cup, eats from a china plate, and is an epicure in fruit, preferring grapes to apples. The gorilla, Mr. Hamlyn's other relative—for the naturalist is a firm believer in the scientific theory of man's descent—has not yet learned table etiquette, and is therefore not permitted to teach Goumba bad manners.

The three together form a pleasant trio. The two monkeys sport round the room, encouraged by Mr. Hamlyn, who sits near by watching, like an indulgent father. Only when Goumba becomes too profuse in kissing him does he exercise restraint.

The gorilla is believed to be the only one in Europe; but Mr. Hamlyn offers £100 to anyone who can produce a companion monkey.



NEW GORILLA IN LONDON.

FINE SPECIMEN RECENTLY IMPORTED
FROM AFRICA.

The following appeared in the "Star," 15th August, 1918:—

Mr. J. D. Hamlyn, the naturalist, has just received at his premises at 221, St. George Street, a young gorilla, which he believes to be the only one in captivity in the world. Certainly it is the only one in Europe.

Master "John Daniel"—for he has been christened after his owner—is a particularly fine specimen. He is only four years old, but even so stands some 30 inches high and weighs about 30 lbs.

500 MILES ACROSS COUNTRY.

"John Daniel," said Mr. Hamlyn to a "Star" man to-day, "comes to us from Cape Lopez after a journey across country of about 500 miles.

"He is a fine exception to the rule. Normally gorillas don't survive any time in captivity. Generally, they die on the way over here, and even when they do arrive safely, they are sullen, refuse to eat, or eat but little, and pine away in a few months. But look at him."

The gentleman in question was indeed far from pining or refusing to eat. He was chewing an orange—carefully discarding the skin and pips, as though he feared appendicitis—climbing up the bars of his cage, jumping round about in high glee, laughing with a mouth so widely open that he seemed to have swallowed his face, and generally behaving as though he didn't mind being cooped up at all.

MILK AND FRUIT.

Luckily his food is not rationed. He has a pint of milk morning and evening, and some fruit at midday.

At four o'clock John Daniel has his constitutional, when he is allowed to roam about in company with Goumba, a lady chimpanzee to whom he has taken a great fancy.

He ambles round her in the most approved fashion. His gallantry is remarkable; her coquetry essentially genuine, but hardly what one would expect from a lady of her bringing up. Besides, for a monkey, her age is, well, to say the least, doubtful.

Goumba sits in the middle of the floor, her hands folded maiden-like in her lap, while John Daniel ministers to her wants. To see him bring her straw and strew it round her, to prevent possible chills from draught, is too funny for words.

INQUISITIVE AS A WOMAN.

As for him, he is as inquisitive as a woman. On a piece of wood lying about by chance he will try his strength—which even now is prodigious—and as often as not break it into little splinters and chew it.

First on two legs, then on four, he will "Gaby glide" like a professional dancer all over the floor, or like an expert acrobat swing up on to one or more of the innumerable cages in the room, or play hide-and-seek amongst the boxes.

Then having apparently exhausted all his tricks, and executed all his antics, he will solemnly stand up in front of the lady for whom these feats of agility have been performed. Puffing out his chest like a sergeant-major on a ceremonial parade, he will beat it with his hands as though to say "There; am I not indeed a fine fellow?" Goumba will nod her appreciation, and John Daniel will then, and only then, consent to be replaced in his cage.

VALUED AT £500.

Mr. Hamlyn values his new acquisition at £500. Under the circumstances, there is every reason to hope John Daniel will live. He was imported here at a favourable time, and he is cheerful and eats well.

Incidentally, he came in with a load of other monkeys, all imported under the license of the Ministry of Munitions.

"JOHN DANIEL."

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

This issue has been delayed on account of the illustrations of "John Daniel" and "Goumba." At the time of going to press, "John Daniel" has now been with us some twelve days, during which time we have had ample opportunity of watching the most interesting arrival in the animal world for many years past.

Our little visitor has taken his food regularly, never once sulked or lost his manly gorilla-like demeanour.

He is still top dog so far as "Goumba" is concerned. They play together at liberty downstairs between 4 and 4.45 every afternoon.

I have had more Gorillas than any other person during the last twenty-five years, and I state without fear of contradiction that "John Daniel" is the healthiest and liveliest Gorilla ever landed on these or any other shores during that period.

Many enquiries and offers have been made for him, but so far he remains at St. George's Street.

I am making arrangements with a view to his exhibition with his playmate, "Goumba."

I feel sure my numerous readers wish the little fellow a long and pleasant life.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

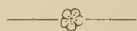
EXHIBITION OF GOATS.

The Zoological Society, like other scientific and popular institutions, is devoting a large part of its energies to purposes outside its usual scope. It is feeding over two hundred pigs and a very large number of utility poultry. By arrangement with the British Goat Society the annual exhibition will be held at the Gardens on the 20th, 21st and 22nd inst., when there will be no addition to the usual charge for admission. The goats are to be given temporary accommodation in the cattle house and paddocks. The show promises to be of



JOHN D. HAMLYN,
and "Goumba," the Chimpanzee. Full particulars of this animal
was given in the July number, page 17.

unusual interest to the large number of people who are taking up goats at the present time so as to obtain a supply of milk for themselves and their children, and there will be on view specimens from all parts of the country of various different breeds of goats. There will be also milking tests for quantity and quality.



SOLDIERS MUST BE KIND TO ANIMALS.

The following excellent rules for the care of animals and equipment, which has been published as a General Order in the 26th Division, A.E.F., are re-published with certain additions for the information and guidance of all organizations of the American Expeditionary Force:—

TREATMENT.

Only men with a natural liking for the horse and mule should be detailed as drivers and stablemen.

All officers and men having charge of animals will observe the following:—

1. Make friends with your animals. They are amenable to kindness, and, contrary to the popular belief, mules respond quicker to it than do horses. When coming up to an animal speak quietly and approach quietly.

2. All rough treatment on animals—knocking them about, kicking them, hitting them over the head—and all loud, vicious language toward them must be avoided. An animal rendered timid or ugly through cruelty or ignorance will never do his best in an emergency.

3. Especial patience is essential in handling newly-arrived remounts. Use the switch rarely. A good driver will always have well-mannered, well-trained and well-groomed animals. Treatment and training should be such that 30 days after the arrival of a remount a stranger may handle it without the animal evincing fear or viciousness—may even put it to the special test of placing his hands upon its ears or legs.

4. In driving or riding never yank the mouth or an animal by the bridle or reins or otherwise. Never “milk” the lines to start animals or to increase their gait. These faults are evidence of bad training, ignorance or grossness. In driving teams make sure that the draught is equally divided among the animals all the time.

5. Do not ride an animal with the curb bit. Use the snaffle or the snaffle in combination with the curb.

A NEW SEA MONSTER.

From the earliest ages men who go down to the sea in ships have had stories to tell us of wierd monsters encountered on their voyages. Usually if the creatures are netted, stranded, or in other ways “come into possession,” they are found to be referable to one or other well-known species, but when they escape they have the strange glamour peculiar to lost fish, and we puzzle over the lurid descriptions of their appearance in a vain effort to determine their race.

One of the latest occurrences of the kind is recorded by the “Orkney Herald”:—

“When a Flotta boat’s crew, trying for cod, were working their lines a little way off the North Head of Swona, there suddenly appeared within a few yards of the yawl’s side a marine “monstrosity,” such as the men had never seen before—and the close proximity of which was calculated to cause them more than a little apprehension. With a “caput” resembling nothing so much as that of a huge ox, but with enormously wide nostrils, just level with the water—nostrils, into which, as one of the men said, “a closed fist might have been thrust”—and with some eight or ten feet of a rounded (also ox-like) body showing, the “monster” whose eyes were not clearly discerned, lay head on to the boat for a minute or so. Then curving upwards the part of its back that showed, the strange creature slowly sank beneath the surface of the sea. But a few minutes later it re-appeared—though this time a good deal farther away—to remain, for another brief space, with its head turned towards the boat; and then, just as before, to sink slowly out of sight. The yawl’s crew did not see it again, nor, we fancy, were they at all sorry. The creature, by the way, seemed to be covered with hair, though this, as with the hair of land animals when they are wet, lay smoothly upon it—or, rather, upon what they saw of it, for they could form no conjecture as to its actual dimensions.”

The correspondent adds that some years ago he heard of a small boat fishing near Switha being pursued for a considerable distance by some horrible denizen of the sea, with a head like that of a horse.

That the unplumbed deeps may contain denizens, more or less horrible, we should be the last to deny; we would merely remark that they have a knack of changing their more horrible and striking characteristics whenever they come into the hands of the museum authorities.

THE PHEASANTS OF THE WORLD.

For Englishmen the word pheasant usually brings to mind a single bird that gives a touch of tropical brilliance to our oftentimes sombre fields and woodlands. Yet the family is a large one. Nearly a hundred species are distributed in various countries, including Ceylon, India, China, Japan, Borneo, and Java. One peculiarity of the race is that it is not alone beautiful in plumage, but is also excellent on the table, and for this latter reason it is hunted down in every land with a persistency that in the case of the rarer species especially, points to a nearing extinction.

The New York Zoological Society are, therefore, to be congratulated on their determination to prepare a complete monograph of this most interesting group before many of its members have passed away beyond recall. In order to achieve the difficult task of studying the living races of pheasants in their natural environment, ranging from the slopes of Himalayan snow peaks sixteen thousand feet above the sea, to the tropical seashores of Java, Mr. William Beebe, in connection with the society, undertook a seventeen months' journey in some twenty countries, during which he visited the chief habitats, where he gleaned a store of material both literary (concerning the life histories of the birds) and pictorial, in the form of photographs and sketches. This material is to be embodied in four royal quarto volumes—limited to 600 numbered sets, at the price of £12 10s. per volume—of which the first volume has already appeared.

It is a somewhat striking fact, and one indicating the growing devotion to nature, that, notwithstanding war exigencies and restrictions, a work costing £50 and embodying the study of a single group, can be published successfully.



THE CANADA PORCUPINE.

Mr. Charles Macnamara, Arnprior, Ontario, has kindly sent to us a copy of a paper which recently appeared in the "Ottawa Naturalist," in which he describes many of the peculiarities and more intimate habits of this somewhat bizarre animal. The abrading and compacting which all language undergoes in the course of time, he tells us, have changed the "porcus spinatus," or spiny pig of the Latins, into the "porcupine" of modern English. This spiny pig, which is not really a pig at all, has one marked characteristic that sets it apart from all other mammals. It has a mode of defence peculiarly its own. Although it possesses large, chisel-like teeth, it never, in the writer's experience, uses them to bite with, even in times of direst stress. Mr. Macnamara, indeed, describes it as the original passive resister. Its habit

when attacked is to turn its back on the aggressor, and to permit its formidable quills to bear the brunt of the assault.

"The quills," Mr. Macnamara writes, "are clearly only modified hairs, and various types may be found on the same animal, ranging from plain stiff bristles through slender smooth-pointed spines up to stout needle-sharp barbed quills. The quills are loosely held in the soft fat skin by a conical root, with a rounded shoulder, and they appear to come out at the slightest touch. Indeed, before trying some experiments, I could not understand why they did not fall out in the ordinary stress of daily life; and I formulated a theory that, when the quills were in their normal depressed position, they were held in the skin more firmly than when they were erected to stand off an enemy. Herbert Spencer's friends said that the philosopher's sole idea of a tragedy was a beautiful theory killed by a devilish little fact. In my case, the little fact was that the quills were not held more firmly in one position than in another. Admittedly, the porcupine I experimented with was a dead one, but I cannot see that there would be any difference in the result in life. The truth is that it requires a pull of a quarter of a pound or so to free the quills from their sockets, and no ordinary friction to which they are subjected is sufficient to remove them. But when once the point of the quill is caught in the flesh of an enemy, the barbs hold it so firmly that it readily pulls out of the porcupine's skin. The barbing, which is so minute that its structure can only be seen under considerable magnification, is formed simply of tiny over-lapping scales, like shingles on a roof. To the touch it is only a slight roughness at the point of the quill, but the hold it takes is astonishing. Once the quill makes an entrance, it never draws back, and every movement of the victim only serves to drive the dart deeper. Its policy, like that of the high-handed Stafford, is 'thorough.' A hapless dog, with its nose, jaws, and tongue stuck full of these inexorable little arrows, is a most painful sight, and strong forceps are needed to pull them out."

That these quills have a peculiarly penetrating quality we once learned by personal experience. A hunter killed a porcupine on the shores of the Muskoka lakes when we were fishing there, and we extracted a bundle of quills for the purpose of examination. Later, wearied by the heat, we fell asleep in the verandah of the wooden "hotel," the only house of call in these backwoods for very many miles. When we awoke, we found that some fellow-guests—two young ladies—had been diverting themselves by working an elaborate design around our cap with the quills of the porcupine.

The effect was pleasing, but rather too striking for every day wear, so on our return to civilisation we endeavoured to extract the quills, and restore to our headgear its normal aspect of sobriety. A more difficult task we have rarely undertaken. Use what care we would, the ultra-needle-like points seemed to slip of their own accord into the skin, making no appreciable wound, but clinging like grim death, when we endeavoured to draw them out. We can readily understand that few animals care to meddle with the "spiny pig," armed with long needles that appear to have the uncanny quality of abandoning their owner, and affixing themselves to any alien flesh on the lightest contact. This characteristic, no doubt, has given rise to the myth that the porcupine "shot its shining quills like arrows," at its foes, a fallacy, by-the-way, as Mr. Macnamara points out, perpetuated by Longfellow, in "Hiawatha."

Many other interesting particulars of the home-life of the porcupine are given by the writer. Space permits us to quote one only:—

"One night a friend was awakened by a deep reverberating noise repeated again and again, coming from some little distance down stream. He said it sounded like a horse galloping over a wooden bridge, but there was no road within many miles, and there was no bridge. At last he got up to investigate, and discovered that the disturbance was caused by a porcupine gnawing the inside of an empty bacon case left on the shore by a drive gang. Under the vigorous rasping of the porcupine's powerful teeth, the boards thundered like a bass drum."

GENERAL NOTES.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

It may be interesting to know:—

THAT Mr. E. H. Bostock has sold his Hippopotamus, which has toured the country for many seasons, to Messrs. Jennison and Co., Belle Vue, Manchester. The reason for selling was that the animal had outgrown its travelling wagon, which speaks well for the great care taken of this wonderful specimen by Messrs. Bostock and Wombwell.

THAT I sympathise with Mr. D. Seth Smith over the theft of the rare Sunbird some two weeks ago from the Zoological Gardens. Should any of my readers hear of a Sunbird, will they kindly communicate with Mr. Seth Smith?

THAT the Zoo has lost two valuable animals in the Wild Horse and the Takin.

THAT the Russian invasion of East Prussia caused great damage to animal life. In the forest of Bielovege, in Lithuania, the famous herd of Bison has been reduced to 200 animals. The great pheasant preserves and deer parks in Galicia and Poland were laid waste. Several thousand horses perished in Galicia.

THAT the "East London Observer," 9th August, states:—

"Councillor J. D. Hamlyn celebrated his 60th birthday on Monday, and says he hopes to live another 42 years in order to reach his father's age. He had a "birthday tea" at the Stepney Board of Guardians on Thursday. We are glad to know Mrs. Hamlyn is making a rapid recovery.

THAT the superintendent of the Clifton Zoological Gardens secured temporary exemption at the Bristol Tribunal, it being submitted that he was the only man left who knew the animals, especially the lions and tigers, whose toenails had been cut by him.

THAT the following Natural History Queries appeared in the "Scotsman" lately:—

Craigellachie,

August 8, 1918.

Sir,—As you have a natural history column, I should like to get light upon a striking incident we noted in the woods of Arndilly here. Passing a tree, we noticed what seemed a crab-like creature moving about the base. To our surprise it turned out a fine beetle-like creature like a good-sized bumble bee, with beautiful gold bands across its wings. But it was, till we laboriously and carefully freed it, covered by a mass of tiny terra-cotta coloured pin-head-like creatures that seemed determined to make it their prey. There must have been hundreds massed all round its body. We noted many others careering about near.

Has this been noted before? I am not much of a naturalist, except that I know enough to know my ignorance. Hence my appeal to your expert.—I am, etc.

Bon-Accord.

Cupar-Fife,

August 11, 1918.

Sir,—I wonder if any of your numerous readers can tell me the name of some birds seen here for the last few weeks. They are evidently of the hawk tribe, of a rich brown in colour, with lighter under parts, and the one darker than the other. We think they have nested here on a high branch of an old fir, and, if so, the nest is beautifully lined with wool. They have a very silent flight, but the whole time keep up a continuous cry, something between a squeak and a shriek. Could they be kites?—I am, etc. Fife.

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 The Director, Zoological Gardens, Amsterdam.

HAMLYN'S

MENAGERIE

MAGAZINE.

No. 5.—Vol. 4.

SEPTEMBER 1918.

Price One Shilling.

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"JOHN DANIEL"
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Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

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All letters to be addressed in future:—

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The Editor will be pleased to receive sporting articles and reminiscences, as well as items of news and reports of sport from all parts of the world. If stamped directed envelope be enclosed, the contributions will be returned if unsuitable.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Holland, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor. They will in future receive the Magazine through the Office of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Strand, W.C.

"JOHN DANIEL."

By **JOHN D. HAMLYN.**

Mr. Pocock, writing the "The Field" last week, states:—

The importation of a living Gorilla is at any time a noteworthy achievement; but in these days, when difficulties of transport and commissariat have to be reckoned with, it is an exceptionally surprising occurrence. Nevertheless, a young male was recently landed at the London Docks and is now in the

possession of Mr. J. D. Hamlyn, to whom I am indebted for the subjoined photograph and for the information that the animal was brought by a French officer from Cape Lopez, near the mouth of the Gaboon River in the French Congo. The boat also contained a few common monkeys of the genus *Cercopithecus*, which were picked up at various African ports on its way home. These I have not seen, but I paid a special visit to inspect the gorilla, and was well rewarded for the time and trouble. I should guess the animal to be about three years old, and it is without exception the most attractive gorilla I have seen, exhibiting none of the sullen apathy and "stand-offish" behaviour one has learnt to associate with these apes. It is, moreover, the embodiment of health and vigour, and is endowed with a good appetite.

The difficulty of keeping gorillas alive in captivity in Europe is proverbial: Except for the Dublin specimen, which lived over three years, and the Breslau individual, which survived about twice that length of time, the duration of their caged existence has invariably been a matter merely of a few weeks or months. Those that have been secured by the Zoological Society have always evinced from the first a complete lack of interest in their food and surroundings, and have suffered from such manifest depression of spirits that one has felt from the first that the cases were hopeless. With Hamlyn's specimen it is quite otherwise, and if ever a gorilla held out hopes of doing well he is the one.

Gorillas are restricted to the forest districts of Equatorial Africa, ranging from the Cameroons as far south as Cote d'Ivoire in the Congo, and eastwards into "German" E. Africa. Quite a considerable number of so-called species or sub-species have been established by zoologists, who trust to differences in the shape of the skull and shades of colour. But it seems that we know too little about the range of variation in those respects with age to allow of the admission of more than one West African species, *Gorilla gorilla*. It is

likely enough, of course, that two or three gorillas from the same locality will be more like each other than they are like two or three from another locality; but it is quite probable that such likenesses are due to close consanguinity, the individuals in question being brothers and sisters, or cousins of various degrees showing family traits comparable to those of human beings. This explanation will not apply, however, to the gorilla of "German" E. Africa, which was named *G. beringeri*. This ape has a coarse shaggy coat recalling that of a chimpanzee, and differing from the comparatively smooth, short hairy covering of the West African form. The development of the coat probably indicates life under colder conditions due to higher altitudes or wetter conditions due to heavier rainfall. I may add that within the last few years an example of *G. beringeri* has been added to the collection of the Natural History Museum, and is mounted alongside one of Du Chaillu's examples of the typical West African gorilla from the Gaboon.

Messrs. Derry and Toms, of Kensington High Street, are to be congratulated on their enterprise in having purchased "John Daniel" as an attraction to their Zoological Department.

There were several other prospective purchasers. One was well-known French lady, who was desirous of taking "John Daniel" to Havanna and who offered £350 for the little fellow delivered in Paris.

This I could not undertake, but the same morning on which I received this offer, Messrs. Derry and Toms' Representative had already purchased the animal here cash down, for a very few pounds less than the French lady offered.

"John Daniel" stands in the proud position of having been sold for more money than any other monkey since the world began. Of course, I am not including trained chimpanzees, but very few even of these realised "John Daniel's" figure.

He is a wonderful specimen, and with care and attention should live for years. I trust my readers will not think for one moment that all or any gorillas are worth such money. There are gorillas and gorillas. I well remember the arrival some fourteen years ago of three gorillas. I had just returned from one of my collecting trips in the Congo, when the post brought me a letter from the Agent I had been staying with out there.

It was to the effect that he had sold three gorillas for fifty pounds to an officer of a certain Elder Dempster steamer. He gave me the information in case I wished to meet the steamer at Plymouth and purchase the animals.

The steamer was due in Plymouth the following day. I had already determined the amount I would pay, no more and no less than £150 for the three, allowing the owner £100 profit for the voyage. Such a profit in those days was ample.

They were three very fine animals and in excellent condition. Try all I could, the owner would not fix a price. He wanted an offer. And the offer I made him was £100 clear profit on the three animals.

This somewhat annoyed him. What did I know about their cost and where they came from? How much was I prepared to pay? In a business manner I explained that they cost him fifty and another hundred would be £150—cash down.

I believed that officer used rather sulphurous language, and I left him in sorrow and despair. On the steamer arriving in Liverpool, the late Mr. Seward telegraphed Hamburg, who instructed their London agent to accept the gorillas, and they left via Grimsby for the Hamburg dealer. They prospered exceedingly in the new ape house at Stellingen, until one morning on opening the house, it was found full of smoke and fumes with all the gorillas, chimpanzees and one ouran dead. An unfortunate ending to the many wonderful specimens therein.

Ouran Outangs occasionally have fetched high prices. Some forty years ago when that great showman, Farini, had his Monkey Show at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, a very large, in fact, one of the largest Ourans that ever arrived in Great Britain, was brought over by a passenger on one of Alfred Holts' blue funnel steamers. I forget the name of the steamer for the moment.

The Ouran was purchased by an outside general dealer for £20, who re-sold it to the late Chas. Jamrach for £75, and he in his turn transferred it to Farini for £150. That Ouran held the record as regards an Ouran's price for many years, and I very much doubt whether it has ever been excelled.

Trained Chimpanzees have changed hands at £250 and £300, but in those times these animals were earning anything from £50 to £200 weekly.

"Peter," the cleverest Chimpanzee that ever lived, was sold by me for £100, and a few months afterwards its owner received £800 for a month's work at the Palace Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue. Many of our Chimpanzees—all sold at £100 upwards—have earned fortunes for their owners. I refer now to the time when the Consul craze was in full swing. We all know that the original Consul was at the Belle Vue Gardens, Manchester. It was the special favourite of the late Mr. James Jennison. Since then, some fifty Consuls have appeared, but not one worthy to walk in the footsteps of the Belle Vue Consul.

AFTER ELEPHANTS WITH A CAMERA.

IN THE ADDO BUSH.

A more exciting form of sport can hardly be imagined, much less experienced, than the photographing of big game in their wild state, writes J.S.M. in the "S.A. Railways and Harbours Magazine." Shooting at the present time is more than anything else a matter of keeping one's nerves fairly steady. The magazine rifle, or the heavy automatic repeater, gives the hunter an additional power which was never thought of in the days of the old muzzle-loader. Then the sundry operations of ramming down powder, wad, and shot or ball, took considerable time, and, indeed, appeared to be numberless hours when time was reckoned with a wounded animal making for one. Nowadays, with the pressure of a finger, six, seven or ten rounds may be fired without removing the gun from one's shoulder (I might have added even 900 rounds a minute, only sportsmen have not yet taken to using a Lewis gun for shooting anything but vermin), and even if the first shot is not mortal (as it should be), provided one keeps cool, there is no actual need to turn tail and run, a very dangerous, if not the most dangerous, practice one can adopt.

But, besides the foregoing, the distance which modern weapons are able to kill seldom forces the hunter to within definite range. Two, three, or four hundred yards with a good gun is quite an everyday piece of work. But not so with a camera. No picture is of the slightest value out of focus, for the animal might be at any distance and appear a mere smudge in the middle of a larger one. It is therefore absolutely essential to get within focal range, and this is where the fun begins.

In the Addo Bush, where the African elephants roam at large in their natural and wild state, it is no easy matter to work to the inviolate rule of a hunter and at the same time work up to a clear view of the quarry within focal range of the camera. No one who has not had the experience of penetrating that bush can realise what a dense jungle it is. The shrubs, for trees they cannot be called, are about 14 ft. high, and so dense as to make it impossible to see five yards anywhere same among the elephant and buck paths. This is no exaggeration. Time and time again, treading warily along some path, following the spoor of either elephant or buffalo, a sudden turn of the man in front (Indian file was the only way of travelling) would hide all from view, and it was only by following the boot marks that one could pick up the trail. At times, when cast-

ing round, it was necessary to give a low call whistle in order to ascertain where each had got to, and no surprise was ever shown when the missing members appeared from a clump of scrub against which perhaps one was standing. It is one of the rules never to speak when on trail. A low whistle attracts attention, and signs are then followed. The breezy chatter and laughter of a day's murder at some well-stocked coverts must be dispensed with; and "warm corners," in hunting big game, consist of the necessity of firing the second, or, if one is lucky, the third shot. More often than not, not a single shot was fired. For five days such was the case. A single shot, unless of absolute necessity, would cause the big game to vanish into thin air and give endless tracking to come up with it again. No time was available to sit in some well-worn path and wait for buck, for elephant and buffalo were wanted for the camera, and mile after mile of tracking had to be done before arriving somewhere near the elephants. They are nomadic. One cannot say for certain where they will be. Here to-day, there to-morrow, and perchance twenty miles away the third. One's luck may be in; generally it is out, except on those occasions when a farmer has no gun, and will relate how many elephant, buffalo, eland, etc., he saw. It is always (or so it seems to a hunter) that luck. As long as one has a gun, one sees nothing, but leave your gun and one will brush up against anything, anywhere, and at any time—early morning, noon or evening.

The first encounter in the Addo Bush with an elephant was not nearly as exciting as the second; but the wiliness of these lumbering monsters can be fully shown. Having already covered some seven miles through the scrub, we were partaking of a frugal meal of a slice of dry bread and a round of English sausage, seated on the slope of a range of hills and on clear ground where evidently the soil gave no nourishment for the scrub. Below us, stretching miles either way, lay the bush. Here and there green patches where some fire had burnt the surrounding wood and the grass had shown through. The rest an emerald sea, here and there the brighter green of some bush giving a spot of colour from which to take bearings. The whole gave an impression that one could walk on the top as we would walk along a level stretch of turf. Suddenly a small whitish-grey patch showed down in the plain. In proportionate size to its surroundings, it looked no bigger than one's thumbnail. Our glasses were instantly fixed on this patch, and it proved to be a bull elephant who was standing in the sun dozing. A gentle swaying to and fro indicated this; so lunch was gone on with. The distance was some 3,000 yards, and with the aid of the powerful glasses carried, and by further watching, a cow and her calf elephant were seen standing

in the same way a little to the left of the bull. Lunch finished, the plan of campaign was arranged. Always "up wind" (i.e., the wind blowing from the quarry to hunter) we began our descent. Nothing but sense of direction (an absolute essential to anyone going out into open tracts of country) to guide us to the elephants. About two hours later we were nearing the danger zone. Up into a tree, and a cautious look round showed we were within 150 yards of the monsters. And then in absolute silence, avoiding even the snapping of a twig, as far as possible, we tiptoed nearer and nearer, listening every five or ten yards for the peculiar rumbling which goes on in an elephant's stomach. At last we heard it, the gentle crack of some small branch, and we knew that if only the trees could be moved we would see the animal at least within 30 yards of where we were standing. The boys carrying the camera and gear were quietly motioned to stand fast where they were, and we moved forward. Not a sound was heard save the rumble, rumble of the stomachs of the elephants. Nearer and nearer we moved, every sense strained to catch the least sound foreign to the natural breathing of the jungle, our eyes endeavouring to pierce the foliage, for it is quite a natural thing to stand within a few feet of what one is looking for without seeing it, so well has Nature endowed the wild animals with colour protection. On we went, and no doubt had covered some seven to ten yards, for the pace at which one moves is somewhere in the region of one foot per minute, and we were not out to shoot. This was merely a preliminary skirmish to endeavour to see the animal in order to get the camera fixed in the necessary position to take the photograph. Without any warning, there was a sudden rending and crashing of branches, a few heavy thuds on the earth, the safety-catch of the double-barrelled 12-bore Paradox which I was carrying slipped to fire, and then as suddenly as the noise of the rush had broken out it stopped, and there was not a sound. We looked at each other. The elephants scenting danger, had charged up wind as well, and drawn away from us. Moving as fast as we were able, we went after them, keeping, as we were forced by the direction of the wind to the right, and then turning in the form of a big horseshoe to the left, we were very surprised that we crossed no spoor of the elephants.

Wondering what had happened, we stood and held council, and decided to call the boys up. Several loud, shrill whistles soon guided them to us, and, imagine our disgust when, on their coming up, they informed us that the elephant had passed quite close to them and were actually seen. The cunning animals had moved in a parallel course to ours on the inside, and that explained why we had not crossed their tracks. Our luck

was out, for the afternoon was drawing on. We were still miles from our camp at the Water-hole, and could therefore not go after the quarry.

It was not until the eighth day from this little incident that we finally found our luck. Elephants we had seen, too far off for any good work to be done, in troops of ten to fifteen, moving with that peculiar shuffling gait which enables them to cover such long distances without fatigue or pause. Their food is twisted from the shrubs as they move along, their trunks on a never-ending foraging movement while feeding, or hanging loosely with the end curled slightly up when moving away from danger.

Contrary to the natural idea of the movement of these animals, no doubt it will be a surprise to many to learn that they move just like 'grey ghosts. The nearer the danger the quieter they fade away. It is with them, as it is with most of the larger game, a matter of danger only when they are wounded or when the unwary hunter comes upon a herd amongst which are newly-born calves. There is no more dangerous signpost or clearer warning board than the sight of a small, almost round impression on the trail following a similar impression on a very much larger scale. The spoor of an elephant may be likened to a round pat of butter in warm weather which has had the smooth side of a butterpat placed firmly on it and suddenly withdrawn. The whole surface is distorted into little ridges running here, there, and everywhere.

Our camp had been moved three times, and our last day had come. Up early as usual, we had breakfast (a piece of bread and a cup of cocoa), and away for a last attempt to film the big beasts. A strong wind was blowing, and we had, of course, to work to it. Mile after mile we covered, and in despair, and with many regrets, we reluctantly turned towards camp, deciding that our luck was gone. We moved into a disused path which was broader than others, and, trudging wearily back (disappointment being the chief factor of our weariness), we were speaking bribes to the wind, offering any elephant who would come within range and be photographed the most tempting feeds of lucerne and green barley, and alternately saying some rather hard things about our own luck and the lack of enterprise on the part of the African Elephant. And then we were as though struck into statues (we had fortunately been moving with the wind blowing across us). There, some 150 yards from us, as we turned the bend of the road, stood a tremendous bull elephant. From his appearance (and this was subsequently confirmed), he was unmistakably a rogue elephant. An immediate signal to the boys and they stopped dead in their tracks. We quietly sank on our knees and drew back into the bush. Out came the camera and was fixed in record time

on its tripod. Then, with the utmost caution, we moved out again into the open. Carefully watching the animal through the glasses, we could see every movement so distinctly (he was only some 100 yards away now, for we had moved closer to him under cover of the bush) that it seemed as if we could almost throw a stone on to him. Setting up the camera and carefully focussing the instrument, it was not long before the filming of the African elephant was an actual feat. This was not sufficient. We were wanting some more exciting movements. What had been recorded was of interest enough in that it shewed the movements of feeding, and the cute way in which elephants test the wind. This is done by blowing sand into the air. The lighter particles of dust drift away on the air currents in the direction of the wind, and, strange though it may seem, a change of wind will always see the elephants change their position to facing the wind, although in herds; as long as one or other is so placed, the remainder may move about at random. The lazy flap of the monster's huge ears was also taken, and, with this set complete, the exciting moment arrived.

Picking up camera and gun, position was taken up at an angle of the road about 50 yards further down, the angle being some 75 degrees. Immediately in front was a donga some two feet deep, leading straight away and gradually deepening to 10 or 12 feet about twenty yards away, the whole position forming very much the shape of a broad arrow. It was possible to see some 30 or 40 yards down each leg of road. Here I was left to myself, with camera placed in position and the gun referred to quietly resting on a convenient shrub, into which in case of trouble, it was decided to drop the camera. I waited for what we all were hoping would happen—a picture of a charging elephant. One of the boys had been sent round on to the far side of the elephant, the others stretched across the bush at intervals on my right. All was quiet until the signal was given—the breaking of a branch; and then, to say that I have never lived a longer ten seconds would not convey the sensations which chased up and down my spine. From heel to head and head to heel I went cold, hot, tepid, rigid, limp; I could hear my heart beating somewhere about 120 to the minute; my knees felt weak, and I did not know quite where to look. For the animal might break anywhere, and I knew he had got wind of the boy as he was crashing through the scrub towards me. Two limbs were cool and collected—my arms. They were resting one on the camera, the other on the film control handle, and I was only hoping the animal would not come out too near me, so as to give me a chance of getting, at any rate, a piece of film. Nearer I heard the crashing, then silence. With every nerve tingling with excitement I

waited, and at last caught sight of the old rogue along the donga. He had moved towards me until he entered it, and then, unfortunately, went up wind (away from me). The last I saw of the rogue of the Addo Bush was standing on a fallen log with his fore feet, his ears projecting and his trunk curled up as he emitted a shrill trumpet as though it were a challenge.

This was only some 120 yards away, a beautiful opportunity for a clean shot, but we were without a permit to shoot (the animals are preserved). The excuse given was that no permits were issued on account of the danger attending the hunting of these animals, and yet we had succeeded in filming them.

UNCLE SAM'S WINGED MESSAGE-BEARERS.

By FELIX J. KOCH.

"When every other means has failed, remember we have still the pigeons!"

The officer glanced meaningly toward the skies, then led the way across a sun-filled quad at the great Camp Sherman cantonment to where a flock of pigeons billed and cooed while they picked the scattered grain some privates had thrown them. The pigeons appeared to be the kind which you and I raised in the garden at home, back in our vanished youth.

One bird, a big white fellow, rose in the air as we approached, wheeled and was off behind the tawny-hued barracks nearby in a trice. then, suddenly, out of somewhere, he was back, and proceeded to enter the coop.

"Do you know," our officer-guide suggested as he proceeded to toss the bird a bit of cracker, "the life of your boy and of my boy and of the soldiers of our own land and all our Allies, may rest squarely on that bird some day—that bird and the comrades you see in air."

He saw we were interested and so he led on to where Uncle Sam's big clean pigeon-cotes rose above the mesa in the quadrangle. He gave a few hurried orders and in less time than you'd think—for up at Camp Sherman they execute orders as they would at the front—the Pigeon-Detachment, as it is called, prepared for service. Sergeant Abernathy, by a word, had assembled three corporals, six first-class privates, five ordinary privates, and gave them quick orders for a demonstration of the work of the birds. While the men prepared messages for the sending, he told of the actual training implied.

"The pigeon-man in the army," he explained, "to begin with, rises at six in the morning, and stands reveille first of all. Sometimes he feeds the pigeons before reveille, other times immediately after. Whether before or after, it is done before the man eats his own breakfast; for these birds must be kept prepared."

"As a matter of fact, though, the work of giving pigeons breakfast before having one's own meal isn't really half so bad as it seems. The night fire-guard awakens the men who are to attend this the given morning. Only two will be assigned the given task any one day, and even they will alternate—the one feeding, the other cleaning the coop—turn by turn."

"Pigeons breakfast, dine and sup on cracked corn, dry pease and a grit mixture. Just before a meal they are let out for exercise; then the pigeon's especial waiter rings a dinner-bell and calls them in to the feast."

The sergeant took a tin can, filled with pebbles, from a ledge and rattled this merrily. The pigeons have long since learned that this means feeding-time and down they sweep. For the purpose of the picture, getting the birds within range, that's to say, some food was scattered on the earth here, but, as a rule, the birds are fed inside the coop from a box placed inside there. After feeding, they find themselves locked in until the pigeon-men have had their own morning meal.

Breakfast over, Uncle Sam's pigeon-men take physical exercise to keep them in proper trim; then there is drill in certain features of the work of the signal corps, and these lessons learned, the sergeant assembles the men for drill with the pigeons themselves.

We had chanced along, very luckily now, just in season for this. Twenty-five or thirty of the birds were selected as a class. These were allowed to pass from the coop into a cage called the "box." This box, a private and three first-class privates took in hand, as it takes four men to carry it. Where the trip is to be a short one, say three or four miles in the country, the men often carry it all the way, the better to grow accustomed to it; where the trip is to be a longer one, say of ten miles, a motor-cycle is used.

The men carrying the box march out rapidly, taking the shortest cuts to the goal, as they would do in war.

Then the birds which are being drilled to carry the messages of war are released, the whole company of them at the first, that the stronger may help the weaker return. Watching the birds there, one notes that they first wheel; then rise in air; then, alone, are they off; and then, very presently, comes the word that they are back at the trap!

Then the next day and the next and the next these birds are taken out, farther and farther each time, and allowed to find their way home, for this is the real, the big, matter of their training.

Each loft at the coop has a special mark at the top, which these birds know and recognise to mean home, and toward it they steer their flight and, arriving there, of course stop, and wonderful? Indeed it is wonderful—and just how they do it—how they find their ways through the unmarked skies—is the unsolved riddle of centuries! Released here, beside the road, or from some practice-trench, as they would be in war, the birds hop about a moment, as though to rally their strength. Then they rise very quickly into the air, circle about, usually three times in all, then up—up—up—they go, to the height of perhaps three city blocks set on end, and then away and for home. Never do they fail; seldom do they tarry!

Call it instinct, second-sense—what you will; no one has as yet definitely explained just how the birds find their way. Food will not distract the pigeon, then, from his errand. He seems to know that he will get food he can trust, and eat in safety, when he reaches home. The bird's mate, kept in the cote there, too, is an additional magnet to overcome any possible inclination to dally.

The birds, what is more, will go a long, long time without food on such trip; but water they must have when thirsty. In order to insure quick return, the pigeons are not fed in the period just before their flying. In war zones, birds are always kept waiting for food, that some bird with empty stomach may be sent with a message home, where he knows such food awaits him.

Our own birds, here at Sherman, off to their empty cage now, we make our way back to the coop. As we junket, the sergeant, enthusiastic over his pets, tells some interesting facts anent them.

In the training, he states, the distances of the birds' flights are increased daily; unless great storms should arise. Even in those, though, the birds are taught to come swiftly home. The farthest a bird may be safely entrusted with flight, any time, is about thirty miles, although some have gone considerably farther than this. If a bird is liberated thirty miles away, it will be at the coop in half an hour; for pigeons fly a mile a minute in air—this according to government test.

All shades and hues of pigeons are used in this work; the birds are so small and fly so high that camouflage is not needed. After ten weeks of drilling they are regarded as trustworthy for carrying messages of State.

Arrived at the cote, we found, of course, that our pigeons had "checked in" long before, and soon the men out with them were also back and assembled to hear a lecture on the care of the birds. After this they would have signal-work—wigwag, semaphore, telegraph-practice—which would occupy them until noon. From one o'clock until four, 30 other practical instructions concerning the birds would be given, their handling, and then further drill with the same. There follows then an hour of recreation for the men and at 5.30 they wash up and ready for supper. At six the bugle sounds their retreat and their working-day is done.

But those all-important messages—just how are they borne?

The message, the sergeant showed, is written on thin rice paper cut to four by five inches. Ordinary ink or indelible pencil may be used for writing the lines. The bit of paper is then rolled and placed in a small aluminium capsule, made for this especial purpose, which is attached to the leg of the bird by a band.

All messages are in cipher. Sometimes, if extra secrecy is desired, two birds are used; each carrying one half the message, or each carrying alternate words. Where birds travel singly, the next bird carries a duplicate copy of the message. All messages are numbered and, for purpose of study, a time-record is also kept on each. These precautions, though, are simply to make assurance doubly sure, for the birds very seldom fail.

The bird rises so high and blends so completely with the sky, or clouds, that it is difficult to detect, and even more so to bring down with a shot. Nor are the birds frightened from their course by fire. It is calculated, therefore, that at least 97% of the birds may be counted on to come to cote safely, and on time. As precaution against the decoying of the pigeons by a foe, in the last weeks of their training, they are led to fear strangers round and taught not to submit to being touched by the human hand.

An electrical device flashes a light the moment a bird comes in. Someone is always to hand to wait this warning flash and immediately takes the message from the bird. The capsule is easily removed, being attached by a band on the leg. The message is then sent to headquarters at once, by fleet-messenger or motor-cycle; or it may be transmitted by signal if there is danger of it not getting through.

Whatsoever, when all else fails, there's the pigeon!

If the wireless be out of commission, if the telephone line is cut, if fogs hide the signal flags, or dispatch riders dare not run, Uncle Sam can rely on these "winged Paul Reveres,"—the messenger-boys of the air!

AMATEURS AND SHOWMENS' ENTERPRISES.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

Periodically the world is promised a syndicate to capture the Wild Beast Trade.

The latest is from "The World's Fair":—

"Mr. E. H. Bostock announces the sale of the hippopotamus, which is one of the features in the Glasgow Zoo. Purchased in Hamburg just before the war, "Hippo," has twice outgrown waggons specially built for him, and he keeps on growing. Owing to war exigencies it is impossible to procure another wagon. Therefore the huge animal will go to augment the famous collection at Belle Vue Gardens, Manchester. This hippopotamus is the first ever exhibited in Scotland, and is one of the finest specimens ever seen in Britain. All zoological collections are suffering from the prohibition of imports. Recognising that there will be demands for stock after the war, Mr. Bostock has started a training zoo in Singapore, under the management of one of his sons (his three other sons are in the Army). In addition, Mr. Bostock is in touch with all the principal depots in Africa, so that this business will never again pass into the hands of the Germans."

It is only a few weeks ago that Mr. Bostock wrote to me that his numerous enterprises required all his attention, and he had no time to entertain others. Sometime in 1914 an amateur syndicate expressed their intention of capturing the trade.

Their one ambition was to abolish the regular dealer and to become dealers themselves. The capital mentioned was £5,000. Truly wonderful! Not quite enough to finance one large Indian consignment.

Now the celebrated showman comes along. He has big ideas. If I had the amount of money his so-called training zoo at Singapore will have cost him, with the animals delivered in London or New York, it would be quite a respectable sum.

To be a dealer in wild animals requires a wonderful knowledge of the countries they inhabit, consummate skill in arranging transportation, with an utter disregard of the expenses attached thereto.

I commenced life forty-five years ago as a shipping clerk in Leadenhall Street, and the six years spent in that office laid the foundation of my commercial life.

The principal requirements in our trade are the collecting and transport men.

Without good men, the business is doomed to failure. It is unfortunate, but Britishers have never proved good collectors or transport men. I have tried several in small expeditions but they proved ghastly failures. Their own conveniences, likes and dislikes, must be studied first; after that, the animals. Such a procedure means failure, for all personal comfort must be sacrificed whenever occasion demands it. Live animals just captured require careful attention—early morning watering and feeding, with a repetition just before dusk. I made it a practice to commence watering about five a.m., and to complete feeding before breakfast whilst travelling. My attendants wished to breakfast first, thereby dragging the feeding into the heat and burden of the day. This is typical of the British working man.

There will be a lot more water flow under London Bridge before E. H. Bostock obtains supremacy in the Wild Beast Trade. And I rather fancy it would be unwise for him to attempt it.

He may rest assured my plans are already laid and working, and I shall not be found wanting.

EXIT THE ELEPHANT.

Under the above heading the "Cape Argus" refers in an editorial article to the movement to destroy the elephants in the Addo Bush. It says:

According to recent reports, the herd of elephants which for centuries has had its home in the great Addo Bush is in danger of total extermination. Until late years, elephants were tolerated by neighbouring farmers. There were occasional complaints of dams being smashed, fence poles torn up, and crops destroyed; but, generally speaking, nobody wished to be rid of these picturesque survivals. But times are changed. Irrigation works and closer settlement schemes are the order of the day. The elephant is, therefore, coming to be regarded as a nuisance and danger. Recently Sir Frederic de Waal, with the approval of his Executive, gave leave to the local bodies to arrange for the killing off of forty of the herd. The Uitenhage Divisional Council took the question into consideration and ultimately referred the whole matter to Mr. William Harvey, whose family have resided in the locality for a number of years and are familiar with the habits of elephants in the bush. In point of fact, no man in the Cape Colony probably has brought down more large tuskers than Mr. Jack Harvey, but then no one else knows the beaten tracks better than he does. Mr. Harvey, in the course of his report, declares that the only way of protecting irrigation

works, fences, and life in the district is by the total extermination of the large herd. To try and kill off forty elephants, he declares, would do more harm than good, since a certain number of the animals would escape wounded and become a menace to all surrounding farms. Mr. Harvey adds: "It seems to me that after the war is over the Government might resort to the use of weapons whereby the herd might be destroyed very quickly and in a humane way." It is only necessary to add that the Divisional Council has endorsed the recommendation and decided to urge the Administrator to order the total extermination of elephants in the only part of the Cape Colony except Knysna where they are still to be found.

LIVE STOCK TRADE IN ITALY AND ELSEWHERE.

By G. DE SOUTHOFF, C.M.Z.S.

Since 1915 the foreign live stock trade, already so inconspicuous in Italy, has completely stopped. The large Marseilles dealers having shut their shop one after another, the Italian dealers, all second-hand ones, had seen their stock exhaust.

Cattaneo-Arado of Milan, Correa of Genoa, Mrs. Grilli of Florence, Cacchioni of Rome, have still some common seed-eaters which, with some ordinary parrots—but no mammals—reach fabulous prices. We must say that the customers are pretty scarce as seeds cost very much now and nobody wants to increase his own stock.

In autumn, 1914, the Italians bought at Marseilles, at a bargain price, many animals, especially birds, which were landed for the Germans and sequestered there. Some dealers sell no longer live stock as Schiavetti Sons of Genoa. The Italian reptiles and batrachians purveyor to the North Europe dealers, A. Tartagli of Brozzi, is busy with government works. Others have been called under the colours.

In Spain the trade has never been important. North France dealers received many sendings till 1918, but not so many as British, which had rare stock even these last months. However, in the Allies countries such a situation has only become by degrees. She has been very hard from the outbreak of the war for our enemies. Being in Switzerland I remember to have read, in January, 1915, an advertisement of a well-known Hamburg-Grossborstel dealer letting know to his customers that he liquidate his stock and that he will not receive other stock till some months after the end of the war.

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A circular library stamp from the National Zoological Park, Smithsonian Institution. The text "National Zoological Park" is curved along the bottom, and "Smithsonian Institution" is curved along the top. The date "May 19 1960" is stamped in the center.

Price One Shilling.

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Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

No. 6.—Vol. 4.

LONDON, OCTOBER, 1918.

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All letters to be addressed in future:—

JOHN D. HAMLYN,

**221, St. George's Street, London Docks, E 1,
London.**

Telephone, Avenue 4360.

Telegrams, Hamlyn, London Docks, London.

The Editor will be pleased to receive sporting articles and reminiscences, as well as items of news and reports of sport from all parts of the world. If stamped directed envelope be enclosed, the contributions will be returned if unsuitable.

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WHAT ANIMALS HAVE DONE FOR US DURING THE WAR.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

I have been very much pleased with the various references in the Daily Press of late concerning the part animals have played in this war.

I refer only to the scientific side of warfare.

It is well known that the Germans were the first to use Poison Gas which came as a great surprise to the Allies.

After considerable investigation it was discovered that experiments had been going on for many years in a specially constructed factory for the production of poisonous gases.

The animals first used by the Huns were Guinea Pigs, tame Rats and Mice.

As the experiments progressed, it was found that larger animals were required, and dogs, goats, cats and monkeys were used.

The Germans, after wonderful researches, were successful in producing a really deadly poisonous vapour.

Our Ministry of Munitions then took the matter in hand, formed a Chemical Warfare Department, with a view to repaying the Huns in their own way.

This Department was formed with wonderful rapidity, which reflected great credit on the officer who took charge.

Experimental grounds were taken in the West of England, a live stock staff was installed, cages, and trenches prepared all in a short space of time, and the experiments began.

Cats, dogs, goats and rabbits were first used there. After them, guinea pigs, monkeys and tame rats. There is now, I believe, a very large quantity of experimental subjects on that farm.

The great trouble at the commencement was to find sufficient and suitable stock for the experiments. The extraordinary demand drove prices up to an extravagant figure.

There were several buyers at the start, each one competing against the other to obtain supplies which naturally caused these high prices.

After many changes in the staff, the sole buying was relegated to the London office, under one capable buyer; even then the trouble was to obtain sufficient specimens.

I was first approached to supply monkeys. This, I explained, would take time. I had to make arrangements in Calcutta and South Africa

for the capture of these unfortunate specimens. And then my troubles began.

Five hundred monkeys for one consignment may not appear many to the Anglo-Indian for they can always be seen in large numbers in and around Calcutta, but the collecting, boxing, feeding and shipping necessitated great care and attention.

At the commencement every possible obstacle was placed in my way of supplying really necessary animals to the Government.

Firstly, the shipowners did not want a deck freight of monkeys. Secondly, the Calcutta local officials regarded the exportation of five hundred monkeys with suspicion. And lastly, the officials on this side absolutely refused their entry to this country, fearing, I suppose, they would cause a famine of foodstuffs. They forgot to enquire whether the food accompanied the consignment, which is always the case.

Then, to my surprise, and also to my great satisfaction, the monkeys and myself were dragged into a full blown Parliamentary debate. This will always be considered a great compliment to the business, the monkeys, and my own self.

That supposed intelligent body of men who rise and fall in the House of Commons, more by luck than by merit or reason, were horror-struck at the very thought of an invasion of monkeys in these times.

It was not my business, nor did I consider it necessary to announce to the world at large the reason of the import of monkeys. It concerned the Chemical Warfare Department and John D. Hamlyn alone, no one else, and when I read in the Daily Papers of the howl of indignation which was emitted by the bipeds in the Commons at question time over my consignment, I pitied their consummate vanity, ignorance and ill-breeding. If that Questioner had taken the trouble to ring up Avenue 4360, I might have informed him that I was doing an important National Service for which I ought to receive public thanks instead of howls of indignation.

Now all is altered.

After untold worry and trouble, they come in under special licence, the Scientists will have all the animals they require, and it will please my readers to know that they have produced a gas three times more powerful than the Huns, which gas has been the means of greatly assisting the forces in this great offensive.

This abuse showered on me by certain Societies, some portion of the Press, has all re-

coiled on those who, in their pompous ignorance, knew no better.

I have not, I know full well, laboured in vain.

And although many thousands of animals have paid the penalty with their lives, still it has been in the cause of civilisation, and I trust the whole world will acknowledge they have not died in vain, but in a great and glorious Cause.



ELEPHANTS IN ADDO BUSH.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF HERD.

At the meeting of the Divisional Council in October a letter was read from the Provincial Secretary stating that it had been decided to enlist the assistance of the Uitenhage and Alexandria Divisional Councils in securing the services of experienced hunters or other reliable persons to kill 40 elephants of the Addo herd. The Council decided to leave the matter in the hands of Mr. W. Harvey, and at the ordinary monthly meeting held yesterday the following report was submitted by Mr. Harvey:—

“1.—All the farmers in the neighbourhood of the Addo Bush are of opinion that the only solution of the problem lies in the complete extermination of the elephants.

2.—All those whom I have consulted are unanimous in the view that to reduce the herd as proposed, by the killing of 40 animals apportioned between the two districts of Uitenhage and Alexandria, would aggravate the present unsatisfactory position, because a large number of the elephants would inevitably be wounded, with the result that it would be more dangerous than ever for anyone to travel any of the roads through the bush, and, furthermore, the herd would become wilder and cause considerable damage when hunted from one place to another.

3.—Your Council will remember that about a year ago a petition from a number of farmers, with supporting affidavits, was submitted to your Council for consideration, and in many of these affidavits these points were emphasized.

4.—This petition was sent forward to the Administrator, and the Council supported the prayer for the complete destruction of the herds, and I gather that the Alexandria Divisional Council and the Uitenhage Sportsmen's Association passed supporting resolutions to the same effect.

5.—In addition to the signatories of that petition I have consulted the Cape Sundays River Settlements, Ltd., a Company which has undertaken very large irrigation works in the district, involving a cost of about £500,000 sterling. . . . A very extensive scheme of close settlement is in progress, which will mean that before very long some hundreds of settlers will be occupying irrigable holdings immediately alongside some of the areas through which the elephants now roam at will.

6.—It is vitally necessary that these settlers should have free access to a large portion of the Addo Bush now owned by the Company and other owners participating in the Irrigation Scheme, but until the herds are got rid of, it will be quite impossible for the settlers to make good use of the property, for which purpose it will have to be fenced into camps. The affidavits, I think, make it quite clear that it would be a waste of time to attempt to subdivide these areas into camps. The areas I refer to as being useless for the purpose of the settlers approximate some 10,000 morgen.

7.—The Irrigation Works for some distance—about 20 miles—will extend through parts of the areas frequented by the elephants, and it is certain that at times very serious damage will be done to these works. When water is scarce in the veld but happens to be running in the canal, it is only natural to expect the elephants to be attracted to the canals, and the inevitable result would be the breach of the works at different points, which might end in most disastrous consequences.

8.—I feel convinced that if an accredited representative of the Administrator were deputed to enquire fully into the position by a personal investigation on the spot, he would acknowledge the justice of the agitation for the total extermination of the herd, and I would suggest to the Council to urge the Administrator to cause such investigation to be made. The farmers in the neighbourhood are all most anxious that he should himself visit the locality as soon as it is conveniently possible. They would rather he made a personal investigation than depute anyone else to do so on his behalf.

9.—I may add that several deaths have been caused by these animals at different times, and I know of several narrow escapes.

10. It seems to me that after the war is over, the Government might employ the use of weapons whereby the herd might be destroyed very quickly and in a humane way.

However, the question of ways and means of destruction need not be disposed of until authority is granted for the extermination of the animals."

In this connection a letter was read from J. J. Perry, Johannesburg, offering his services as an expert to kill elephants. He had had eight years experience of elephant shooting in India and Burmah.

The letter was recorded.

The Chairman characterised Mr. Harvey's report as a very able and exhaustive one.

Mr. Harvey said he would not allow anybody to shoot elephants on his property unless the Government decided to kill off the whole herd. The damage done to fences on his property during the last two years amounted to between £500 and £600.

On the motion of Mr. Hurndall it was resolved that the Council adopt the report, and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Administrator for consideration.



MASCOTS FOR THE MEN-O'-WAR.

By FELIX J. KOCH.

Steadily less and less have been Allied losses on the high seas in the world-war—whether from Hun torpedo, storm, or other cause—and while for much of this credit goes, of course, to the good Navy that protects the Allied transports, somehow sailormen, marines and soldiers sent overseas aboard ships are apt themselves to be just a little superstitious, are wont, at times, to wonder if the good fortune of these naval vessels, in its own turn, isn't perhaps due a little to the array of mascots they may have aboard!

Foolish?

Well, perhaps it is foolish to us, real landsmen; but the notion of the use of mascots runs away back to the beginning of recorded Time.

Some of the old Phœnician war-galleys have been found to bear little ornaments whose purpose could be only this sort; and we all of us know of the old Egyptian amulets, the wearing of which was supposed to preserve the owner from harm.

However, the mascots are with us still, and while not all the sailors believe in their power for good, one and all come to find a niche in their hearts for them as pets, and pets, indeed they are with all the ship. A wise Navy Department

makes no interference with the practice; regulations do not prescribe what mascots may, or may not, be put upon a battle-ship; but general rules as to ship-welfare leave it to the commander to determine if a vessel's pet becomes a nuisance, and then order it's departure from the ship.

Almost endless are the varieties of mascots, thus, aboard the ships of just the American Navy.

Dogs are particular favourites, and few ships without such aboard. Rest assured that the good old axiom anent: "Love me, Love my Dog," is recalled, in such event, by every sailor-man, and that the Captain's dog has it best, perhaps, of any living thing on the ship.

Mascots, however, do not take the somewhat sensible form of dogs always alone.

The officers in charge of the big naval-recruiting station at Cincinnati to-day, in chatting of the mascots for battle-ships they have known, recount of several ships to which a small donkey has been brought by way of harbinger of luck. Sailors, given shore-leave, especially in the Levant, where the donkey is the beast of burden par excellence, will suddenly take a whim that a certain frolicsome beast will make a splendid pet, and so all "chip in" and buy, and bring aboard.

Just what happens to donkey when, for first time, the big cannons roar, and just what occurs when, for first time, he gets what might be called "donkey mal-de-mer" is left for another pen to describe. Suffice it that donkey's owners take very good care to see to it that he is properly tied, or penned in at such time and, above all, that he gets in no officer's way.

Another unusual pet of which these men relate was a bear—no, not a big carnivorous chap, but one of the Asiatic fruit-eating varieties, to whom they might feed extra fruit from their own plates—honey, sugar, and all such tit-bits; whereupon Bruin would stay content and happy. Then to see him lumber about the deck, chasing, in play, this, that, the other sailor; to see him make for a bunch of grapes and be caught by a roll of the ship and tumble about till he caught himself; to see him stand on his hind legs and beg, or sometimes to dance, after suitable training. . . . well, big, heavy Bruin might be a nuisance indeed, but he was good sport nevertheless.

Deer, those of the smaller varieties particularly, are very common pets and mascots with the men-o'-war's men. There is always something attractive in the gentle helplessness of a fawn, and this appeals the more when one meets such baby-deer amid the grim, death-dealing surroundings of a giant battle-ship. The playful

leaps which the wee deer makes; the waggish scamper with which, by and by, it comes cross-deck, on call, to eat some tit-bit from the hand; the way it will leap over this or that in its way, seeming to put its legs up under it, while in air, cause the hardest heart aboard-ship to admire and make one "take" to the cunning pet. Small Mexican deer, the officer tells us, will be brought aboard almost every fighting craft whose men stumble on such at those ports.

Nor are all pets quite so usual.

At least once in the knowledge of informant, a kangaroo was a pet on one of the big battle-ships. The kangaroo is a curious chap; what is more, he is hard to keep at best, and so, as far as can be recalled, he was carried just the one trip and then presented to some public park. Perhaps, truth to tell, the way he had with him of sending out his paws and "side swiping" a man, or the way he had of swinging that tail with a lash, made him too unpopular to warrant his keep.

The mascots, in every case, though, have it as good as animal-heart might desire. Officers aboard a battle-ship live aft and so are not bothered by the antics of pets on the forward deck, so that the mascot, be it of whatsoever sort, enjoys much the privileges of a pet dog in your home.

Goats are very, very popular, perhaps because there isn't so much trouble teaching them. The goat comes to know it's pen; know where it may lie and bask in the sun, where not; just what it may or may not do. There is a world of fun in a goat, especially when, truth to say, sailors tease it a bit, and so Nanny or Billy are brought aboard, with a free pass to that end of the ship.

Monkeys are still more popular and . . . well, you know the monk! Again and again, out on the high seas, ships, passing afar, will wonder at what curious thing it be that is moving up and down the neighbour ship's mast. Inspection by spy-glass will reveal it to be the ship-mascot, an ape.

These mascots, whatsoever the sort, are fed about meal times, usually, as suggested, with scraps from the sailors' own meals. Occasionally, as with the honey bear aforesaid, the sailors will buy, or beg, for the pet extra fruit or milk.

Leisure hours at sea, then, say after 4 p.m., many and many a bluejacket will give to teaching, training, the common pet. Jack starts the job; a friend comes up, takes hand; a third comes along and adds to the group; then more and more and more. Each man has suggestion of his own to make; each comes to like the pet, and

the mascot gets the best of it from all, before so very long!

In time of battle, if the ship be near land, mascots will often need to be put ashore; notably such as may be in the way. Where the ship may dock at some friendly navy-yard then, the sailors see to its safe-keeping there. Where not, it may be given away, or sold; or if the place seems right turned loose to find its way.

Other types of pets can be kept so long as the ship may float. Except where silence may be required, parrots are among this sort. Most of the parrots, however, are brought aboard, not for luck, but to take to friends back home, or to sell.

Sometimes a ship has a mascot along which, for public reasons, it dare not desert. Thus the battleship "Wisconsin," named for the Badger State, had a badger on deck, sent it by the folk of that State. One day friend badger disappeared, though no one knows what became of it.

Canaries are sometimes found aboard, particularly if the ship visit some place like the China coast, where these are cheap. Good linnets, too, are often bought, particularly for torpedo-boats. A torpedo-boat of our Navy, on the China coast, at another time took a great owl along, but the creature moped and sulked, till the sailors tired of it and gave it away.

Whatsoever the kind of mascot, though, rest assured it will have a good time of it! Whether the sailors really believe in its efficiency for luck or no may be doubted; undoubtedly with all the crews such facts would not be true.

With all, though, the wild things or domestic, make their way straight to the lonely sailor-heart and, rest assured, no pet of earth so well-fed, housed, attended by willing servants with such care, as these mascots of the ships!



GERMAN NATURALISTS AFTER THE WAR.

The "Yorkshire Weekly Post" has the following interesting article in the 5th October issue:—

"The status of the German naturalist, in regard to English societies, after the war is a question that is likely to afford many animated discussions. The desire to dominate in every department of life was made evident by Germans long before the war. The principle of *Deutschland über alles* animated the Hun professor even in the most peaceful scientific enquiries.

At the International Zoological Congress in March, 1913, the German representatives truculently endeavoured to sweep away all the accepted rules of nomenclature, and to insist that their own terms should receive general recognition. Fortunately the Allies offered a stiff resistance, or natural history might have been as thoroughly Germanised as is the Catalogue of Lepidoptera, published in Berlin, wherein all the original names given by French authors are calmly discarded, and replaced by new-fangled German ones.

It is often argued that science is a thing entirely apart from militarism, and that German zoologists should be welcomed again to the international fold directly peace is restored. But this contention rather ignores the instinctive tendency in human nature to stand clear of the liar and swindler when once his character is known. The world-dominating illusion has bitten so deeply into the general German mind that even when Professor Fritz was innocently examining the birds in South Kensington Museum, his ears and eyes were alert for any scrap of information that should assist in bringing about the downfall of the 'enemy.'

Lord Walsingham recently gave a striking example of this. A learned professor with whom he was on terms of friendship, who was honoured by the Universities of Dublin and Liverpool, and delivered lectures in London under the auspices of the London University, turned out eventually to be a spy engaged in fomenting rebellion in Ireland, and antagonism to England and her Allies in the United States.

At the risk of appearing narrow-minded, many naturalists will reiterate Lord Walsingham's hope that for the next twenty years at least all Germans will be relegated to the category of persons with whom honest men will decline to have any dealings whatever. In the past, English, American, French, Belgian, and Italian naturalists have treated the Germans as a brother in Science. But when you welcome a 'brother' within your gates, you hardly expect he will use your hospitality to note the fastenings on your doors and windows, and to mark exactly where you keep your spoons. When you learn this trait in his character you are liable to remember it, when, at the fitting time, he again comes smiling forward to claim the hand of friendship.

In proof that the German, at any rate, fails to keep science and militarism apart, it may be said that Russia, Belgium, and Roumania possessed some of the finest entomological collections in the world. Fritz, as an honoured guest, made careful note of these, and they now enrich various German museums. There is no doubt that all our

most treasured possessions at South Kensington and elsewhere have been carefully ear-marked by our bland visitors for transmission abroad on the day when the extension of German kultur permits free access to them, a day, that in view of present events, is likely to be delayed.



FOREIGN BUTTERFLIES IN CAPTIVITY.

By F. FINN, B.A., F.Z.S.

Europe being poor in the more striking forms of original life, and these islands being at the far end of it, we are not well off for native butterflies, though our "Peacock" would hold its own in most company. Those we have are all found elsewhere, but anyone who has seen some of the magnificent foreign butterflies on the wing, or even in collections, must have longed to be able to see some of them here, even in captivity, as we have foreign small birds. In the old insect house at the Zoo, a few foreign kinds were kept, but only in small cases where they soon became spoilt, and though in the new house the accommodation is vastly superior, the butterflies so far shown have not been worthy of it, being mostly common native kinds.

It is private people that lead the way in managing foreign live-stock now-a-days, and in "The Entomologist" for 1915 I have come across a series of most interesting articles by Mr. Cecil Floersheim, a Member of the Entomological Society, on his experience in keeping several species of the most aristocratic family of butterflies, the Swallow tails, in a butterfly house well supplied with growing plants, in which they lived their natural life from egg to perfect insects. The species he has kept, besides our native Swallow-tail, now very local here, are several from North America and Eastern Asia, as follows:—

The Pipe-vine Swallow-tail (*Laertias phile-nor*). This magnificent North American butterfly is about four inches across the wings, and of a glossy dark blue-green colour. It is particularly hardy and easily managed, and is little attacked by other insects, and by birds, so that it can be reared in the open, and Mr. Floersheim has had many at large. Its caterpillar does not feed on any native plant, but on various species of Pipe-vine (*Aristolochia*), of which *Aristolochia siphon*, the "Dutchman's Pipe," is grown in the open here. *Aristolochia clematitis* has run wild here, but the caterpillars do not seem to take to it, so the butterfly has not much chance to establish itself in the wild state.

The Giant American Swallow-tail (*Papilio cresphontes*) is even larger, but less distinctive as compared with our Swallow-tail, being also black and yellow, though rather differently marked. Thus the fact that Mr. Floersheim found that though it paired it would not lay, is not so disappointing as it might be otherwise. Birds are said to dislike it.

The Spice-bush Swallow-tail (*Euphœades troilus*) is a big insect, about four inches across, and black, with a border of small white spots along the front wings, and spotted and shaded with blue-green on the hind ones, which are also decorated with a few red spots. This American species has done well both in the house and at liberty, breeding freely. Though said to eat lilac and magnolia, it was found here only to feed on the Spice-bush (*Lindera benzoin*).

(To be continued.)



GENERAL NOTES.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THAT the well known fancier Mr. J. B. Housden, has received War Office notices in the last three weeks that three of his sons have been wounded.

This week-end he had news that another son and son-in-law, also wounded, are both doing well in hospital.

THAT the "East London Observer," September 28th, records the following:—

"At the last meeting of the Stepney Board of Guardians, Councillor John D. Hamlyn was presented, in recognition of his admirable presidential services during the Chairman's illness, with a Chairman's hammer, bearing the following inscription:— 'Presented by the Guardians of the Stepney Union to Councillor John D. Hamlyn as a mark of their deep appreciation of the unfailing courtesy and impartiality over their meetings during 1917-18.' The Rev. Father Higley, in making the presentation, expressed the hope that this token of their respect would be prized by the learned Councillor throughout life, and Mr. Hamlyn, in acknowledgment, assured the Board that on this point they need have no doubt."

THAT the following advertisement appeared in "Cage Birds" lately:—

"The Amazon Parrot I had from you in July is a good bird. It, amongst other things, sings the chorus, 'Jesus is calling me to Heaven.' This it did when you sent it. When anything is overhead it calls out 'aero-

plane,' and other amusing things. Many people take a fancy to it. I am highly pleased with it.'—W. H. Dale. I now have some high-class tame and talking Amazon and Grey Parrots, also a very tame exhibition Rosy Cockatoo cheap; new and secondhand Parrot cages, extremely low prices; particulars stamped envelope."

Truly a wonderful talking parrot!

THAT a bird hospital has been opened by an "Old Contemptible" at Brixton, where soldiers' feathered pets are boarded during their absence.

THAT the following appeared in a South African paper last month:—

The birds known as Kingfishers, Herons, Cranes, Ospreys, Paroquets, Lories, Honey-suckers, Humming Birds, Hammer Heads and Cuckoos and their eggs are to be protected in the district of Port St. John's for the next three years.

Mr. Frank Underwood, of Nyatandi farm, had the misfortune to have a cow and calf killed by lions recently (states the Sinoia correspondent of a Rhodesian paper), but he managed to poison a lion and lioness on the remains. Very probably they belong to the lot which have been prowling around the farms of M'boe and doing damage in the native kraals in that direction.

In the south-eastern portion of Stocken-stroom district the jackals are becoming so numerous and daring that sheep cannot be left out even for one night. While some progressive farmers are very anxious to have such troublesome vermin destroyed (says a "Dispatch" correspondent), there are unfortunately many others who will not even allow poison to be placed on their farms, in case their mongrel dogs might suffer.

OSTRICHES.—Now is the time to get in right on top by buying Chicks from the very best strains in the country. Be ready for the next boom after the war and book now. I am prepared to book chicks from my best strains at £5 at four months old. Feathers from parents of above chicks have taken majority of prizes at all the leading shows.—George White, Grahamstown.

Sir,—I see in your issue of the 26th June, a letter from Mr. Botha, wanting advice on how to get rid of meerkats and mice in his lands.

A good plan for the meerkats is blowing them out of their holes with dynamite. The best way is to get one of them alive and fas-

ten the dynamite to his tail with a piece of fuse long enough to give him time to get well down the hole.

If Mr. Botha cannot capture one alive, let him put a couple of charges round about the holes—of course, drilled well in; 12in. or 15in., or more, will do.

As for mice, if they are in holes, the only way is to flood them out with a good deal of water.

Trusting Mr. Botha will find this of some use.—I am, etc.,

"MEERKAT."

Cape Province.

Under the heading "Another Snakebite cure" we published in a recent issue a letter addressed by a Brazilian correspondent to an oversea paper, in which it was claimed that sap from the trunk of the banana plant is a remedy for snake-bite. This item, which was supplied to us by a correspondent, has been submitted by another correspondent to Mr. F. W. FitzSimons for his opinion; and the last-named gentleman has now favoured us with a copy of a paper contributed by him to the South African Journal of Science of December, 1914, in which, among others, this very claim is exhaustively examined, with the result that banana juice is found to be entirely devoid of any antidotal power of the sort claimed.

"I do not doubt the accuracy of the printed reports and testimonies of the various people who have tried the juice," writes Mr. FitzSimons, "but in these cases there is no doubt in my mind as to the reason of the recovery of the cases quoted. It is due to the fact that sufficient venom in these instances was not injected to cause a fatal issue. In cases of snake-venom poisoning, a crisis comes on, and if death does not occur, the victim recovers rapidly as a general rule, and this quick recovery is invariably attributed to the alleged antidote administered."

It is not generally known that according to the Vermin Extermination Ordinance of the Cape Province no person is allowed to keep as a pet any member of the baboon tribe except for a Zoological Garden or for the purposes of scientific research.

Some men follow strange avocations. Since the Vermin Extermination Ordinance has been in force parties in poorer circumstances have devoted themselves entirely to the destruction of jackals, baboons and other vermin for the rewards now given. The farmer in most cases is only too pleased to give the man, who will bring about the losses

in his stock, permission to go about the good work in his camps. In this district (says the Oudtshoorn paper) we have been told of one party who is going to make a big business of this profession. Thus far he has accounted for a few jackals. But he is now turning his attention to the destruction of baboons. He hopes to get a big haul at a certain krantz, some eight or nine miles from the town. Armed with a bucket of mealies well-boiled in arsenic, he will strew the floors of the nooks, where a large troop nightly congregate for peaceful slumber, with the poisoned food. The harmless looking grain, sweet to the taste from the arsenic, will be rapidly eaten by the inhabitants. When morning dawns many of them will have gone to the happy hunting grounds where there will be no more need to search for mealie lands and such like.

THAT Mr. Raymond L. Ditmars, one of the curators of the New York Zoological Gardens, is using the cinema in his natural history studies of marine life. Already he has obtained results of supreme scientific importance.

THAT the German press report the death of four lions of Hagenback's collection from fright caused by the derailing of a waggon in which they were travelling.

THAT I paid a visit last week to the oldest living Naturalist, Mr. William Jamrach, at Stoke Newington. I found him hearty and well. In course of conversation, he mentioned the fact of his having imported two hundred Cassowaries in ten years. They realised £6,000. Such business will never be done again. He has been retired from business the last four years.

THAT my collector in Calcutta writes as follows :—

"Collection of Monkeys.—The matter is becoming difficult day by day owing to restrictions imposed by the Railway Authorities to book monkeys per passenger train. These monkeys come from the District of Oudh, a province about 800 miles from Calcutta. Formerly these monkeys are carried by Mail or Express passenger train in cages of five or six maund each, but now the Railway Authorities have prohibited booking of bulky articles per Mail Train, and all fast Expresses have been discontinued. They now only allow packages weighing not more than one maund. Consequently the monkeys will have to be brought in small cages containing not more than 3 or 4 in each of them. The freight will cost just the treble than what we are paying before. Moreover owing to high prices of

living the monkey catchers have also raised their price. All these reasons combined compel me most reluctantly to increase the price of the monkeys."

I have already advised the collector of my sympathy, but to hasten forward the monkeys.

THAT within the next six months I trust business will have resumed its normal course. I have already made arrangements for shipments of African and Indian birds. So far none has been made for any Australian shipment. That must be left to the Australian traders themselves.

THAT the following skins are being offered for sale in the London Sale Rooms this week :—

35,563	Australian Wallaby.
200	„ Kangaroo.
169,254	„ Opossum.
22,938	„ Ringtail.
5,000	„ Flying Squirrels.
29,556	Indian Civet Cats.
700	„ Monkey.
180	„ Leopard.
40	„ Jackal.
38,433	American Opossum.
4,512	„ Skunk.
139,900	„ Musquash.
328	„ Beaver.
25	Silver and Blue Fox.
8,533	Dressed Ermine.
2,000	Wolf.
60	Otter.
40	Chinchilla.

How long will animals last at this rate of slaughter!

THAT the Director of the Zoological Gardens, Copenhagen, writes as follows :—

"The last summer has been excellent for the Gardens; we have had lots of visitors, and taken in a good deal of money.

But on the other hand the expenses have been so large that the financial result has been very small. Those Chacma Baboons and African Cranes have turned out splendid. I am much obliged to you for sending those interesting photos. If it were spring instead of autumn, and if I were able to go to London to fetch the animal myself, I should very much like to buy the Gorilla, but under the present circumstances, I shall have to give up that pleasure.

Things seem to look brighter now, and hoping for still better times in the near future, I beg you to accept my greetings."

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 Lady Morrison Bell, Manor Heath, Bournemouth.
 Lady Julia Follett, The Woodside, Old Windsor.
 Lady Edith Windham, Saham House, Newmarket.
 Lady Yule, Harstead House, Bricket Wood, Herts.
 Sir George Touche, M.P., Broomfield, Westcott, near Dorking.
 Sir Edgar Collins Boehm-Boteler, Bart., Willow Lodge, Hungerford.
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 The Victoria Gardens, Bombay.
 The Zoological Gardens, Alipur, Calcutta.
 The Zoological Gardens, Corstorphine, Edinburgh.
 The Zoological Gardens, Clifton, Bristol.
 The Zoological Society of New York.
 The Zoological Gardens, Central Park, New York.
 The Zoological Gardens, Phoenix Park, Dublin.
 The Zoological Gardens, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
 The Zoological Gardens, Gizeh, Egypt.
 The Zoological Museum, Leiden, Holland.
 The Zoological Museum, South Kensington.
 The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., United States.
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A circular library stamp from the Smithsonian Institution, National Zoological Park. The text "Smithsonian Institution" is curved along the top inner edge, and "National Zoological Park" is curved along the bottom inner edge. In the center, the date "DEC 21 1918" is stamped. A small, dark, rectangular mark is visible on the left side of the stamp.

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20 Fine healthy Monkeys, delivered for £60, or £3 10s. each.

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Direct from South Africa, in splendid condition.

4 Extra large males ... each £20 0 0
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The 7 Baboons, £120, including boxes.

It should be known that these are now prohibited as per the following notice in Cape Government paper:—

"It is not generally known that according to the Vermin Extermination Ordinance of the Cape Province no person is allowed to keep as a pet any member of the baboon tribe except for a Zoological Garden or for the purposes of scientific research."

consequently these may be the last consignment.

One extra large Rhesus Monkey ... for £8 0 0

Lately the property of an Italian, been working in streets three years.

1 Vervet Monkey, with young at breast, born here, very great novelty ... only £8 0 0

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2 very large fine Dogfaced Baboons, males ... each £8 10 0

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Other Monkeys arrive occasionally, particulars on application.

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FEMALE CHIMPANZEE, about 38 inches high, has run of house, 18 months here, in finest possible condition. Takes tea daily at four with us, smokes cigarettes, sews, unlaces boots, cleans her teeth with toothbrush, washes face and hands, fetches and carries. Only £120.

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1 " 6 feet ... 8 0 0

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1 Whooper Swan (<i>Cygnus musicus</i>)	£6 10 0
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1 Little Owl	...	"	1 0 6
1 Redfaced Lovebird	...	"	2 12 6
1 Tui Parrakeet	...	"	1 10 6
1 Mealey Rosellas, one eye defective, very fine bird	for		2 10 6
1 Pair Bronze Wing Pigeons	...	"	4 0 0
2 Pairs Peaceful Doves	...	pair	2 0 6
2 " Senegal Doves	...	"	2 0 6
2 " English Wood Pigeons	...	"	1 0 6
2 " Ring Doves	...	"	10 6
3 " Budgerigars, adults, fine	...	"	16 6
3 Cock Yellow Weavers	...	each	1 0 6
2 Cock Saffron Finches	...	"	15 6
4 Hybrid Chinese Greenfinches	...	"	1 10 6
1 Grey Parrot, a King bird with red feathers	...	"	10 0 0
10 Grey Parrots, all tame, talking, acclimatised birds, highly recommended	...	from	£10 upwards

All Boxes, carriage and delivery extra.

Railway charges have now to be paid in advance and will be included in invoice.

Mexican Dried Flies ... 2/6 lb., 10 lbs. for 22/6
Indian red Millett Seed, also Paddy Rice.

Eggs.

8 Darwins Rhea Eggs. Good preservation ... each 12/6

Feathers.

About 120 Macaw and other Feathers, in perfect condition, only in one lot, £6 (110 Macaws, 10 Parrots.)

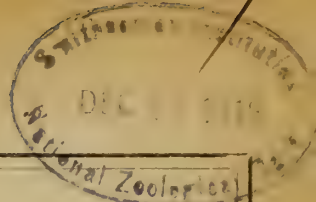
WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Surplus stocks of Foreign Birds and Animals to any amount. Cash down.

Continental Menagerie Wagon.

feet 6 inches long. 8 feet 6 inches, high. 6 feet deep.
4 Slides, Box Wheels, sound condition.
£40 cash, in Stables. No offers.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

DEC 30 1918



Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

No. 7.—Vol. 4.

LONDON, NOVEMBER, 1918.

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NOTICE.

The subscription for Vol. IV., 1918—19, is 10/—, post free. All subscriptions commence with No. 1, Vol. 4. Yearly subscriptions only received. Specimen copies can be sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine should communicate at once with the Editor.

All letters to be addressed in future:—

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Telegrams, Hamlyn, London Docks, London.

The Editor will be pleased to receive sporting articles and reminiscences, as well as items of news and reports of sport from all parts of the world. If stamped directed envelope be enclosed, the contributions will be returned if unsuitable.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Holland, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor.

OUR TRADE—1914-18.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

The Great War being over, I think it might interest my readers to give an account of the Trade during the past four years.

Commencing in August, 1914, I found the demand for Wild Animals, Birds and Reptiles absolutely nil. In the previous month (July, the sale was about a thousand pounds. The sale in August dropped to twenty pounds which greatly upset and disturbed the business in general and myself in particular.

Having a large number of Baboons, Monkeys and small animals, of which no sale could

be made in Great Britain, I decided to exchange these with a dealer in Holland for Canaries, of which there was at that time a large number for disposal in Holland. It was my first attempt in the Canary business and proved a decided success. My entry into the Canary World aroused considerable feeling in that particular line. Still I continued to exchange with the Dutch dealer until his supply was exhausted, but I also discovered about this time that the demand was falling off.

Whether the famous Dutch birds come into the Trade again, time will only shew, but during the two years about 10,000 were sold which certainly constitutes a record.

The New York Trade was greatly affected. The American dealers had for years past been drawing their supplies from Central Europe. The dealers of Central Europe—Austrians and Germans—had their collectors everywhere. The Wild Beast Trade was absolutely controlled from Germany. It must never be so again.

Their collectors were in Australia, Africa and India, in fact wherever any specimens were to be obtained. Their outlet was the whole of Europe and the American Continent. The amateurs of Great Britain were some of their best customers.

Only in July, 1915, the then Editor of "The Avicultural Magazine," Mr. H. D. Astley, made a very pompous and unfair attack on English Dealers in general. It was my intention to reproduce this precious article, "English Bird Dealers versus Germans," which appeared in July, 1915, but I decided to wait until the end of the War. After stating the Germans were many points superior to the English, more honest, more thorough in business, more courteous to clients, I was surprised to read the following letter in the "Daily Mail":—

"A French officer who owns a chateau which was occupied by German officers towards the beginning of the war, told me that when they left they deliberately befouled not only the carpet but also the bed in his mother's bedroom.

It is perhaps a trifle compared with the devilish atrocities that have been committed, but men who are such foul beasts can be expected to stop at nothing. Are there really people in England who would be ready to associate with Germans after the war is over?

(Signed) Hubert D. Astley."

So perhaps after all the English Amateurs will not associate or trade with Germans after the War; still we must wait and see.

At the beginning of 1915 I received enquiries from New York for English Canaries, also African and Indian animals and birds. With that end in view I sent a collector to South Africa and also appointed an agent in Calcutta and in Sumatra. The consignments arrived monthly. The bulk of the stock was sent direct to New York. At one time six attendants were employed going to and fro from New York. The expenses were considerable, and the amount of money circulated here great.

And then in March, 1917, a question was asked in Parliament as to whether

"600 monkeys sufficient to fill the House of Commons was a fit and proper cargo, whether the serpents came from the Garden of Eden in Mesopotamia; and would it not be advisable to hand them over to the Kitchen Committee?"

It was a good advertisement, but it stopped the transshipment trade.

In the previous number I have already explained that the monkeys were imported under special licence for our Chemical Warfare Department (re poisonous gas). With the stoppage of the American and Indian trade I undertook to supply the various Laboratories with domestic specimens for their various experiments.

To collect hundreds of Cavies, Mice, tame Rats and Rabbits weekly in face of great competition proved a serious undertaking. It was nothing to supply three to five hundred specimens weekly, which I considered a record for that particular trade. And now that branch of the business will soon be closed down.

I find on enquiry that unrestricted imports and exports will not be granted for some months yet. It will be quite six months before we get back to normal times.

My readers may rest assured that various collections are already made—Shamahs, Indian birds in general, with Elephants, Tigers, Leopards, Bears, Snakes, etc., ready waiting shipment.

Prices will be reasonable.

Due notice of arrival will be given.

HAMLYN'S MENAGERIE MAGAZINE.

And now a few words concerning our Magazine.

It commenced publication the first year of the War, and has continued ever since. Whilst other publications appertaining to this trade have closed down, I am proud to say we have carried on.

Some of the most interesting articles on Natural History have appeared in this Magazine—"The Birth of an Elephant," with many others.

I look forward to the continued support of my readers; will they mention the Magazine to all and everyone interested in Natural History? I am anxious to place this Magazine on a paying basis, and can only do so with a considerable number of subscribers.

STOCK SOLD DURING WAR TIME.

It might interest my readers to have some idea of stock sold during war-time. Considering the restrictions placed upon the trade, the amount of stock manipulated is certainly a record.

This business has only been carried on through great difficulties, and often during 1914—1918 I have felt worn and weary over the whole affair. It has, however, been carried on and with great success. I am very anxious to enlarge this business; there is the one opportunity of a lifetime and that is to capture and control the Wild Beast Trade for Great Britain. I cannot do this alone. It requires a large capital with a capable body of men to carry out instructions. Who is willing to help keep the trade in Great Britain?

In conclusion, I wish to tender my sincere thanks to the various Government Officials with whom I have been brought in contact during the past four years. I shall not mention names, but I certainly can mention their respective Departments:—His Majesty's Customs, Passport Department, Import Restrictions, War Trade, Ministry of Shipping, Chemical Warfare, Food Control, and others: to all these I tender my best wishes and thanks for the consideration and courtesy shewn me during a most trying period.

It will be almost a pity when many of the above-mentioned Departments have passed away. They will never be forgotten.



LIST OF STOCK SOLD, 1914-18.

2 Elephants, 1 Gorilla, 31 Chimpanzees. 211 Baboons, 4,071 Monkeys, 8 Lions, 11 Tigers, 12 Leopards, 12 Pandas, 4 Barbary Apes, 1 Hyaena, 15 Bears 18 Sealions, 19 Deer, 6 Gnus, 4 Zebras,

2 Polar Bears, 485 various small animals, 1 Gibbon, 2 Camels, 221 Snakes, 1 Ourang Outang, 255 Grey Squirrels, 7 Blue and White Foxes, 20 Horseshoe Crabs, 2,532 Ferrets, 8,000 Guinea Pigs, Tame Rats and Mice, 1,358 Waterfowl, 88 Cranes, 9,115 Budgerigars, 5,300 various small birds, 77 Shamahs, 56 Rheas, 4 Mikado Pheasants, 7 White Pheasants, 20 Impeyans, 112 Tanagers, 3 Sugarbirds, 12 Macaws, 11 Birds of Paradise, 60 Peachfaced and Redfaced, 10 Sunbirds, 1 Honey Sucker, 9 Violet Ears, 4 Crown Pigeons, 7 Bleedinghearts, and 20,172 Canaries.

I declare the above particulars to be correct.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

15th November, 1918.

MONOGRAPH ON ALBATROSSES, PETRELS and DIVING PETRELS.

Leverett. Mills Loomis—of the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco—has just recently published a most extensive and inclusive monograph on Albatrosses, Petrels and Diving Petrels.

On the subject of Education as one of the factors in migration, Mr. Loomis says "Arrested migration has been the chief stumbling block in the way of philosophers who have sought to interpret bird migration. Most reports on migration relate not to migrating birds, but to birds that have halted by the way. No real conception of migratory movements can be gained unless the birds are observed actually in transitu. Viewing arrested exodus-migration from very different bird-watching stations, some have reached the conclusion that the young-of-the-year migrate earlier than the adults, and others that the adults migrate earlier than the young-of-the-year. When migration is studied on the ocean the cause of these diametrically opposite conclusions is apparent, for upon the ocean the veil is removed and birds are seen in the act of migrating. Extensive migratory movements of old and young birds occur in broad daylight at a slight elevation above the surface of the water. Young birds, weak of wing, drop out of such movements in the exodus migration, and are often the first birds seen by the observer on or near the land, the off-shore flights wholly escaping notice. It is held, therefore, that the preponderance of young-of-the-year, early or late in the exodus-migration, merely evidences that they have stopped by the way, and will later join experienced travellers and resume the journey.

GUIDANCE BY PHYSICAL PHENOMENA.

The series of observations made by myself on the ocean in the vicinity of Point Pinos, California, demonstrate that the Shearwaters passing that headland in the return migration are guided in their course by the land marks. Repeated observations showed that the low fogs deflected their migratory movements toward the land, and when the land as well as the sea was hidden by the fog the migratory hosts became bewildered and lost their way, and when the fog lifted and the land marks became visible again they immediately resumed their journey, manifesting that they were not endowed with a mysterious sense of direction, but were dependent upon physical phenomena for guidance.

The last link in the chain of evidence proving guidance by physical phenomena will be forged when return migration to breeding stations on islands remote from continents has been studied by a trained student of migration. In the meantime there is no valid justification for lapsing into superstition under the guise of science.

We know that the oceans have areas of abundant food where birds are numerous and areas where food is wanting and birds are absent, and we know that there are prevailing ocean and air currents. It is in these currents, I believe, that we shall find the chief physical phenomena guiding birds in their return-migration to islands remote from continental areas, on the ocean prevailing water and air conditions supplementing landmarks. It is a significant fact that the southern limit of the Black-footed Albatross's range coincides well with the northern limits of the north-east trade winds. In accordance with the facts set forth above, it is asserted that the example of the adults would suffice to teach the way to a young black-vented Shearwater or black-footed Albatross, imbued with a desire for travel and keenly alive to physical phenomena; migration being the result of individual experience, at most only the tendency to migration being inherited. After the way had been learned by the bird-of-the-year and a probable innate desire for travel had developed into migration, the habit of migration would be formed and become second nature in each bird, holding it true to time and place.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

It is maintained:—

1.—That bird migration had its origin in the evolution of the seasons and that it is now the adjustment of the bird population of the world to the seasons.

2.—That a large part of migration occurs independently of an immediate failure of food; that

inheritance involves at most an innate desire for travel; that the young learn to migrate through the example of the adults; that the adults are guided by physical phenomena over areas that experience has rendered familiar; that migration in its finality becomes in each bird an impelling habit; therefore, a bird that has passed the stage of dependency migrates because it was born of a race of migrants, and has followed the example of its elders until migration has become second nature.

In short, it is contended that the cause of bird migration are ascertainable facts and not impenetrable mysteries lying beyond the domain of scientific enquiry.

Mr. Edward W. Gifford, one of the members of the expedition of the California Academy of Sciences to the Galapagos Islands, has this to say about some of the habits of the Galapagos Albatross (*Diomedea irrorata*):—

"The nestlings sat bolt upright or lay stretched out on the ground. When the sun was out they moved about a little. The old birds were in them during drizzling weather and warning off Galapagos Hawks or human intruders by snapping the bill threateningly.

The curious Albatross pastime, variously styled billing, fencing, and dancing, was of constant occurrence. Standing opposite one another, each bird threw its head up, the bill in this position being nearly or quite vertical, then the pair bowed, then fenced for perhaps a minute, using the bills as foils. Other features were often added, which did not seem to have any regular order. In these the birds usually performed alternately. While one was doing the stunt, the other assumed a statuesque pose, standing very erect, intently watching the performance. At its conclusion, the two joined in a fencing bout. Then the second bird performed, and afterwards the fencing was repeated, and so on to the finale. The additions were as follows:—1, Bird touched ground beside it with bill; 2, Mouth was opened very wide; 3, Bill was pointed straight upward and a moaning note uttered; 4, Bird reached around and touched wing with bill. Occasionally a third bird took part at the beginning, but one soon dropped out. Sometimes two birds go through the fencing exercise with one or both sitting. Often when a person bows to an Albatross immediately after a performance, the bow will be returned.

When disturbed, these Albatrosses displayed signs of anger by raising the feathers of the head, notably those over the eyes and by viciously snapping the bill. On one occasion when a bird was being chased, its mate left the egg and fol-

lowed in full pursuit for fifteen or twenty yards, menacing with its bill.

The adults have a hoarse croaking note which seemed to be used in anger and in talking to the young and to each other. Often an adult would look down at its young and utter several hoarse notes. Another note was a sort of moan uttered when alone or when in company with another bird and usually with neck outstretched and bill pointing upwards. The young, a few days old, had a kind of chuckle which was given in a rather high key."



VERMIN EXTERMINATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The "Uitenhage Times" reports the following:—

The quarterly meeting of the Circle Committee for the extermination of Wild Carnivora, was held in the Divisional Council Chamber on Wednesday morning.

Present: Messrs. C. Mackay (Chairman), R. F. Hurndall, G. N. J. Hayward, J. Thomas, W. Weeks, J. Martin and the Secretary (Mr. H. Heugh).

On apology was received for the absence of Mr. Knight.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCES.

The Secretary reported that he had received £80 from the various Divisional Councils, in grants, out of which £30 odd had been expended leaving a balance of £50 odd, but it was estimated the expenditure to the end of the year would be £56, excluding the 'delegates' expenses to Congress.

It was resolved that Mr. Hurndall and the Secretary draw up a letter to the Administrator, putting the whole position before him, and requesting his assistance, as provided for in the Act.

DESTRUCTION RETURNS.

The following returns of the destruction of wild carnivora, were received:—

Uitenhage, for the period 6th October, 1917, to 30th June, 1918, 561 jackals, 76 lynx, 196 baboons, 1 tiger.

Alexandria, period 1st January to 30th June, 1918, 241 jackals, 19 lynx and 19 baboons.

Steylerville, period 1st November, 1917, to 30th June, 1918, 312 jackals, 9 lynx, and 199 baboons.

Port Elizabeth, period 1st January to 30th June, 1918, 5 jackals, and 2 baboons.

Grand total of destruction:—1,119 jackals, 104 lynx, 416 baboons and 1 tiger.

The Chairman congratulated the centres concerned, on their splendid returns.

Mr. Martin said the only centre not doing its duty was Port Elizabeth.

APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES.

Messrs. Mackay, Weeks and Hurndall were elected to represent the Circle at the Vermin Extermination Congress, to be held in October next at Capetown.

SHORTAGE OF STRYCHNINE.

The Secretary reported that he had interviewed the Uitenhage Magistrate in connection with the shortage of strychnine, who suggested that the Circles in each centre should take over the distribution of the poison.

It was resolved to bring the question up at the Congress.

On the motion of Mr. Weeks the delegates were instructed to oppose the suggestion that awards be passed only through registered hunt, vermin and poisoning clubs, also the suggestion that examining and paying destruction awards be taken away from Divisional Councils.

POISONING.

A letter was read from the Administrator, regarding the regulation of laying down poison, stating that if the Circle considered the regulation suggested was not advisable, they had the right to omit it. The letter, however, pointed out that if poison was indiscriminately laid down it would be a danger to hounds employed by vermin destruction clubs.

After discussion it was resolved to bring the matter before the Congress.

GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS.

In reply to queries raised by the Circle, the Forest Department wrote stating that 236 poisoned baits had been sent in the Forest Reserves, in the Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth districts, 150 of these had been removed, but only 7 carcasses were found and these were dogs (laughter).

The Chairman moved that a strong letter be written in reply, pointing out that the farmers could hardly be expected to carry out the destruction of vermin if Government did not assist and allowed the jackal the free run of the Forest and drift sands.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Martin and carried.

BETHELSDORP'S WORK.

A letter was read from the Bethelsdorp Village Board, stating that steps were being taken to destroy vermin, and the skins of two baboons had already been sent in.

The Chairman said since the letter had been written four jackal skins had been sent in.

Resolved to reply that the Committee were pleased to learn that Bethelsdorp was making an effort, but there was still room for improvement, and it was trusted they would take the matter up seriously.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Uitenhage Divisional Council, stating that Mr. S. E. Rudman had complained that his neighbours were not making any effort to exterminate vermin.

Mr. Martin made a similar complaint.

Mr. Hayward was of opinion that they could do nothing until their regulations were enforced.

The Chairman was of opinion that the people required to be educated up to the Act. He urged persuasion at first.

Mr. Hurndall said that after Congress was held matters would be put on a firmer footing. The work of the Circle was excellent considering the short time it had been in existence.

The Chairman concurred and mentioned that over £8,000 had been paid out in awards.

It was resolved to write to the farmers concerned, requesting co-operation and support; also the Municipal Council and Railway authorities.

The following cuttings have been sent me from South Africa:—

The Rhodesia Department of Agriculture has arranged to assist farmers to organise baboon hunts on the following lines:—Applications for assistance should be addressed to the Native Commissioner of the district. In the event of a hunt being decided upon, the Native Commissioner will arrange for the co-operation of such natives as may be necessary or available. The hunt will be under the control of the Native Commissioner or some other person appointed by him.

Lee-Enfield ammunition will be issued by the Native Commissioner free, to be accounted for by the user, and any unexpended rounds must be returned. Ammunition for other rifles or for shot-guns, actually expended during the hunt, will be paid for on application to the Civil Commissioner of the district on production of vouchers.

A very fine bull eland, running to about 900 lb., was shot at Game Pass on July 26th by Mr. Polly van der Westhuizen, after a careful stalk

(says a Rosetta correspondent). Five elands were sighted (three cows and two bulls), and after some manoeuvring the big bull was brought down, although it required nine shots to put him hors de combat. Ten pack horses were used to carry the venison down from the mountains.

A northern correspondent describes in the "Zoutpansberg Review" a remarkable shooting feat on the veld near Messina. He relates that in the early morning of September 2nd Mr. G. J. v. d. Merwe, of San Souci, near Messina, found that twelve of his donkeys had disappeared from the kraal overnight. He went in search of them on horseback, taking a Lee-Metford rifle and eleven rounds of hard-nosed bullets. He had only gone about a mile when he suddenly came upon six lions—three males and three females, all feeding on the carcass of one of the missing donkeys. He was only some fifty yards distant, but immediately dismounted and fired at one of the males, which was hit. The lion made for him, accompanied by one of the lionesses. Thirty yards away he fired a second shot, hitting the lion again. Still it came on, and within ten yards he fired a third shot which killed it. The lioness was then thirty yards away, and making towards him. He fired and killed her. Another of the lions, in crossing a spruit, was broadside on to van der Merwe, who "let go" and killed it. Another lioness was following, and just as she turned he fired and killed her also. The remaining lion ran for about two hundred yards, stood, and looked round, and was brought down with one shot. At the same time and place Mr. van der Merwe also shot two hyaenas. All the skins were taken back as trophies.

Wild dogs have again invaded the Gatooma district, this time paying a visit to Sabonabon farm, which is quite close to the town. The owner reported the loss of sheep, and the dogs were actually seen to chase and capture a small buck. As these pests appear somewhat to favour Gatooma (suggests the "Chronicle" correspondent) it would not be a bad idea for some of the local sportsmen to organise a hunt, and thus rid the district of these vermin, at least for a time.

The shooting season in the Province of Transvaal for the animals and birds usually commences on the 15th April and ends on 31st August in every year.

FOREIGN BUTTERFLIES IN CAPTIVITY.

By F. FINN, B.A., F.Z.S.

The Tiger Swallow-tail (*Jasoniades glaucas*). This yellow American Swallow-tail is about three inches across, and is particularly interesting from the fact that the female is often black instead of yellow, reminding one of the brown "partridge" and buff "wheaten" hens of the black-breasted red game-cock. It did not lay freely with Mr. Floersheim, and although the caterpillars are supposed, unlike most Swallow-tail larvae, to feed on a variety of plants, the butterflies would only lay on *Ptelea trifoliata*, the American hop-tree. I fancy this is one of the species I have seen shown in former years at the Zoo.

Papilio polyxenes and *P. zolicaon* were also tried, but they are so like our Swallow-tail that they would not, in my opinion, be worth bothering about.

The Ajax Swallow-tail (*Iphiclidides ajax*) is a fine American species about three inches across, heavily striped with black on a yellow ground, with blue and red spots on the hind wings. It is a free breeder, and does well in captivity, but will only lay on the papaw (*Asimina triloba*) a plant which is only half hardy in this country, so it is not very suitable for turning out.

Among the Asiatic species Mr. Floersheim gives a good account of *Papilio bianor*, a splendid black butterfly powdered with glittering green with the hind wings shaded with blue and bordered with blue and red spots; the female being green in the ground colour, with a violet tinge in the blue. This seems to be allied to the magnificent *P. krishna* of the Himalayas, which I have seen and admired in a garden at Darjeeling, in a temperate climate. It feeds in the larva state on the *Skimmia* bush, which will grow out of doors, lives and breeds well in the butterfly-house, and thrives at liberty as well. Next to the American philenor Mr. Floersheim considers it the best subject for naturalization here. It suffers little from the attacks of other insects.

Another splendid Asiatic is *Papilio alcinous*, black glossed with purple, and with red spots on the hinder wings. In the female, which is grown, these spots are pinkish white. This did well, but not so well as the American philenor, to which it is related; the females laid better at liberty than in the houses, choosing the "Dutchman's Pipe" as the food plant for their future caterpillars.

Papilio xuthulus is a black and yellow species with nothing very distinctive about it, and *Papilio*

hippocratis is very like our Swallow-tail, so that the fact that these two Asiatic species did not seem suitable for introduction does not matter very much.

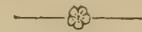
The European "Scarce Swallow-tail" (*Iphiclides*), which has occurred in this country naturally, refused to do anything in captivity but clung to the gauze-covered walls of the house, so the specimens were liberated after a few days.

Mr. Floersheim does not give details as to the construction of his butterfly-house, but another Member of the Entomological Society, Mr. E. E. Bentall, writing in the "Entomologist" for 1913, says his own is made like a greenhouse, but with the alternate panels of the roof constructed of perforated zinc instead of glass, to let in air and rain. In this he has kept our Swallow-tail and crossed it with the lighter-coloured continental race of the same species; he released many specimens of the butterflies, and also put out caterpillars, which soon apparently fell a prey to the birds—in three days 150 caterpillars placed on clumps of *Skimmia* bush were gone, and sparrows were seen flying from these bushes. The fact, therefore, that our Swallow-tail caterpillars eat carrot leaves is no detriment to them as inhabitants of the country, and in fact I have never heard of this insect as a pest. Mr. Bentall apparently kept and released the Philenor also, as he speaks of seeing it flying about.

As may be seen, the foreign Swallow-tails I have been alluding to do not eat any plant grown for utility here, and in fact these noble butterflies as a group are particularly harmless. The same may be said about butterflies in general; except in the case of a few species, like our abundant "Whites," their caterpillars are not noxious, the destructive ones being those of moths as a rule, not only here but everywhere. Caterpillars, it must be remembered, also are very constant in their feeding habits, and only a few species will change their food.

Our Swallow-tail has been bred successfully in much smaller quarters than a regular house, for in the same volume as that containing Mr. Floersheim's papers, Mr. B. Pritchard records his success in breeding about 200 of our Swallow-tail—English and Continental—in a cage built against a wall and only six feet long by four broad and about seven high, raised nearly four feet off the ground, and containing carrots growing in pots, as well as honey-giving flowers. Honey itself was also supplied, on bits of sponge soaked in it. Butterflies will also feed on moistened sugar, which can be placed on sponge and cotton wool, so that their simple wants are easily supplied, and when, after the War, it becomes again possible to obtain the chrysalises from

abroad, if English and French dealers take up this branch, a most delightful hobby will be open to everyone.



GENERAL NOTES.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THAT word has been received in this country of the death of Henri Pol, octogenarian and poet, who was widely known as the "Bird Charmer of the Tuileries." M. Pol was a unique sort of person who might have stepped out of the pages of Balzac. For years he went to the Tuileries every morning at 11.10 o'clock and was so prompt and regular that he was called "Ten Past Eleven." He fed the sparrows and became friends with them and the other birds in the garden.

THAT according to news from Washington, all horses and mules are to be protected with gas masks. Five thousand masks are being manufactured daily and shipped to France. The masks are different from any of those made heretofore in that they are fastened to the heads of horses which are not wearing harness. It has frequently happened in the past that the horses were overcome by gas because they were not wearing harness to which the masks could be fastened when the gas came.

THAT Major R. W. Streefeldt gives an interesting description of a Mexican Four-horned Sheep with the two inner horns fused into a single median one, in this month's "National Humane Review."

THAT the "Avicultural Magazine" for November contains a series of most interesting articles on bird life in general.

THAT "Nature's Camouflage," written and illustrated by Capt. F. Russell Roberts ("Country Life"), November 2nd, is one of the most interesting studies of wild animal camouflage ever seen. The photographs, "An Eland Bull," "Rhinoceros in the Scrub," and "Bull Giraffe merged into a tree," are wonderful.

THAT the scientists of to-day have decided that Monkeys are susceptible to lung trouble but not to influenza.

THAT by the kindness of Major A. H. Osman, Officer Commanding the Carrier Pigeon Service in France, the Zoological Gardens is now in possession of a complete mobile carrier pigeon loft, recently captured from the German Army at Folies, near Arras, France.

The loft, erected complete, with 35 German carrier pigeons, as used on the Western front, can now be seen near the Bears' Terrace. Besides an entrance and exit for the birds, the loft contains separate numbered nesting-boxes for each pair of birds. To the loft electric-bell wires are attached, and on the arrival of a bird with its message fastened below its wing an electric bell rings in the attendant's department or dug-out, the weight of the bird on the alighting board establishing contact. On the near approach of the British troops, the two Germans in charge attempted to set fire to the loft, and the marks of fire are still visible upon the woodwork inside, but our men quickly dispatched the two Germans and extinguished the fire. There are many bullet-holes to be seen penetrating the outside frame.

The attention of the public is directed to the fact that carrier pigeons are of great service to their country, and that if the birds are seen flying they should refrain from shooting them.

THAT a very interesting lecture on "The Birds of the Orwell Valley" was given in the Museum Lecture Room, Ipswich, on Saturday by Mr. C. J. Palmer.

The lecture covered a study of the birds special to the district, those of the River Orwell and the questions of bird flight and bird song. In conclusion, slides illustrating some of the points touched upon, and kindly lent by Mr. Frank Woolnough, were shown. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. H. Collinson and seconded by Mr. H. Ogle.

THAT my thanks go out to Dr. Frederick W. D' Evelyn, of San Francisco, for his most interesting Magazine sent regularly—"The National Humane Review."

THAT a Pine Marten has been captured in County Clare. Yellowshank Sandpipers have been seen at Cirencester, Black Redstart in Herefordshire, the Little Owl in Middlesex, and the Red-legged Partridge in County Durham.

THAT the following letter lately appeared in the "Morning Post":—

Sir,—In the latest issued part of the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London a paper by the distinguished lepidopterist of the British Museum, Sir George Hampson, Bart., contains the following sentences:—"No quotations from German authors published since August 1st, 1914, are inserted. 'Hostes humani generis'." May I draw attention to this commendable act of patriotism?

Yours, etc.,

HENRY O. FORBES, F.Z.S.

October 25th.

THAT 1,198 Homing Pigeons arrived in the Tilbury Docks from Australia for the Government Pigeon Service Department. The travelling arrangements were excellent.

THAT the Shoebill or Whale-headed Stork, has just died at the Zoological Gardens. Its unique style of beauty always aroused the interest of visitors.

THAT the rearing of Black Foxes is now being considered in Prince Edward Island. The raising of these valuable animals for their pelts had its birth in the island, and it has been conclusively shown that the climate and conditions are especially adapted for the breeding and rearing of these now much-coveted creatures. There are now a hundred and sixty fox-ranches on the island, and the industry has a great future before it. Skins of these animals have fetched from fifty pounds to six hundred pounds apiece, and the demand, as wild animals become scarcer and more difficult to catch, will be an ever-increasing one. In the very early days of the industry pure-bred foxes for breeding purposes changed hands at fabulous prices, seven thousand pounds having been given for a single pair. From two thousand to three thousand pounds was regarded as the ordinary price for a pair of good foxes. These, of course, were "boom" prices, but the industry has now passed the speculative stage and the rearing of these little creatures for their much-prized skins is undoubtedly a most profitable business.

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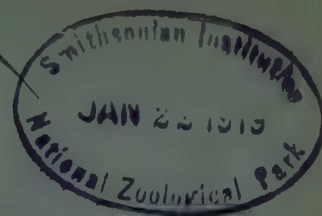
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HAMLIN'S MENAGERIE MAGAZINE.



No. 8.—Vol. 4.

DECEMBER, 1918.

Price One Shilling.

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JOHN D. HAMLYN,

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It should be known that these are now prohibited as per the following notice in Cape Government paper:—

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Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN

No. 8.—Vol. 4.

LONDON, DECEMBER, 1918.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

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All letters to be addressed in future:—

JOHN D. HAMLYN,

**221, St. George's Street, London Docks, E 1,
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Telephone, Avenue 4360.

Telegrams, Hamlyn, London Docks, London.

The Editor will be pleased to receive sporting articles and reminiscences, as well as items of news and reports of sport from all parts of the world. If stamped directed envelope be enclosed, the contributions will be returned if unsuitable.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Holland, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor.

"GOUMBA."

By **JOHN D. HAMLYN.**

I am sorry to have to report the death of "Goumba" on the 1st December last. Our valued pet only showed signs of illness for a few days, and passed away quite unexpectedly. The report of the examination is not yet to hand, but I received a telephone message from the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincolns Inn Fields, stating that death was apparently due to a minute worm which had seriously attacked the bowels. It was of very

long standing, and quite incurable. I need hardly say that everything possible was done for "Goumba" during her last days here. She was a wonderful specimen of the Congo Chimpanzee, not a handsome creature by any means, for it is generally admitted that the Chimpanzees found round Sierra Leone—French Conakry district—are far better looking than those found in the Sette Cama and Central Congo districts, but "Goumba" was wonderfully intelligent, affectionate and persevering. To watch her thread a needle and sew socks was interesting, but to unlace and lace up her owner's boots was amusing; occasionally she missed a hole, and nothing would satisfy her but to go over the whole business again, and when her work was completed she gave forth huge grunts of satisfaction. She had tea regularly with us at four each day for quite eighteen months. "Goumba" never forgot a slight, or an unkindness which perhaps accounted for her marked dislike of one of the employees here. For the past ten months she was under my sole charge which proved a dreadful encroachment of my time. It was my custom to take her out every morning and place her in one of the outside cages for recreation and fresh air—that is if fresh air can be obtained in the St. George's district which I very much doubt—unfortunately I was the only one able to take her back to her resting place at night.

Wherever I was at five o'clock daily I had to return home to my accustomed duty. "Goumba" rode out and in pick-a-back fashion daily. This afforded great amusement to the neighbours in general and the employees of the Tea Company in particular. The girls working in this factory—which adjoins the premises—always looked forward with pleasure to see "Goumba" pick-a-back to bed. Alas! they will see her no more. "Goumba" will adorn the shelves of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons for years to come to point a moral and to have rendered a service to Science by her extraordinary death. Her death is greatly regretted by us both. Whether the higher order of anthropoid apes have a future it is not for me to say, but "Goumba" certainly deserved one.

LETTER FROM THE Royal Zoological Society, ANTWERP, BELGIUM.

(COPY.)

Anvers,

16th December, 1918.

Dear Sir,

I'm in receipt of your esteemed favour of the 7th inst. and beg to thank you very much for your kind wishes.

Y'll easily understand our gardens suffered very much from the war:—2 hippos—2 giraffes—4 zebras—a few antelopes—monkeys and kangaroos excepted, we lost all our fourfooted animals and have only kept a small collection of large and small birds.

The number of our subscribers is fallen from 9500 to 4500 the daily tickets were only a few (about L.490/0/0 a year instead of L.1200010/0) and all our expenses were nearly the same as in usual circumstances. To be short, the war costs us nearly L.60000/0/0, plus the loss of our collections.

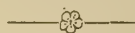
Later on, when the food of the animals will not be as scarce and as dear as it is at present, I'll write you again as well as to the other English dealers and Zoos and I dare hope they'll help us in the reconstitution of our collection.

Please take us on the list of the subscriber of your "Magazine": we will send you the amount as soon as postorders can be sent.

Truly yours,

The Director,

M. LHOEST.



AN INDIAN EXPERIMENT: SUB- DUING BENGAL TIGER.

In the world of animal life, there is no beast more ferocious than a Royal Bengal Tiger, and I'm doubtful if any European juggler, tamer, or

even mesmerist, risk repeating just once an experiment that may be daily witnessed in India, if you know where to go to see it.

Some little time ago the whole population of a small village not far from Dakka, situated on the confines of a jungle, was thrown into a panic at the appearance of an enormous tigress at dawn of day. These wild beasts never leave their dens but at night when they go in search of prey and water. But this unusual circumstance was due to the fact that the beast was a mother, and she had been deprived of her two cubs, which had been carried away by a daring hunter, and she was in search of them. Two men and a child had already become her victims, when an aged Adept, bent on his daily round, emerging from the gate of the pagoda, saw the situation and understood it at a glance. Chanting a mantram he went straight to the beast which, with flaming eyes and foaming mouth, crouched near a tree ready for a new victim. When at about ten feet from the tigress, without interrupting his modulated prayer, the words of which no layman comprehends, he began a regular process of mesmerisation—that is, he made passes. A terrific howl, which struck a chill into the heart of every human being in the place, was then heard. This long, ferocious, drawling howl gradually subsided into a series of plaintive broken sobs, as if the bereaved mother was uttering her complaints, and then, to the terror of the crowds, which had taken refuge in trees and in houses, the beast made a tremendous leap on the holy man as they thought. They were mistaken—she was at his feet, rolling in the dust, and writhing. A few moments more and she remained motionless, with her enormous head laid on her fore-paws, and her blood-shot but now mild eye rivetted on the face of the Adept. Then the holy man of India sat beside the tigress and tenderly smoothed her striped skin, and patted her back, until her groans became fainter and fainter, and half an hour later all the village was standing around this group; the fakir's head lying on the tigress's back as on a pillow, his right hand on her paw and his left thrown on the sod under the terrible mouth, from which the long red protruding tongue was gently licking it.

This is the way the Hindu Wonder Workers tame the wildest beasts in India. Can European tamers, with their white-hot iron rods, which are merely a fake to incite wonder and terror on the spectators, do as much? Of course, every Adept is not endowed with such power; comparatively very few are; yet the actual number is large. The stories hitherto considered fables of Christna and Orpheus charming the wild beasts thus receives its corroboration in India, that land of wonders and beauty.

SOME NORFOLK MENAGERIE NOTES.

By "OLD KEEPER."

The advent of a travelling menagerie in Norfolk, in the first half of last century, was looked upon as an event worth recording, and was considered so interesting an event as to figure conspicuously in the County paper.

Having by me a number of excerpts from a well-known publication which I hope will interest some of your readers. The names of some early menageries herein mentioned are wholly unknown to the present generation.

Taking them in order we find that on

December 3rd, 1803.—Polito's Menagerie of Wild Beasts were exhibited in the Duke's Palace Card, Norwich. It came again in August, 1811.

February 3rd, 1810.—Bagshaw's Menagerie opened on the Castle Ditches, Norwich.

December 21st, 1816.—Wombwell's, "Royal Menagerie of Foreign Beasts and Birds" was exhibited on the Castle Ditches.

January 3rd, 1818.—Shore's Menagerie visited Norwich again in April, 1825.

April 15th, 1824.—Wombwell's National Menagerie was exhibited at Tombland Fair, Norwich; described as "the greatest variety of living animals ever collected together since the days of Noah."

December 31st, 1825.—Wombwell exhibited his menagerie on the Castle Hill, his great attraction being "the two unequalled lions, Nero and Wallace, the same who fought and conquered the dogs at Warwick."

December 29th, 1827.—Miss C. Morgan's Menagerie was exhibited on the Castle Hill.

January 26th, 1828.—Atkin's Menagerie at Norwich.

December 22nd, 1832.—Atkin's Menagerie was exhibited at Norwich. "This was the first occasion on which a 'Lion-tamer' appeared with a travelling menagerie in the city." In the centre of the show was introduced a large iron cage which the keeper entered and put the animals through their performances.

December 21st, 1839.—Wombwell's Menagerie at Norwich. The collection included three elephants. "In consequence of the rapid growth of the enormous elephant, G.W. has been obliged

to erect the largest machine, in the form of a waggon, so ponderous as to require six roller wheels to support it, and from 12 to 18 horses to draw it."

October 13th, 1841.—Van Amburgh, with his collection of trained animals, performed at Lynn.

The elephant arrived covered with a sort of coat, a la mackintosh, and, to prevent injury to his feet, he had on something in the shape of boots." It was described on its visit to Norwich as a menagerie—inferior to Wombwell's; as a spectacle scarcely to be compared with Carter's."

December 24th, 1841.—Wombwell's Menagerie arrived at Norwich. The collection included a pair of giraffes, one of which was killed by an accidental fall. "The elephant is a magnificent animal, but we think the walking exercise which Van Amburgh's elephant is obliged to take, instead of being drawn from place to place by horses, conduces to a clearer complexion, and a better state of health." For the first time Wombwell advertised that he had a keeper "who goes into the den of the trained lions and tigers."

October 16th, 1844.—Van Amburgh's Circus and Menagerie exhibited in a large marquee in Chapel Field, Norwich.

December 22nd, 1845.—The van of a menagerie walking through Potter Heigham ventured into a ditch, and the bars of the tiger's cage giving way "the animal escaped, after biting off the head of an eagle." The neighbouring farmers, armed with guns, and labourers with pitchforks, went in pursuit. An attempt to entangle him in a sheep-net failed. "A large hamper containing a piece of flesh was then placed in his way. Upon his jumping in to seize the food the lid was drawn down and soon secured, the animal uttering the most hideous yells."

December 13th, 1848.—The elephant belonging to Wombwell's Menagerie died at Norwich. It was said to be 85 years old.



ANIMALS FOR SINGLE-HANDED COLLECTIONS.

By FRANK FINN.

The large attendance at the Zoo, and the continued demand for pets of all sorts—difficult as this is now to supply—augur well for the prosperity of the zoological interest after the war; and indeed, I should not be surprised if peace found a great increase and extension of that interest. For, as I am constantly insisting in lecturing,

natural history is the most accommodating of all pursuits as far as money is concerned; you can study it for nothing at all in wild or free nature even in town parks, or you can spend money in any amount in keeping up a private collection, as has often been done in times past. If, then, we are to be faced with a "tight" time for long after the war, it is well to realise that a very moderate expenditure will be productive of great and permanent interest and pleasure, for collections of animals can be of any size, and their upkeep can be almost nil, if suitable subjects are selected.

I purpose here to indicate certain groups of animals which lend themselves to easy management by one individual, and, if not obtainable in all cases now, will no doubt be so in happier times as they were heretofore.

A very attractive group is one defined, not by its members belonging to any particular zoological unit, but by the common fact of their domestication by man for their attractive and useful qualities—the various tame-bred animals. Quite a zoo could be made up of these, but a large space is needed for such animals as camels, cattle and buffaloes, and even the bigger birds such as the peacock and rhea; the latter can now be fairly called domesticated like the ostrich, since a white breed has been established.

But a very nice group can be made up of the small creatures which can be kept in any back-garden or public square—should public bodies take this matter up—and cause no annoyance by noise or in any other way.

Few though the species are, considerable variety can be obtained owing to their diverse colours; it should be an aim to display all these, especially including the original wild hue, the contrast thus afforded being both pretty and instructive.

To commence with the mammals, we have the rabbit and guinea-pig, which may be kept together in a sufficiently large enclosure; and it is unnecessary to dilate on the variety the different breeds represent. The same may be said of tame rats and mice, though these would, of course, require to be kept separate from each other.

If our amateur wanted to go outside vegetarian animals, he or she could keep a pair of ferrets, one of the white and one of the coloured variety, which would be found interesting enough if kept in a run—well-secured of course—rather than a hutch.

Among the smaller domestic birds we have the dove, with its white and coloured forms; the pigeon, with its infinitely greater range of varieties; the canary, domestic Java sparrow, and Ben-

galee; and last, but not least, the budgerigar, the best small bird for the beginner, which has well-proved its worth by being, owing to the ease of breeding it, the only foreign bird obtainable at a reasonably cheap rate during this period of high prices, both in the green and yellow forms.

Here I may perhaps be allowed to make a suggestion as to the freer propagation of the beautiful blue form, which is so far very rare, and produces a great preponderance of hens. Rather than mate these back to the original green, as has usually been done, I should put them with yellow cocks; the result of such a mating would in all probability be the production of greens, since it is well known that two different abnormal colour-varieties when paired tend to reproduce the original type. These greens when mated ought in their turn to have a tendency to produce blues and yellows again, and we must not forget that some at any rate of the early blues are said to have been bred from the yellow form, one such variation seems prone to give rise to another.

In such a collection as I am sketching the gold and amherst pheasants should not be forgotten; they must not, of course, be kept together, but might share the aviaries of the smaller birds, of which canaries and Bengalees may go together, and budgerigars and Javas, while doves may be associated with either or with pigeons. If the aviaries are large enough for a little pool, Carolina ducks, if to be got unopinioned, will be an attraction; the domestication of Mandarins has apparently lapsed, as they are now almost impossible to get, although becoming established in the wild state in several parts of our country—Kent, Bedfordshire, and the Border. I saw one female on the Thames last year, and heard of one on the Solway, a hundred miles from any place where such birds were kept.

Of reptiles we have no species in domestication, and of amphibians only the axolotl, of which there is a white variety, forming a nice contrast with the original black. This requires indoor treatment, and should be kept in tanks, like gold fish and other fancy fish, which are most easy creatures to keep, requiring almost the minimum of attention, but to exhibit their beauty properly must be view horizontally through glass, as the vertical view on them in a pond is not interesting. Ponds, however, are best to breed them in.

Among domestic insects, we have the silk-worm moths—not only the ordinary kind, but several fine species cultivated in the East, such as that which produces the well-known Shantung silk; here again are indoor subjects. Bees also are of absorbing interest when kept in an observation hive with an outlet to the garden, as has often been done in London.

The care of such a varied assortment of animal types as these would be a real education in practical zoology, and as such more worthy to be taken up by public bodies than collections of British wild life; I mention this, because I fancy there is a tendency to concentrate too much on all-British collections, which involves the neglect of many charming, useful, and instructive animals, while a wild creature is not necessarily easier to keep because it is a native; indeed, ours are often very difficult subjects.

Besides, our British fauna is not at all distinctive, nearly all our species being continental as well. In birds, for instance, the common red grouse is our only peculiar species, and this is one which is hardly ever to be seen in captivity at all, though hand-reared grouse make charming pets. A selection of species to illustrate the animals of our great Empire would, I venture to think, be a better idea.

In case, however, an all-British policy in the menagerie is decided upon, I should strongly advise my readers not to attempt too much, but to concentrate at first on subjects known to be easy and inoffensive. Thus, among mammals, the squirrel, rabbit, and the various mice and rats; among birds, the finches, thrushes and pigeons, should receive attention. Among the woodpeckers, the greater spotted is the easiest subject; among the waders, the ruff and the moorhen, though the latter is rather spiteful; while the best duck is the tufted species, which contrasts well with the common wild duck, as so often seen in our parks.

Unless a large pool is available, however, these ducks are rather out of place, while birds of prey of course cause much more trouble as to food; the kestrel and little owl will be found easy and interesting, however. The other owls are not very lively subjects; but the barn-owls, if reared from the nest, can be established at liberty and left to provide for itself.



ELEPHANTS IN ADDO BUSH.

CAPE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL TAKES ACTION.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE NUISANCE.

In the Provincial Council, a few days ago, Mr. Langenhoven (M.E.C., Oudtshoorn), as chairman, moved that the report of the Select Committee on Elephants in Addo Bush be considered. The report contains the following: For

a concise and clear statement of the history and development that have led up to the present position, the committee has pleasure in especially referring to the evidence given before it by the Provincial Secretary, for whose assistance in this enquiry your committee is greatly indebted. The committee is of opinion that the herd of elephants in the Addo Bush reserve has become such a source of danger and damage to the surrounding farms that their continuance under present conditions has become intolerable. By breaking down fences and destroying waterworks, and generally bringing about a state of terror and insecurity they are the cause of actual damage to a serious extent, both immediately and in its consequences, upon the breeding of cattle; they hamper farming operations and so put a restraint upon further agricultural development. In this connection the committee would direct especial attention to the development now in course of undertaking by the Sundays River irrigation scheme. This scheme involves a main canal from the Sundays River of some 36 miles in length, besides a network of subsidiary canals, and the irrigation of an area of some 10,000 morgen in extent. The mere presence of the elephants in the vicinity of the canal, or their lying down in it according to their natural habit, would constitute a degree of danger and damage which it is impossible to over-estimate. The scheme involves a cost of at least half a million pounds, and the projected settlement is intended to bring hundreds of new settlers upon the land. When the scheme is completed and the subsequent new agricultural development undertaken, the presence of the water and the crops will constitute an additional attraction to the elephants if then still left to roam at will. Their sudden appearance in unexpected places is a menace to peaceful traffic upon the highways, and to the movement of farm-hands. By rendering the patrolling of the bush impossible they serve as a cloak for poachers, so that the bushbuck has disappeared, or nearly so, and the buffalo, which used to be found there in large numbers is in danger of extermination. A peculiar hardship is that the adjoining farmers have no means of self-defence whatever against these depredations. The law allows them to destroy elephants in flagranti delicto (which itself is no simple task except to a professional hunter of big game), but does not permit them to destroy the elephants when trespassing, or when on their way to commit damage. The amount of damage specifically testified to before us is necessarily only a small proportion of the total committed, but even that fraction must run into thousands of pounds, and no compensation has yet been obtained.

Assuming that it is imperative that means shall be adopted for the future security and protection of the inhabitants, their farms, their cattle and their industry, the possible steps which can

be taken resolve themselves into either extermination of the entire herd, or its reduction to such a number as will on the one hand be sufficient to ensure preservation, and on the other hand not too large for confinement within the Reserve. The committee may say at once that mere reduction of numbers without confinement will, in its opinion, not be an adequate step, and that suggestions put forward to remove the elephants to some other habitat, or to some artificial place of confinement, or to domesticate them, appear not to be feasible.

The committee is extremely averse to recommending extermination. The South African elephant, now apparently restricted to a small remnant in the Kynsna forests and to those in the Addo Bush, while not specifically distinct from the Central African elephant, does constitute a distinct variety, the extinction of which would be a loss to the world. The deliberate extermination of these elephants would, upon grounds of deeply-felt general sentiment and in the interests of science, be received by not only very high and influential circles in South Africa, but by the general feeling of the civilised world with condemnation as a step reflecting no credit upon South Africa.

There remains, therefore, the question of reduction and confinement. The committee has not succeeded in obtaining data—indeed, there do not appear to be adequate data available—as to the actual number of the present herd, as to the number sufficient for propagation and preservation, or as to the number that could be confined to the Reserve without the expense of artificial feeding.

The existing number has never been reliably counted. There are more or less vague estimates and guesses. Putting such information together as it could obtain, the committee hesitatingly ventures its own guess, that the minimum number may not be much below 100, nor the maximum much above 150. Until the actual number is definitely ascertained, it is, of course, impossible to determine how many animals could be destroyed to leave a safe remainder.

If the above-mentioned uncertainties could be cleared up there would remain the question of the means to be adopted for effectually confining the residue of the herd, of such size as may be determined upon, to the Reserve. The first problem is the enclosure. For this purpose either an enormously strong fence or else a deep trench has been suggested. The committee has not been able to obtain a definite estimate of the probable cost of either. The cost would be very considerable—one guess places it at £20,000. The distance to be enclosed is approximately thirteen miles.

The construction of the enclosure would not, however, dispose of the requirements. In the absence of all certainty upon the point the Committee will assume that the natural food of the Reserve (which is some 3,000 morgen in extent), would be adequate to maintain a sufficient number of elephants for preservation without artificial feeding. But the natural water supply is totally inadequate—which indeed appears to be a main cause of the elephants' present roaming proclivities. There are no natural sheets of water such as the elephant loves, the occasional pools collected from rain water, and even the drinking supplies dry up after a short interval of cessation of rainfall.

Therefore, for whatever small remnant of the herd was kept in the Reserve it would be necessary to make artificial provision for water. It is not certain whether suitable underground supplies are available. The indications point both ways, but the preponderating expert opinion, which appears to be that of the Director of Irrigation, seems to be that the underground water, if found, would be salt and useless. We shall, therefore, possibly or probably be reduced to the construction of works for surface storage; and in view of the irregularity and paucity of the rainfall, the works necessary to ensure a sufficient supply to carry over the longest drought would cost a considerable amount.

These difficulties appear to the committee to be so serious that it could not reasonably be expected that the Provincial resources should be called upon to surmount them unaided. If, as the committee believes, the preservation of the animals is a national matter, the Union Government should be invited to undertake the task. If it should not see its way to do so, the committee can only express its conviction, which it does with the utmost extreme regret, that there is no alternative but extermination.

If, as a last resource, extermination be decided upon, or in the alternative a material reduction of numbers, the means of killing the animals will have to be considered. Even with a number of experienced big game hunters the difficulties will be very considerable; and the committee certainly does not recommend that the task be committed to amateurs. If a number of elephants were wounded or merely stricken with panic, they would spread terror and destruction over the countryside. Poisoning has been suggested, but the committee contents itself with merely noting the suggestion. Its adoption would probably be received with a howl of indignation from the sporting and scientific world.

In conclusion, the committee would emphasise that this report cannot profess to be anything more than merely tentative. The dilemma with

which it has been faced is so difficult, and the issues of any course of action are so grave or alternatively so costly, that with the time at its disposal and the material available, any exhaustive inquiry by the committee was impossible. The Executive might consider the advisability of appointing a commission to make a more detailed investigation.

The motion was agreed to, and the report referred to the Executive Committee.



GENERAL NOTES.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THAT the Goat Show lately held by the British Goat Society in the Zoological Gardens, Regents Park, was a great success. There were over 100 entries. This should be held annually, being of great interest to goat breeders.

THAT the London confectioners have reported favourably on the liquid ostrich eggs sent from South Africa to the Imperial Institute as a substitute for liquid hens' eggs. Another consignment has been ordered for further trials.

THAT the Council of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland should make an offer for the keg of butter, "probably 200 years old," which was found in a Roscommon bog by some turf-cutters last week. It is the custom of the members of the Council to breakfast together every Saturday morning, prior to their weekly inspection of the Zoological Gardens in Dublin, and at one of these breakfasts a few years ago some "new laid eggs" were on the menu, which were voted excellent by those who sampled them. It was, however, explained by Sir Charles Ball, a member of the Council, who had just returned from a visit to China, that he had brought them from that country, and that they were all forty years old. But the age of an egg has never been mentioned more delicately, perhaps, than by an official of the Food Ministry, in an interview that is published this morning. He contrasts "the egg of recent date" with "the egg of an earlier period."

THAT Lord Rothschild writes to "The Field":
 "A Hybrid Cockatoo.—In your issue of Nov. 30 under this heading it is stated that the hybrid exhibited by Mr. Seth Smith was probably the first instance of a hybrid cockatoo. This is not the case, as three hybrids between Leadbeater's cockatoo and the sulphur-crested or lesser sulphur-crested cocka-

too were reared in Lord Lilford's aviaries where I saw them five or six years ago.—
 Rothschild."

THAT the "Daily Chronicle" records:—

"Among the enemy vessels captured in the early days of the war and placed in the custody of Mr. H. W. Lovell, the Admiralty Marshal, was one that contained a number of alligators.

The officer who advised the authorities of the seizure seemed rather nervous, as, although some of the saurians were dead, others were very much alive. As the Zoological Society did not want alligators at the time, they were sold to a man who exhibited them in the provinces as 'prize animals'."

This consignment consisted of a very large number of alligators from a few inches to 20 feet in length, a quantity of Bull Frogs, Lizards, Snakes and some Raccoons. They were practically given away to a local showman. The American cost was over £200. I am under the impression £50 was only realised.

THAT a French Breeder, under date 6th December, gives me the following particulars of a new variety of Budgerigar. He writes as follows:—

"I have received your telegram. These Budgerigars are neither blue nor green. They have a different colour—green—olive—dark, a tint which is not the green colour characteristic of the race. After three years of work and patience, I have succeeded to transform the type of the Budgerigar. I think the breeder can reinforce and extend now this character for obtaining the blue tint. When during some generation these birds shall be submitted to some other variation."

I trust to have the pleasure of introducing these to the amateurs of Great Britain. Only one or two pairs expected. Prices on application.

THAT I have received a very interesting letter from Monsieur Pierre Amedee Pichot of Paris:

"I have only just received the November number of the Magazine, and was pleased to renew acquaintance with an old friend, for as I had not received the September and October numbers, I was afraid that the war had made you drop your interesting publication.

Well, now that we are entering into better times, I am happy to find that you have kept on so far, and that nothing shall now interfere with your success.

I daresay business shall be very active, so many Zoological collections, public or pri-

vate, shall have to be reconstructed. The Fanciers have all had to suffer very much from the scarcity of hand labour and the restrictions of food stuffs.

I for one have had to suppress all grain eating animals, and have only kept such as I could feed with the vegetables from my kitchen garden.

Numerous large collections such as Delacour's and Pays Melier's, have been utterly destroyed, that of Delacour by the German gunfire and asphyxiating shells; many more have been equally unfortunate.

I should be very thankful if you could let me have the September and October numbers of the Magazine, which I mention in our papers when I find some opportunity of doing so.

I subjoin a little poem which has been translated into English by Harting, and remain."

This poem, "The Pigeons of Paris," so ably translated by Mr. James Edmund Harting, has been privately printed "for the benefit of the Red Cross, Weybridge." Copies may be obtained from Messrs. Rawlings and Walsh, Holstein Parade, Weybridge, price threepence.

The introduction on "The Pigeons of Paris" is well worth reading.

THAT the last consignment of monkeys for warfare purposes arrived last month. The mortality was very small during the voyage. The consignment of 422 were deposited at the Zoological Gardens, Regents Park.

THAT I have received during the past three weeks, 2 Lionesses, 1 Lion, 422 Rhesus Monkeys, 7 Dogfaces, 6 Callatrix, 2 extra large Rhesus, 850 Green and Yellow Budgerigars, with other odds and ends.

THAT I shall receive sometime in March, Shamahs, Thibetan Birds, Parrakeets, Indian Cranes, mixed Indian small birds—particulars to be found on cover of Magazine.

THAT I have just received a telegram from the Director, Zoological Gardens, Copenhagen, as follows:—

"No animals for sale, all presented to Gardens at Antwerp."

This will be the first lot of animals to arrive at Antwerp during the last four years.

THAT over 430 additions were added last month to the exhibits at the Zoological Society's menagerie, and at yesterday's meeting of the Society special attention was directed to a Kea Parrot (*Nestor Notabilis*) from New Zealand, pre-

sented by Lady Ian Hamilton. There was an increase of 550 in the number of visitors to the Gardens during the month, compared with the return for November of last year, but the total for the year, 828,852 was lower by 52,561.

THAT all the exhibition galleries of the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, S.W., will be open daily, as in pre-war times, to the public on week days. The hours of opening during December, January and February are from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

THAT the following notes are clippings from several South African papers. They should be interesting reading to my subscribers.

A baboon hunt, says the "Oudthoorn Courant" took place at Saffraan River last week. A large troop of these destructive beasts was located and with the aid of a pack of dogs they were attacked in a kopje, when the hunting party accounted for half a dozen. With the shooting season closed for three years our local huntsmen will be able to concentrate their efforts on the killing of both baboons and jackals. They will not only earn the great esteem of their country cousins but will be doing a great service to the district also, and in the case of the killing of the jackals be enabled to pay for their munitions.

One of the most curious impoundings of straying creatures has occurred at de Rust (states the Oudtshoor paper). A huge mountain (berg) tortoise, straying out of bounds, was found feeding in a neighbouring oat land in the village, and was promptly sent to the pound. On being asked how much he had to pay for its release, the owner was told eighteen pence. The owner then contended that there was no law which could impound a tortoise, as it was not an animal. The poundmaster, seeing the owner's point of view, handed the tortoise to the owner, who went on his way rejoicing.

An excellent illustration of the working of police dogs was afforded in a case of sheep stealing on Mr. Hassall's farm at Nhlambe last week (reports the "Transkeian Gazette"). The dogs with their master were brought down specially from Umtata to try and track the thieves, and were so successful that several arrests have been made. The working of the dogs was viewed by a large number of natives, who seemed to be greatly impressed when the intelligent animals took up the spoor, following it till they found the suspected man and then placed their paws on his chest.

TO ARRIVE IN MARCH, 1919.

4 Sea Lions	6 Indian Bears
2 Elephants, females	100 Shamahs
4 Tigers (2 males, 2 females)	100 Thibet Birds, various
6 Leopards	500 Parrakeets
12 Tree Porcupines	1000 Small Birds
2 Polar Bears	10 Indian Cranes
400 Rhesus Monkeys	10 African Cranes
2 Wanderoo Monkeys	1000 African Small Birds
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PLEASE NOTE.—All of the above have been already paid for.

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Every month these will be dearer on account of feeding expenses.

It should be known that these are now prohibited as per the following notice in Cape Government paper:—

"It is not generally known that according to the Vermin Extermination Ordinance of the Cape Province no person is allowed to keep as a pet any member of the baboon tribe except for a Zoological Garden or for the purposes of scientific research."

consequently these may be the last consignment.

Two extra large Rhesus Monkeys ...	each £8 0 0
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2 " Senegal Doves ...	2 0 6
2 " English Wood Pigeons ...	1 0 6
2 " Ring Doves ...	10 6
1 Grey Parrot, a King bird with red feathers ...	for 10 0 0
10 Grey Parrots, all tame, talking, acclimatised birds, highly recommended ...	from £10 upwards

Waterfowl.

1 Whooper Swan (Cygnus musicus) ...	£6 10 0
White Swans ...	pair 3 10 0
1 Upland Goose ...	for 4 0 0
6 Ruddy Sheldrakes ...	12 0 6
10 East Indian Runner Ducks, handsome ...	each 16 6
7 Mandarin Drakes, very fine ...	1 12 6

All Boxes, carriage and delivery extra.

Railway charges have now to be paid in advance and will be included in invoice.

Mexican Dried Flies ...	2/6 lb., 10 lbs. for 22/6
Indian red Millett Seed, also Paddy Rice.	

Eggs.

8 Darwins Rhea Eggs. Good preservation ...	each 12/6
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Feathers.

About 120 Macaw and other Feathers, in perfect condition, only in one lot, £6 (110 Macaws, 10 Parrots.)

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Surplus stocks of Foreign Birds and Animals to any amount. Cash down.

Carved Ivories.

Four Elephants on Bridge, wood stands, small ...	for £5 0 0
Two Elephants and Howdah, striking ornament ...	£10 0 0
Two Oxen and Cart ...	£8 0 0
Twenty Netsukies—10 ivory, 10 wood ...	£10 0 0
Fine old Netsukies—4 ivory, 1 wood ...	£10 0 0

Above specimens can be seen any time by appointment.

The World's Zoological Trading Company.

Several Correspondents have forwarded me cuttings from "*The Daily Chronicle*," "*National News*," "*Financial News*," and other Papers on the above Company.

It is I consider my duty to the Trade in general and others to state my experiences as having an important bearing upon this remarkable Company.

The moving spirit in it is **John Alfred Jordan**, a well-known Hunter, in the Belgian and French Congo Hinterland, and he has succeeded in interesting a well-known Amateur, a **Mr. Robert Leadbetter** to take an active part in this concern.

Some two years ago I was approached by Mr. JORDAN to join this Syndicate. I went to Eastbourne and met Mr. JORDAN, Mr. PYM MADDOCK and two other Gentlemen whose names were not disclosed.

I was asked to become **Managing Director at a salary of £5,000** yearly, which offer was refused for reasons I will state. I explained that **no Wild Beast concern could pay any such salary**, that I would only undertake the position, if I had sole control, and a small retaining fee with a percentage on actual profits. At the interview mentioned, particular stress was laid on the statement that the animals would be kept in a Park **not far from London, which now turns out to be Hazlemere Park, Bucks.** I pointed out that the business must be centred in London, and that the principal stock should be kept on the chief premises, so that purchasers should find it convenient to call and inspect the stock; besides, animals, etc., arriving at the Docks would receive immediate attention, whereas a journey to an out of the way Park would be absolutely disastrous, not only that, but the extra expenses going to and from Bucks would be enormous.

Finally I declined to be associated with their Syndicate.

Here is the cutting from "*The Daily Chronicle*," 17th January, 1919—

WILD BEASTS FOR SALE.

PRICE FOR PYTHONS ACCORDING TO LENGTH.

The war stopped the International trade in wild beasts, which was largely in German hands. A bid for the business is now being made by an English Syndicate with a capital of £50,000, with three game reservations in Africa, and with Mr. Robert Leadbetter and Hazlemere Park, as factors in the enterprise.

The World's Zoological Trading Company, Ltd., have just issued a price list, which reveals interesting opportunities awaiting persons with a weakness for unconventional pets. Among the animals which may be bought are:—

	Price
Hippopotamus	£700
Rhinoceros	750
Giraffe	750
Chimpanzee	100
Lion	250
Striped hyena	25
African Elephant (trained)	800

Python may be bought at from £2 to £100, "according to length," while a tortoise may be had at from £40 to £100 "according to weight."

Firstly, **Mr. Jordan has no game reservations in Africa, North South, East or West.** North and West Africa have **no reservations whatever.** There is The Soudan Game Reservation, a Government monopoly. This Reservation sells the animals to the highest bidders. In East Africa game is fully protected, and licences are required for export. Mr. Jordan, I presume, refers to a strip of land near the Congo Mataddi Railway on which he has held an option for some years, I believe he acquired this option on his last journey down the Congo. Anyway this matter could be easily settled by enquiring at the Congo Administration Offices in Brussels. This particular part of the Congo is **not "an animal reserve,"** for the very good reason that whatever animals were there originally have moved back during the building of the railway and the exploitation of the country by settlers. Even there the Elephants, if any, are protected. There **is not a Hippopotamus, Rhinoceros or Giraffe within hundreds of miles of the Congo property.**

Here is **a challenge** to this Zoological Company.

For every live and fully trained African Elephant they land in Great Britain within the next two years, I will be willing to give to any Public Charity they like to name, the sum of £10, for every Rhinoceros £10, for every Hippo and Giraffe £5.

Finally if they ever sell a Python for £100 within the two years, £5 to such Charity.

Lions are bred in this country—Chimpanzees arrive weekly and monthly.

Here is the choicest bit of all from the "National News," January 19th, 1919—

LIONS: £250 EACH.

Rush to Supply the World's Depleted "Zoos."

NEW BRITISH INDUSTRY.

Anyone wanting a full-grown, newly-captured male lion can have one for £250, or a couple of very savage leopards by paying £15 or £50. If something larger is desired, a three-quarters grown, trained Elephant may be had for £800, while those whose accomodation is limited are able to obtain love-birds as cheaply as 5s. each. Amusement by a Chimpanzee is possible for £100, which sum will buy a trained animal of that species.

These are just a few prices taken from the catalogue of the World's Zoological Trading Company, which has come into being as a result of the war, and which is a novel enterprise floated to capture trade in wild beasts and other living creatures from the Germans. Prior to the war wild beasts went to Hamburg from all parts of the World, but now they have lost their Colonies the Germans have no sources from which they can draw supplies

There is, however, a higher reason for the passing of this trade from the hands of the Huns. They are not sportsmen, nor are they humane, whereas the new Company has been formed by a band of British sportsmen and naturalists, all of whom are great lovers of animals, and they are capturing specimens of the wild fauna of the earth on new and scientific lines, instead of half starving the animals and confining them in unhealthy back yards, as was frequently done by the Germans.

"The aim of the new company," according to one of the founders, a well-known South African sportsman who has spent the greater part of his life hunting and trapping all over the country, "is not to destroy wild life, but to preserve it. There is no animal that it is not possible to capture alive and at least partly tame, so that it can live in captivity."

The freshly-caught animals are driven into large paddocks on the Company's reserves, and when they have recovered from their fright they are accustomed to the sight of human beings. Later they are placed in smaller paddocks and any peculiarities noted, and they are given the food they will receive in captivity. After being kept on the game reserves for six months, they are shipped, and Zoological gardens are assured of healthy beasts, which with proper care will live to their allotted span.

The Company has £45,000 worth of rare wild animals and birds on its West African reserve alone, but so great is the demand, largely through losses owing to food difficulties during the war and no renewal of the stocks, that there are orders for £40,000 worth for American gardens alone, another £210,000 worth for the British Zoos, and a similar demand for Continental parks.

Mr. James William Bostock, the Celebrated Showman, drew my attention to the above in these words—

"I wonder where the Press Agents dream all this twaddle and how any paper looking for reputation can print such stuff."

The prices have already been dealt with. After being kept on game reserves for six months &c. &c., it is stated. Now, if that were done, the one result would be, that it would be impossible to sell the animals or most of them at a profit on account of expenses.

The Article states that the Company has **£45,000 worth of wild animals and birds** on its West African Reserve alone, my answer to that is—There is **no West African "Game Reserve"** in existence.

There is no "Game Reserve" in the world with £45,000 worth of animals on it. It seems to have been forgotten that wild animals wander for hundreds of miles, a herd of Zebras or Giraffes would be on one property one week and miles away the next.

The only man to ever have an African Kraal of animals was the late Dealer Carl Hagenbeck, who had the assistance of the German Government to exploit this business.

Their last two statements are remarkable—Firstly they have **orders for £40,000** worth for American Gardens alone and secondly, **£210,000 for the British Zoos**, and similar demand for Continental Parks.

The American Gardens will certainly not in my opinion buy £40,000 worth. There are not at the present time £40,000 worth of wild animals in Great Britain. There are only five Zoological Gardens in Great Britain, one at Regents Park, one in Dublin, one in Manchester, one in Bristol, and one in Edinburgh; and I doubt whether one of them has a cash reserve of £5,000 (five thousand) with which to purchase animals.

Mr. James William Bostock is quite right, the above twaddle is ridiculous.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN

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NOTICE.

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All letters to be addressed in future :—

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Telegrams, Hamlyn, London Docks, London.

The Editor will be pleased to receive sporting articles and reminiscences, as well as items of news and reports of sport from all parts of the world. If stamped directed envelope be enclosed, the contributions will be returned if unsuitable.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Holland, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor.



THE FUTURE OF THE WILD ANIMAL TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

That there will be a great opening-up of the Wild Beast Trade both in Great Britain, the Continent and the United States of America, no one can possibly doubt, and it behoves the Britisher to see that a full share of trade falls to him in the coming struggle for the supremacy of the Wild Beast Trade.

Nothing can be done without great effort. The dealers living in Central Europe—Austria

and Germany—will not sit idly by, and allow this vast and prosperous business to slip from their grasp. They have controlled it for years. They must never do so again. The question is how to bring back the Trade to its original home—London. In the November number, page 50, I asked, Who is willing to keep the trade in Great Britain? I have received lately many enquiries as to what can be done in the matter, also offers of assistance, provided the undertaking is placed on a financial business basis.

That being so I have decided to form a Syndicate to commence operations immediately. I trust to issue the prospectus—private circulation only—next month which will be sent to all subscribers and any others desirous of joining the undertaking.

The following Markets will be open to us :—Holland, France, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, with the United States of America.

I have already Agents in Africa, India, and the Straits Settlements for the collection of Animals, Birds and Reptiles.

Arrangements in Australia and New Zealand will be made in due time.

Engagements are being made with capable men who will travel to and from with the various consignments.

It is of the utmost importance to obtain good travellers. With careful training this can be done.

Competition will be avoided at all costs. India and Africa are large enough for all dealers, however many may put in an appearance.

The weakest naturally will go to the wall. The various Zoological Gardens of the world, the many pleasure resorts, the Menageries and Circuses, with a great many Amateur Collections, all will require replenishing.

It will be a vast and should be a prosperous undertaking.

A list of stock imported and sold during 1914—1915 is given below. It constitutes a record on account of the many restriction against this

trade during those years. During the above time, I was the only actual direct importer of Wild Animals, Birds and Reptiles, in Great Britain. I was also the only exporter.

The Ministry of Munitions, Chemical Warfare Department, was supplied with thousands of animals for their various research work, and although this particular work has been naturally somewhat curtailed, still I am supplying that Department now with monthly supplies.

On many occasions during my business career various Government Departments have entrusted me with extensive contracts, and I am pleased to say I carried out my obligations to the letter.

In 1904—5 I was specially appointed by the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis to visit the Belgian and French Congo for Anthropoid Apes.

In 1889—1890 I supplied the Alexandra Palace with a collection of one thousand Monkeys—the largest collection ever brought together.

I have also travelled South Africa, making great collections during each visit. I only give the above details to shew there is a great possibility in this trade at the present time.

The future of the Wild Animal Trade must remain now in Great Britain, and I feel sure I shall receive the support of my fellow countrymen.



LIST OF STOCK SOLD, 1914-18.

2 Elephants, 1 Gorilla, 31 Chimpanzees, 211 Baboons, 4,071 Monkeys, 8 Lions, 11 Tigers, 12 Leopards, 12 Pandas, 4 Barbary Apes, 1 Hyaena, 15 Bears, 18 Sealions, 19 Deer, 6 Gnus, 4 Zebras, 2 Polar Bears, 485 various small animals, 1 Gibbon, 2 Camels, 221 Snakes, 1 Ourang Outang, 255 Grey Squirrels, 7 Blue and White Foxes, 20 Horseshoe Crabs, 2,532 Ferrets, 8,000 Guinea Pigs, Tame Rats and Mice, 1,358 Waterfowl, 88 Cranes, 9,115 Budgerigars, 5,300 various small birds, 77 Shamahs, 56 Rheas, 4 Mikado Pheasants, 7 White Pheasants, 20 Impeyans, 112 Tanagers, 3 Sugarbirds, 12 Macaws, 11 Birds of Paradise, 60 Peachfaced and Redfaced, 10 Sunbirds, 1 Honey Sucker, 9 Violet Ears, 4 Crown Pigeons, 7 Bleedinghearts, and 20,172 Canaries.



History of The Interlaken Zoo, in Fairmont, Minnesota; also particulars of A Jaguar in Mexico.

Fifty years ago Minnesota was almost a wilderness. Shortly before the writer came to this State, some 10 years before, this very Farm

on which Interlaken was constructed and still under construction, was taken as a claim or homestead for the settling thereon by a poor man and his family. In 1880 the writer could have purchased this very farm, every part of which is seen in the pamphlet, for the sum of £300 or 1,500 dollars, but preferred to purchase other cheaper Lake Farms.

About 20 years ago this farm at last was sold then again resold at a good profit, and a few years after sold to an Englishman who named the place Interlaken.

In turn he put on some decent buildings, replacing the old shacks built of logs. Four years ago Mr. Wade bought the Farm for 275 dollars an acre or £55, and has put thereon all the build-in sight and others not in sight, as the zoo, etc., which I'm interested in.

Interlaken is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Fairmont, either by road or by boat from the beautiful city of Fairmont. When I first saw Fairmont it was 150—now 5,000—with 3 railroads, one day from Chicago, 6 hours of St. Paul and Minnapoli.

Our once 10 to 15 dollar land to-day sells for 150 dollars on an average with the prospect of it doubling.

Such is the History of Southern Minnesota, but the English Colony came 20 years too soon—20 years ere the raise of land and all was lost.

THE JAGUAR IN MEXICO.

If I had been told that the Jaguar existed in Mexico I would have laughed at the idea as much as to be told the Tiger lived in Africa or the African Lion in the Rocky Mountains in the land of the Stars and Stripes, but strange as it may seem, two years ago I got a letter from a Lady Agent of Sonora, Mexico, asking me if I'd like a Tiger for my zoo.

Of course, I wrote by return thanking her for her kindness, and mentioned that it couldn't possibly be a Tiger as the tiger was an Indian beast and not found in America or Mexico, and in answer to my letter she explained it was a Mexican Tiger, naming a spotted animal, it having been caught after its mother had been shot and presented to her by some natives. I again wrote her that the animal could only be a Jaguar according to her description, and begged to have the animal sent, which in due time arrived, and no other than the South American Jaguar—9 feet from tip to tip and a beautiful specimen.

After this I believe if I were told the Zebra existed and ran wild in the Black Forest I'd almost believe. This Jaguar was caught in Sonora, Mexico, near Noria, not two days' travel from the United States border, and how they worked up to that part will always remain a mystery to the

writer; besides another was shot, and several were seen later. The animal was most beautiful and I sold her not long ago for only £26 or 130 dollars to a zoo down South as I hadn't a proper place for the winter.

It should be borne in mind that South America is many hundreds of miles from Sonora, Mexico, even to the canal. If anyone can throw any further light on this subject I'd much like to hear from them.



THE ZOO AND WAR.

INTERVIEW
WITH DR. CHALMERS MITCHELL.

A GOOD TIME COMING.

From the "Westminster Gazette."

"Domestic Pigs. Mixed Breeds. Purchased."

Such is the inscription which you may read to-day on more than one of those cages at the Zoo that used to be reserved for rarer beasts. If you look for kangaroos you will find pigs. If, on the other hand, you look for the sea lions, you will find nothing but an empty pond. If you look for various other animals, it is quite a toss-up whether you will find what you are looking for.

The Zoo, in short, has fallen upon somewhat evil days, but we are credibly informed and believe that a brighter period is about to open. The vicissitudes of the Zoo are due to the war. A foreign visitor to the Zoo to-day would form a highly inadequate notion of what the Zoo normally looks like, unless he were able to make allowances for some of the difficulties that the war created.

Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, secretary of the Zoological Society, has explained—at the invitation of our representative—some of the problems which the Society had to face, and how it dealt with them. "When the war began," he said, "we decided to cut down our expenditure. The first thing we did was to stop all new works, including the tunnel. We reduced painting and repairs to a minimum, and ultimately brought them to an end altogether. There was neither material nor labour. We stopped buying flowers of any kind; replaced flowers with vegetables.

ANIMALS AS COUNTRY GUESTS.

"We made up our minds it was necessary, although it was very unpleasant for us and for

the public, to subordinate even an educational luxury to the graver exigencies of the war. We stopped buying any new animals. When the food problem began to grow difficult, we decided we would keep no animals that we could not feed on their proper food. We destroyed some animals which could be replaced easily when normal times came again. We sent to friends in the country animals that could pick up a living if they had sufficient space in the open, but which at the Zoo would have had to be fed on grain. You see the Zoological Gardens has what somewhat resembles a city population; it has to be fed entirely from the outside.

"Naturally, the gardens are in a very shabby and dilapidated condition. It was inevitable that there should be a large natural mortality in four and a half years. On the other hand, we have saved labour and material and food to the country. We have used some of our empty spaces for two hundred pigs, and I do not know how many utility chickens and poultry. These have been fed upon the waste material of the clubs and the Marylebone Vestry, and have been sold at a profit.

"I may say that during the war, by our stern measures of economy, we have actually improved our financial position! The result is we can go ahead at once with the task of bringing the gardens up to their normal attractiveness. Immediately transport and labour become available we shall set to work. We shall have our flowers back this year. I do not think we shall get wire replaced, but we hope to get painting and cleaning done, and that is badly needed. We should be rid of the pigs and chickens by the end of March.

THE ROYAL NAVY HELPS.

"Then, thanks to the kindness of the Admiralty, I hope to obtain a certain number of animals even before commercial transport is released. It is an amusement to the sailors to have one or two animals on board.

"I do not think I am too sanguine in saying that by the time people are really coming to the gardens again we shall have filled up the obvious gaps, and in the course of the year we shall be making arrangements for collectors to set to work once more."

"What animals are most badly needed?" our representative asked.

"The sea lions had already lived beyond the average period," Dr. Mitchell replied. "Then we have no big hippopotamus now. We have only one giraffe. We have no kangaroos. We have a very poor lot of tigers, and very few lions. The elephant seal that you ask about is not so easily

replaced. There have only been three in the history of the gardens. Some specimens we should obtain almost at once, such as flamingoes and penguins, and I am already in negotiations for sea lions. I do not propose to fill up the place with grain-eaters; even if the Government were to release sufficient quantities I do not think this would be right.

"Of course, the Gardens are not in such a bad state as some people may imagine. People do not realise the difference between winter and summer at the Zoo. Every year, when April comes, I receive letters saying 'how nice the birds are looking, and how shocking the mammals.' The reason is perfectly plain and simple. Birds have a new plumage in the early spring, while mammals are losing their winter coats and are looking shabby and moth-eaten."

NATIONAL PARKS WANTED.

Dr. Mitchell was asked by our representative whether the day would ever come when it would be possible to breed wild animals in this country, so that there would be no danger of the Gardens being left ultimately with pictures only of some of those animals which are threatened with extinction.

"You cannot combine a breeding farm and a show place," the doctor replied, "except for very stupid animals. Supposing you had a big place in the country arranged entirely for breeding, and admitting practically no visitors; you might breed a certain number of the carnivora and most of the herbivorous animals, but I do not think you would ever prevent animals from becoming extinct. There are exceptions, of course. Bison, for instance, are actually being replenished from menagerie stock.

"The only practical safeguard against the extinction of animals is the establishment in every part of the world of preserves that shall be absolutely protected and guarded. To breed animals successfully you must have a considerable number of heads of stock, for it does not follow that any particular male and female will breed. The chief reason why we do not breed here is that we have not sufficient stock for that purpose. Animals of which we have plenty nearly always breed. Among the difficulties is the psychological difficulty—that animals prefer their natural conditions and do not take kindly to breeding in captivity, with the result that you often find them killing their cubs."

Some years ago, when addressing the Zoological Section of the British Association, at Dundee, Dr. Mitchell urged very strongly the view that preserves should be established in order to cope with the danger that threatens the surviving land

fauna of the globe. He pleaded for the creation of sanctuaries in every country—"national parks secured for all time against all the changes and chances of nations by international agreement." He called upon zoologists to lead the way "by laying down what is required to preserve for all time the most representative and most complete series of surviving species without any reference to the extrinsic value of the animals."

As a result of the interview, our representative formed the impression that so far as the future is concerned the Zoo will quickly readjust itself to the favourable days of peace, not only recovering its pre-war excellence, but beginning again its steady scheme of year-by-year improvement. So far as the war period is concerned, says Dr. Mitchell, "I think we have got through extraordinarily well."



WILD SWANS IN IRELAND.

By H. B. RATHBORNE.

It was only yesterday with the assistance of a field glass I watched for a quite a long time about fifty or sixty Bewicke swans feeding on a shallow part of Lough Erne. It is quite easy to recognise them with their goose-like head and green cere over the bill and quick jerky movements in and out through each other, giving an occasional flute-like whistle.

There are also thousands of the common or domestic swan (gone wild), but they keep form, like the Grand Fleet when feeding, never breaking through the line they form into. Two Mallard ducks were keeping company with these swans, taking advantage of the mud stirred up as they fed neck deep on the various aquatic weeds.

Whoopers pay us odd visits, but not nearly so numerous as the Bewicke; they arrive just before Christmas and leave about the end of January. No one seems to interfere with them as it is supposed to be unlucky to kill a swan in Ireland.



AS OTHERS SEE US.

THE JUNGLE IN THE BACKYARD.

Few London householders can boast of a jungle in the backyard. Some, it is true, will

proudly invite a visitor to "see the animals," but their ambition seldom rises above rabbits or guinea-pigs.

There is one man in London, however, whose backyard often echoes the cries familiar to the hunter of big game. He is Mr. J. D. Hamlyn, the naturalist, whose home is in that part of the East End once terrorised by "Jack the Ripper."

When I called on Mr. Hamlyn the other day my knock was answered by a series of mingled shrieks, which proved on admittance to be the cries of some hundreds of bright coloured birds ranged round the front room. After running the gauntlet through these I found Mr. Hamlyn upstairs in the dining-room arranging for the transportation of a few giraffes from the Sudan. His face wore a look of sadness foreign to him, the reason for which was soon apparent.

"He's gone," said Mr. Hamlyn. "Goumba's gone; died a fortnight ago, poor old fellow." Here was indeed bad news. Goumba was Mr. Hamlyn's companion—hardly a trusted companion, for his fingers had acquired a habit of tampering with things that did not concern him; yet he was affectionate, even loving at times; neither was he swayed, like so many self-styled friends, by the fortunes of his companion.

But any delinquencies in Goumba were overlooked by Mr. Hamlyn as incurable habits contracted among bad companions in the forests of Africa. For Goumba was a chimpanzee. Every morning Mr. Hamlyn would receive his hairy friend's salutation on the lips—a Simian kiss; every dinner hour Goumba would share his (Mr. Hamlyn's) meal; and at tea time sit sedately at the table to tea, bread and butter, and cake.

Goumba had an unfortunate propensity for unrobing visitors; to his inquiring mind waistcoats, braces, and shoe laces proved an irresistible attraction. Once he had another companion—John Daniel, a youthful gorilla—long since gone; and now the death of Goumba leaves Mr. Hamlyn alone.

"Well, rest his soul," said Mr. Hamlyn, "for I'm sure he had one." Partly, Mr. Hamlyn's sympathy for his late companion was grounded on a belief in his own descent from Simian ancestors.

"Still, I have some new friends," he added, brightening a little. "Come upstairs and be introduced."

Ascending the stairs, we were greeted by a soft crooning as of doves. There, seated around the room, were a number of smaller relatives of Mr. Hamlyn—Rhesus monkeys. One, evidently of altruistic bent, offered me a carrot, which I

gracefully declined on the ground of its indigestibility.

"We're very human, aren't we, when you compare us with these little fellows?" remarked my host as we descended. "Some people take offence when I uphold the scientific theory of descent, but, bless me!—why, look at some of the faces one passes in the streets!"

Back in the dining room; then—"Come into the backyard and see the lions," said Mr. Hamlyn.

As we passed to the far end of the yard a black hand and arm shot out of a box and laid hold of my sleeve. I started back.

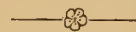
"Oh, he won't hurt," said Mr. Hamlyn reassuringly. "He's my Chacma baboon, late of South Africa, now wintering in London. Shake his hand; where are your manners, sir?"

I shook; then a black snout and lips of a like colour emerged from the gloom, and a tongue went "tclik, tclik." This, said Mr. Hamlyn, was a sign of affection, denoting a desire to kiss; an honour regretfully declined for reasons of hygiene.

A young lion and two lionesses were ambling up and down an enclosure against the far wall, their faces, like most of Mr. Hamlyn's pets, wearing a markedly mischievous expression. Their manners, too, were good, but fortunately they had not yet learned to shake hands.

Of the many other wonders of Mr. Hamlyn's house and backyard not the least is a collection of several hundred mice, which were not, as might be supposed, seduced by music as were those that gave fame to Mr. Hamlyn's namesake, the Pied Piper.

Such is the home of the East End naturalist. He lives among animals, and himself remains human—a paradox explained by the very antithesis it contains. For monkeys, he says, have taught him as much of the fundamental nature of man as has any treatise on psychology!—G. H. W. ("Weekly Despatch.")



DESTRUCTION OF VERMIN.

CIRCLE COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

CIRCLE No. 12.

At a meeting of the Vermin Extermination Circle Committee No. 12, held at King William's Town on July 25th, reports from the Divisional Councils showed that hunt clubs existed in the

divisions of Albany, Stockenstroom, King William's Town and Cathcart. A second club was being formed in Albany and also in Cathcart division. No subsidised packs of hounds were reported. It was resolved that Messrs. Hoole (chairman), Clarke and Fletcher be the committee's delegates to the annual congress in Cape Town on October 8th.

CIRCLE No. 13.

Mr. C. R. Orndol presided at the first meeting of Circle Committee No. 13, held at Sterkstroom on July 27th. Initial business resulted in the appointment of Mr. G. A. Martin as secretary and a decision to make Sterkstroom the committee's headquarters. It was decided that the laying down of poison be prohibited within No. 13 Circle excepting upon written consent from the committee, and that a general hunt should take place on the first Thursday in each month. It was further agreed that each club should have the right to nominate its officers by a majority of votes, and every member should obey the captain of the club. The meeting also decided that application be made to each Divisional Council in the circle for an advance of £10, the amounts to be handed to the secretary of the circle committee for disbursement. Messrs. L. J. Steytler, H. R. de Wet, and C. P. Marais, were selected as delegates to the forthcoming congress.

CIRCLE No. 14.

A meeting of Circle Committee No. 14 was held at Aliwal North on August 14th, Mr. J. H. Botha presiding. Reports from circle members with reference to organisation were submitted, in the course of which it was stated that Barkly East Division had been thoroughly organised, with 254 members and 543 dogs. Divisional committee reports were read, and showed, inter alia:

Barkly East.—During the period from 1st July, 1917, to the 22nd June, 1918, rewards were paid by the Divisional Council for the destruction of sixty-three jackals at 10/-, one lynx at 15/-, and one baboon at 2/-.

Oliwal North.—During the year ending June 30th the Divisional Council had paid £96 2s. for the destruction of vermin, which included 189 jackals, 2 red cats, and 1 baboon.

Dordrecht.—During the year the Council had paid £115 7s. 6d. for destruction of vermin, as follows:—73 jackals at 22/6 each, 7 jackals at 20/- each, 24 jackals at 12/6 each, 6 red cats at 22/6 each, and 36 wild cats at 2/6 each.

Petitions from several farmers' associations were submitted, requesting that poison be laid for the extermination of jackals.

It was resolved that every Divisional Council within the circle be asked to reconsider the question of increasing the rewards for jackals to 20/- each.

It was agreed that the Administrator be requested to reconsider the proclamation of wild cat, otter, and witkrais bird as vermin within the area of Circle No. 14.

Messrs Botha and Bradley were selected as delegates to the annual congress in Cape Town on October 8th. Subjects for the congress agenda were selected.

The quarterly meeting of the Circle Committee No. 10 for the Extermination of Vermin was held yesterday forenoon at the Divisional Council Chamber.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary reported receipt of contributions of £20 each from the following Divisional Councils:—Steylerville, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Alexandria.

The following returns were received of vermin destroyed for which rewards had been paid for the quarter ending 31st March.

Alexandria.—43 jackals, 10 red cats, 2 baboons.

Steylerville.—165 jackals, 7 lynx, 74 baboons.

Uitenhage.—For 6 months ending 31st Mar., 1 tiger, 326 jackals, 43 lynx, 118 baboons.

The Alexandria Council also furnished a return for the last 12 months showing that 169 jackals and 8 baboons had been destroyed.



EXTERMINATION OF VERMIN.

An interesting return has been issued for the information of the Vermin Extermination Congress at Cape Town on October 8th, 1918, showing the numbers of vermin destroyed and the payments made for the same during the year ended 30th June, 1918. As is now well known, the Cape Province is divided into 17 Circles for the purpose of vermin extermination, and it is decidedly hopeful to find that all these, according to their energy and the prevalence of vermin have been busy during the period under review. To persons who have not watched the progress of events in this direction it may come as a surprise to learn that for the twelve months 21,637 jackals,

2,685 baboons, 221 squirrels, 1,551 red cats, 501 wild cats, 370 muishands, 35 tigers or leopards, 6 eagles, and 38 wild dogs have met their deaths, the whole involving an expenditure by the Province in rewards of £11,414 17s. 9d.



MULES AND DONKEYS.

A MULE MOTHER.

CONFIRMATION WANTED.

Sir,—I wonder if you would be good enough to substantiate a statement I have made in the Mess here, as I think you will be able to do so.

I have stated that a mare mule gave birth to a foal in the Remount Camp at Bloemfontein during the South African War (I believe about the beginning of 1901). I remember seeing the foal and mother there, and it caused great talk at the time. No doubt you will have some record of the fact.—I am, etc.

H. J. AITCHESON.

B. E. F., France.

(So far we have failed to trace the information; perhaps some other reader can help.—Ed.).

A MULE MOTHER.

CONFIRMATION.

Sir,—With regard to Mr. H. J. Aitcheson's inquiry re "Mule Mother" during the Boer War, 1901, I saw this mule and her foal, and can substantiate this statement. This mule and her foal were presented to the Zoological Gardens, Pretoria, and I think there it could be traced, as to what became of it later. I have often wondered if she ever had another foal.—I am, etc.,

L. J. LENNON.

Box 72, Harrismith.

A report appeared in one of the local papers (Greek) that a mule had foaled. As this is considered almost an impossibility it was received with unbelief. The Government here, being interested ordered me to proceed and examine it. I will confess I proceeded biased against the idea, as I have been in similar cases before but never found them true.

On 5th of present month I examined it and found it a genuine mule. Should say it was bay

with black points, six years, 13-2½ h.h. This foal is the second; the first was a filly, last year. This one is a male. The first died after two months, the second lives. The mule was bred from a she-donkey, and the foals from her are by a jack donkey. No special marks or stripes, and in my opinion a very good type of mule. I may say that the Island is noted for its good mules, and I examine many.

Circumference of knee, 11 inches; length of metacarpal, 7½ inches; circumference of sub-carpal, 8 inches.

This is by no means the average of our donkey measurements. The mule was giving milk, and I saw the foal suckling. The foal somewhat resembles a young donkey, but bigger. I leave it to scientists to account for, but can vouch for the dam being a genuine she-mule. I enclose a photo.—G. J. Harvey, M.R.C.V.S., Government Veterinary Surgeon, Nicosia, Cyprus, July 16. ("Veterinary Record," 2nd August, 1913).

We have been favoured with a call from Mr. E. Garrod, late sergeant-major at the Chief Veterinary Hospital, Springfontein, who further confirms the motherhood of a mule mare during the South African War, referred to elsewhere in this issue, and in that of September 4th, and who informs us that he personally accompanied the mare and her foal to the Pretoria Zoo. Mr. Garrod states, however, that this singular event took place, not at Bloemfontein, but at Springfontein, where it created great interest at the time, and where a number of snap-shots were taken, some of which should still be in existence.



GENERAL NOTES.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THAT I have just heard that our late pet, "John Daniel," the Gorilla, has been sold for £500—truly a remarkable price.

THAT a remarkable photograph of a chameleon darting out its long tongue was shown by Mr. Richard Kearton yesterday in a lecture to young people organised by the Royal Colonial Institute, at the Central Hall, Westminster.

Owing to its lightning flash Mr. Kearton was not able to get a picture of the tongue until, after wasting scores of plates, he timed the number of seconds between each tongue dart and then worked the shutter at the proper moment.

Mr. Kearton said that the vulture does not scent the carrion from afar as natural history legend maintains. He told the children how he had wrapped meat in paper bags and held them, coupon free, under the very beaks of caged vultures and that they had languidly ignored the offerings until the paper was removed.

THAT a specimen of the Monkey-eating Eagle, discovered by Mr. J. Whitehead in the Philippines, has just been added to the Natural History Museum at South Kensington.

THAT Mr. W. H. St. Quintin, of Scampton, Yorkshire, writing to "The Field," says:—

"During the past summer several broods of falcated ducks, also Chilian, chestnut breasted and cinnamon teal were reared here by the parent birds, and as proper attention could not be given at the right time, some of the ducklings in due course flew away. In case any of them may be shot this winter, and possibly may be recorded as supposed 'British specimens,' it would be well to make this announcement."

THAT the last work of the late Richd. Lydekker, who died in April, 1915, is well worth reading: "Wild Life of the World": A Descriptive Survey of the Geographical Distribution of Animals. By R. Lydekker, F.R.S. Illustrated with over 600 engravings from original drawings, and 120 studies in colour, 3 vols., 4th. London, F. Yarne and Co. Price £4 4s.

THAT I deeply regret to report that Sir Richard Sutton, step-son of Mr. Astley, has died of illness in France. Mr. Astley, I hear, has been left by Sir Richard one thousand pounds yearly for life.

THAT "The Evening News" seems to be somewhat unduly alarmed by the March consignment.

"Dangerous Aliens for London.

"There is to be an influx of aliens here early in March next, and the Government are conniving at their importation. They are dangerous aliens, to, and some of them out-

Bolshie the Bolsheviks in their violence against humanity when they get the chance to show it.

"They will be the guests—for a time, at any rate—of Mr. J. D. Hamlyn, the East End Naturalist, and will comprise tigers, leopards, bears, ourang-outangs, elephants, and lots of other wild animals.

"Mr. Hamlyn tells me that the only stock he has in hand at present is one lion and two lionesses."

I should like to explain that the larger animals are for the leading Zoological Gardens at home and abroad to fill up the vacant cages during the last four years. The birds are for the numerous aviaries throughout the country. There is no cause for alarm.

THAT the arrivals have been few and far between—some Budgerigars—about one thousand in all, and a few Monkeys.

The first arrival of Wild Beasts, Birds and Reptiles will be, I feel sure, the March consignment, particulars of which will be found on cover.

THAT one of the greatest compliments ever made to "Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine" has just been received from the Director, Zoological Gardens, Antwerp. Monsieur Lhoest writes under date 17th January:—

"I beg to inform you we duly received all the Magazines, and to thank you for the care you took in this matter.

"I also want to congratulate you for the really very interesting manner in which they are written."

Coming from such an eminent Naturalist as Mr. Lhoest is a very great compliment, and I herewith thank him most heartily for same.

THAT it will come as welcome news to the rising generation that Lord John Sanger's circus, which closed down for the duration of the war, is to resume its annual tours in the spring when visits are to be made to the Midlands, the North Eastern Counties, and Scotland.

To arrive in March, 1919. Indian Stock.

The following are already paid for, and can be delivered in March. Orders must be sent in at once for I have no intention of holding the stock here. I have enquiries from America, also many European Zoological Gardens and dealers. None of the below mentioned stock will be sent on approval. I have to purchase and take all risks from time of capture until arrival in London; my Clients must take their share of risk which does not amount to much being only a railway journey from London, or in the case of European dealers and Gardens, a short sea journey to their respective seaports.

100 Mixed Thibetan Birds.

At least twenty varieties.

300 Shamahs, or, Indian Nightingales.

The whole of this consignment has been imported for foreign trade. I am, however, quite willing to supply all British Amateurs provided immediate application is made; none will be kept here for general trade.

10 Indian Cranes.

Variety unknown. Price on arrival.

50 Impeyan, and other Pheasants.

Instructions have been sent for these to travel separately, consequently they should arrive in first-class condition.

100 Indian Black Minahs, large variety.

There will be only a few Indian small birds and about 500 Ringneck Parrakeets. I shall be pleased to supply all the small birds and Parrakeets to any dealer here requiring same, or I will retail out at fair prices.

Respecting the Elephants, Tigers, Leopards, Bears, Snakes, Wanderoo and Ouran Outans, full particulars in our next issue. There will be, however, about 400 Rhesus Monkeys. The whole of above stock will be in charge of a Nepaulese attendant, Lall Bahadur.

4 Sea Lions from America and 24 Tree Porcupines from Canada—these will be delayed on account of freightage.

2 Polar Bears from Norway—these are declined on account of prohibitive prices.

The African Small Birds and Cranes are delayed on account of freightage.

African Giraffes.

I have been offered three, provided I take delivery on the sea coast. I accepted the offer, and directly I obtain passport for my keeper and arrange shipment, the man shall leave to accompany them home. Anyway, they will not arrive here until April at the latest on account of weather conditions. Price on application subject to arrival.

Intending purchasers of all Live Stock must be prepared to pay quite double and treble normal prices, brought about by the extraordinary conditions of labour at the present time. Ship-owners, Port Authorities and General Contractors cannot charge fair and reasonable rates consistent with the ridiculous rate of wages they now have to pay.

FOR SALE.

Vol. I.	Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine	-	-	10/6
„ II.	„ „ „ „	-	-	10/6
„ III.	„ „ „ „	-	-	10/6

SENT ON RECEIPT OF CASH, CARRIAGE PAID.

Subscriptions are now due. Ten shillings only.

The following already received:—

Lord Rothschild, Museum, Tring.
 Lord Tavistock, Havant, Hants.
 The Countess of Jersey, Middleton Park, Bicester, Oxon.
 Lady Morrison Bell, Manor Heath, Bournemouth.
 Lady Julia Follett, The Woodside, Old Windsor.
 Lady Edith Windham, Saham House, Newmarket.
 Lady Yule, Harstead House, Bricket Wood, Herts.
 Sir George Touche, M.P., Broomfield, Westcott, near Dorking.
 Sir Edgar Collins Boehm-Boteler, Bart., Willow Lodge, Hungerford.
 Sir John Bland Sutton, 47, Brook Street, W.1.
 The Zoological Gardens, Amsterdam.
 The Zoological Gardens, Antwerp.
 The Zoological Gardens, Copenhagen.
 The Victoria Gardens, Bombay.
 The Zoological Gardens, Alipur, Calcutta.
 The Zoological Gardens, Corstorphine, Edinburgh.
 The Zoological Gardens, Clifton, Bristol.
 The Zoological Society of New York.
 The Zoological Gardens, Central Park, New York.
 The Zoological Gardens, Phoenix Park, Dublin.
 The Zoological Gardens, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
 The Zoological Gardens, Gizeh, Egypt.
 The Zoological Museum, Leiden, Holland.
 The Zoological Museum, South Kensington.
 The Zoological Gardens, Perth, West Australia.
 The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., United States.
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 H. Carr-Walker, Tyrie, West Park, Leeds.
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HAMLIN'S MENAGERIE MAGAZINE.

No. 10.—Vol. 4.

CONTENTS.

JOHN D. HAMLYN,

221, St. George's Street, London Docks, E. 1.

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(Three very fine animals.)

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Direct from South Africa, in splendid condition.

1 Extra large male, one of the largest I have
ever seen... for £25 0 0

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2 Good-sized males and females ... each £20 0 0

Every month these will be dearer on account of
feeding expenses.

It should be known that these are now prohibited as per the following notice in Cape Government paper:—

"It is not generally known that according to the Vermin Extermination Ordinance of the Cape Province no person is allowed to keep as a pet any member of the baboon tribe except for a Zoological Garden or for the purposes of scientific research."

MONKEYS.

For the first time for many years I have no small monkeys in stock.

Rhesus to arrive ... £3 each.

Bornean Reticulated Python,

of enormous size, 21 feet long, quite tame. This wonderful Snake has been on exhibition in every fair-ground in Great Britain. Can be handled safely. Only £55, delivered, carriage paid.

1 American Alligator, 7 feet ... for 10 0 0

6 feet ... 8 0 0

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The above Alligators, Python, and other Snakes are at present deposited in the Reptile House, Zoological Gardens, Regents Park, London.

Guinea Pigs, Tame Rats, Mice, Rabbits, constantly on hand.
Any quantity supplied at short notice.

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feet 6 inches long. 6 feet 6 inches, high. 6 feet deep.
4 Slides, Box Wheels, sound condition.
£40 cash, in Stables. No offers.

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1 very fine Indian Rock Parrot, color on wings,
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1 Little Owl ... 1 0 0

8 Talking Greys ... each 10 0 0

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Only pair in Great Britain, for £16, can be seen at any time.
Adult Green Budgerigars, pairs 15/-, cocks 8/-, hens 10/6
each. This includes boxes and carriage paid.

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Imported specially for soft food birds, 3/6 per lb.
Mexican Dried Flies ... 2/6 lb., 10 lbs. for 22/6
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8 Darwin's Rhea Eggs. Good preservation ... each 12/6

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Animals to any amount. Cash down.

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Four Elephants on Bridge, wood stands, small ... for £5 0 0

Two Elephants and Howdah, striking ornament ... £10 0 0

Two Oxen and Cart ... £8 0 0

Twenty Netsukies—10 ivory, 10 wood ... £10 0 0

Fine old Netsukies—4 ivory, 1 wood ... £10 0

Above specimens can be seen any time by appointment.

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN

No. 9.—Vol. 5.

LONDON, FEBRUARY, 1919.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

NOTICE.

The subscription for Vol. IV., 1918—19, is 10/-, post free. All subscriptions commence with No. 1, Vol. 4. Yearly subscriptions only received. Specimen copies can be sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine should communicate at once with the Editor.

All letters to be addressed in future:—

JOHN D. HAMLYN,

**221, St. George's Street, London Docks, E 1,
London.**

Telephone, Avenue 4360.

Telegrams, Hamlyn, London Docks, London.

The Editor will be pleased to receive sporting articles and reminiscences, as well as items of news and reports of sport from all parts of the world. If stamped directed envelope be enclosed, the contributions will be returned if unsuitable.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Holland, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor.

EXPLANATION.

My readers will excuse the delay in the publication of the Magazine on account of my serious illness during the last three weeks.

The "Flu" captured me right out.

My worthy doctor informed me that I was just on the border line, whatever that might mean; anyway I have now crossed the Great Divide, and shall be resuming business this week.

To those of my readers who know me personally they will readily understand that confinement and restraint do not appeal to me in any way, so doubtless I shall have their sympathy.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THE FUTURE OF THE WILD ANIMAL TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

By **JOHN D. HAMLYN.**

I sent out with the January number of this Magazine a short account of my private opinion on "The World's Zoological Trading Company."

Another copy accompanies this issue.

Several papers obtained interviews with Mr. Jordan and published most interesting copy to which I take no exception whatever.

I shall only refer to the one article which appeared in "West Africa," February 15th—full copy herewith.

BIG GAME IN WEST AFRICA.

Well-known Hunter's scheme to aid Labour.

A Challenge and its Acceptance.

The controversy raised between Mr. J. D. Hamlyn, the St. George's E., naturalist, who has been importing animals from West Africa for many years, and Mr. J. A. Jordan, managing director of the World's Zoological Trading Co., a well-known hunter in the French and Belgian Congo, and the subsequent challenge issued by Mr. Hamlyn and accepted by Mr. Jordan, details of which have appeared in the "Star," will be followed with close interest in West Africa and by Coasters at Home.

The World's Trading Co. proposes to capture wild creatures on humane principles in Africa and other parts of the world, such as elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotami, and giraffes, and train them for labour. Mr. Hamlyn is of opinion that this is an impossible task, and, quoting an article which appeared in a newspaper stating that the Zoological Co. "has £45,000 worth of wild animals and birds on its West African reserve alone,"

in his magazine he says there is no West African game reserve in existence. There is not a hippopotamus, rhinoceros, or giraffe within hundreds of miles of the Congo property.

THROWING DOWN THE GAUNTLET.

Here is the challenge issued by Mr. Hamlyn: "For every live and fully-trained African elephant they (the Zoological Co.) land in Great Britain within the next two years, I will be willing to give to any public charity they like to name the sum of £10, for every rhinoceros £1, for every hippopotamus and giraffe £5. Finally, if they ever sell a python for £100 within the two years, £5 to such charity."

Mr. Jordan, in accepting the challenge, through the "Star," says, "We have got reserves in French, British, and Belgian territories. At the present moment expeditions are hunting in East Africa, Nyassaland, the Sudan, and West Africa. The hunters are men of experience and knowledge of the ways of wild creatures, and they are after the giraffe, rhinoceros, eland, and the roan and the sable antelope (which are the rare species).

"Last week we interviewed 250 men anxious to enter the service of the company. They are all demobilised officers. Out of that number we selected about 10 men, all of whom have invested in the company, and all of them know the wild-game lands of Africa, and naturally their business.

"Mr. Hamlyn denies the existence of our game reserves. We have the capturing rights over 55,000 acres, or 87 square miles. On that property there are about 1,000 elephant, about the same number of red buffalo, herds of roan and sable antelope, eland, waerbucks, and crowds of smaller creatures. Their estimated worth of £45,000 does not actually represent one-quarter of their value. We are erecting kraals for the capture and training of adult elephants. This has never been done before.

"All my life I have been hunting in Africa. I speak most of the Native dialects, and I am as well known in Africa as any man living. I have shot 1,000 elephants—we are not out to slaughter now, but to capture. We want to train them for transport in the deadly fly country, and we are trying the eland and zebra for the same work. I sail for Africa next month. And I may say my wife was the first white woman to journey right across Africa from east to west. The journey lasted 12 months. You may be interested to know our hunters use the motor-bicycle to pursue the big game."

A BIG-GAME HUNTER'S VIEWS.

There is no great future for a scheme which aims at exporting from West Africa big game, according to a big-game hunter, who arrived recently from the Coast. "In the first place railway freight would make the scheme prohibitive," he explained to a representative of "West Africa." "Travelling on the Coast is an expensive affair for human beings, so you may imagine what it would cost to bring a herd of elephants from the interior to the ports.

"Then there would be the question of embarkation. Animals could not be shipped either at Secondee or Sierra Leone. The vessels lie out two miles from the shore, and all the cargo, etc., is taken to them on surf-boats. It would be impossible to convey elephants in this way.

"With regard to big game there is no great quantity on the West Coast. Bongo, a rare type of antelope, has been found on the Gold Coast. It is one of the prettiest species in the world, and is called Tunkwa by the Fantis. Few have been killed by Europeans. There is a fair amount of big game in the Belgian Congo. There are hippopotami on the Gold Coast, but no rhinoceroses and no giraffes, to my knowledge."

GAME RESERVES ON THE COAST.

There is plenty of big game in the Cameroons, particularly elephants, and a fair amount in Northern Nigeria, on the borders of Lake Chad, where the lake runs to the Cameroons.

"In addition, health conditions are antagonistic to such a scheme as that proposed by the World's Trading Co. The climate on the West Coast of Africa would preclude hunters from making a long stay in the bush. It would be dangerous for the European to live a sufficient number of months in the bush to capture elephants."

Referring to Mr. Hamlyn's statement that there is no West African game reserve in existence, the big-game hunter pointed out that there is one in Ashanti—the Afram plain. Another big-game reserve, a combined British, French, and German one, is at Lake Chad. It extends 30 miles round the shores of the lake.

My challenges do not seem to be clearly understood. Here they are once more:—

For every trained African Elephant they land in this country and sell for £800—£10;
For every Hippopotamus sold for £700—£5;
For every Rhinoceros sold for £750—£10;
For every Giraffe sold for £750—£5;

For every Python sold for £100—£5; to any Public Charity they name.

The sale figures are their own; they must abide by them. The above offer commenced in January, 1919, and expires in two years.

GAME RESERVES

are not so called "capturing rights" over the various farms in German East Africa. The farmers and hunters will be only too pleased to assist in the hunt, with a view to the sale of the captured animals.

To place an estimated worth of £45,000 on "capturing rights" over animals which are on one estate one day, and miles away the next, is really too absurd.

AFRICAN TUSKERS

seventeen years old and upwards.

There is not a Zoological Gardens, Menagerie or Circus in Great Britain who would accept one as a gift to-day. Indian tuskers are bad enough, but Africans are worse.

I am well aware of the various Government Game Reserves, but my statement was that the "World's Zoological Trading Company" have no recognised Reserves.

I again repeat, "Shooting Rights" over farms are not recognised Game Reserves. There is the Lake Chad Reservation, the Sabi River Reservation, the Sudan Game Reservation, and I very much question whether they would entertain the sale of specimens. The above, I think, answers the "West African" article.

I will now refer to the "Star" account.

Mr. Jordan states that his hunters are pursuing big game on motor-bicycles.

I cannot understand him making such a statement. The motor-bicycle when well under way would alarm all the animals for a hundred miles around.

If the motor-bicycle-hunter ever found himself by accident amongst a herd of elephants his would be a speedy and violent death. That indeed would be one hunter less.

THE BARNUM AND BAILEY ANIMALS.

Mr. Jordan has constantly referred to the ship-loads of animals he has dealt with. After laborious search I could only find one ship-load that he has ever been associated with. I am not sure whether these arrived on the "Garth Castle"

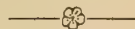
or not. It was in 1911. There were 16 Zebras, 6 Elands, 1 Hartebeest, 2 Leopards, 2 Cheetahs, 1 Gemsbok, 1 Gazelle, 4 Mongeese, 6 Cats, with various Monkeys. The Rhinoceros died before shipment. Such a consignment coming from East Africa would not be a paying concern to-day. From enquiries made on the steamer there was to follow on the s.s. "Goth" 1 Giraffe, Lions and more Zebras. I have no knowledge of these animals ever arriving. Mr. Jordan informed me that he lost his Giraffes coming through the waterless country.

The Rhinoceros and Giraffes were the animals which would have made the consignment a good paying concern, but it is ever so; unless you have specially trained men for the rarer beasts they die.

Regarding Mr. Jordan's Chimpanzees I bought three in all from him. At that particular time I suppose I must have been the only buyer in Great Britain.

In conclusion, I beg to assure Mr. John Alfred Jordan and his associates that I have no wish to hurt their feelings in any way. I have avoided all personalities. Mr. Jordan is a wonderful hunter, and I admire him being out to capture the World's Animol Trade; unfortunately for him there is another Englishman out on the same racket, and his name is

JOHN DANIEL HAMLYN.



THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, COLOGNE (Germany).

By PTE. E. R. BELL, Second Army.

I visited the Zoological Gardens here to-day, and enclose you a list of animals actually to be seen.

The Gardens are pleasantly situated near the banks of the Rhine, about a penny tram ride from Cologne Cathedral.

The entrance is one mark. Troops free of all charge. There is a fine concert hall, with a good concert everyday, and a cafe restaurant, which is always a great attraction; also a large pond which, when frozen over, makes a fine skating surface, and many skaters wend their way there as soon as the weather shows any signs of a frost.

They commence feeding the animals about 2.30 p.m., and it takes until 4 p.m. to make the round of the dens and cages.

I have seen them fed, and all seem to have a fair share, although I hear they went very hungry many times during the past four years.

I trust this description will be of interest to your numerous readers.

LIST OF LIVE STOCK

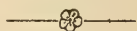
taken on the 22nd February, 1919.

- 4 Kangaroos.
- 15 Deer (various).
- 30 Flamingoes.
- 7 Bears (various).
- 3 Wolves.
- 1 Hyæna.
- 1 Wildcat.
- 3 Crocodiles (small).
- 2 Pythons.
- 40 Parrots (fine specimens).
- 1 Hornbill.
- 4 Wild Swines.
- 4 Llamas.
- 1 Camel.
- 15 Storks.
- 4 Owls.
- 30 Eagles and Condors.
- 6 Polar Bears (on Mappin Terrace).
- 3 Yaks.
- 1 Secretary Bird.
- 2 Bison.
- 2 Chapman's Zebras.
- 1 Berg Zebra.
- 1 Gnu.
- 1 Tapir.
- 1 Rhinoceros.
- 2 Hippos.
- 1 Elephant.
- 1 Kapybara.
- 2 Emus.
- 2 Cassowaries.
- 2 Lions.
- 2 Lionesses.
- 2 Leopards.
- 1 Panther.
- 1 Puma Lion.
- 1 Jaguar.
- 3 Tigers.
- 3 Monkeys.
- 1 Thar.

Many small birds, Budgerigars, Love Birds, Rosellas, etc., etc.

Zoological Gardens,
Cologne (Germany).

22/2/19.



A MAGISTRATE and the BIRD LAW.

At Old Street Police Court on Tuesday, before Mr. W. Clarke Hall, Messrs. De Von and

Co., Bethnal Green Road, were summoned at the instance of the R.S.P.C.A. for being on January 15th in the possession of 21 "freshly-caught" Goldfinches. Mr. Polhill represented the Society, and Messrs. De Von and Co. were defended by Mr. G.R. Blanco White, instructed by Mr. H. F. Stout. The defendants produced evidence, in the person of Patrick Madden, of Tipperary, to prove that the birds had been sent from Ireland on January 14th, after having been in the possession of the Irish dealer since December 3rd last.

Counsel cited cases where the justices had held that the onus of proof that the birds were recently taken lay upon the prosecution, whereas in this case all that the prosecution depended upon was the opinion of an inspector who, according to the defendants, did not even know that the birds were Goldfinches until he had asked what they were.

The birds in the present case were in show condition and some of the consignment had been sold to the Army and Navy Stores for show in their live stock department.

After referring to the official reports of past cases, the magistrate said that as far as he could gather there had been no legal decision as to what was a freshly-caught bird within the meaning of the Act, and that magistrates were free to put their own interpretation on the phrase. In this case he thought that the birds had been kept for a time in the hands of the Irish dealer simply to enable them to get over their first shock of being taken from the fields and to endure the long passage from Tipperary to London with more impunity than if they had been stnt directly after capture. He should rule, therefore, that they were to all intents and purposes freshly-caught birds, but he should not inflict any fine. The summons would be dismissed upon the payment of five guineas costs.

The effect of the decision is of course that in the district within the jurisdiction of Mr. W. Clarke Hall no one may have in his possession any Goldfinch, for Goldfinches are protected throughout the year in the County of London, and in Mr. W. Clarke Hall's view length of possession does not count. It is a matter which affects every keeper of British birds, for if one magistrate can construe the law in this fashion, of course any other may do the same, or worse. In especial it affects the traders, for if no one may keep a Goldfinch there will be no buyers, and if the trade do not take steps to have this ridiculous decision upset upon appeal they will have themselves only to blame. Fourteen days are allowed for an appeal to be lodged, and Messrs. Trower (Caledonian Road), Howard and Son (Sclater Street), and Isaacs (St. Martin's Lane), have each agreed to be responsible for £5 towards the cost.

We shall be pleased to hear from any of our readers, especially those who are dealers in birds and appliances, who will be willing to support the appeal by promises of contributions toward the expense.

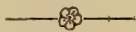
It need scarcely be pointed out that while magistrates may think themselves entitled to decide cases according to their own personal prejudices, yet our judges are guided only by the law, and there are plenty of precedents setting forth that birds cannot within the meaning of the Act be considered as "recently taken" if they have been in the possession of their holder for more than fourteen days.

The R.S.P.C.A. has openly avowed its intention of "doing away with the keeping of birds in cages," and its officials would, if they could, make it illegal to keep a Canary or a Parrot. It is up to bird-keepers, who are better bird-lovers than those who earn their salaries by pandering to the sentiments of hysterical faddists, to see that this society does not effect its avowed purpose of doing away altogether with the keeping of pet birds.

On reading the above report in "Cage Birds" we forwarded Mr. Carl a cheque for £5 towards the appeal fund.

We trust all Bird Keepers, Amateurs and Dealers will do likewise.

"Cage Birds" deserve the thanks of the Bird Community for their able and fearless support of Bird Law cases.



NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

To the Editor of the "Daily Telegraph."

Sir,—The Director of the British Museum (Natural History) is about to retire, and we learn with deep apprehension that the principal trustees, with whom the appointment rests, have received, or are about to receive, from the general body of trustees a recommendation to pass over the claims of scientific men and to appoint a lay official, who is at present assistant secretary. The former directors, Sir Richard Owen, Sir William Flower, and Sir Ray Lankester, like the present director, Sir Lazarus Fletcher, were all distinguished scientific men. The Natural History Museum is a scientific institution. There is a large staff of scientific keepers and assistants. The Director has to represent natural history to the public, to other scientific institutions at home, in the Dominions and Colonies and in foreign countries, and to the many Government depart-

ments with which the Museum has relations. He must represent it with knowledge and authority. There are few posts with such possibilities of advancing the natural history sciences, of making them useful to the nation, and of interpreting them to the public. The existence of the post is a great stimulus to the zeal and ambition of zoologists and geologists.

The arguments alleged in favour of the recommendation are trivial. It is stated that a former director was allowed by the trustees to leave the administrative details to the member of the clerical staff whom it is proposed to promote, that he performed these duties with ability, and during the tenure of the present director retained and extended his powers. It is urged that the tenure of the new director would be short, as he would have to retire in two years under the age limit. It is pleaded that promotion would entitle him to a larger pension, and that he need not be called director, but only acting director.

Plainly if the assistant secretary be the only man who knows the details of administration, it is important that the permanent director should be appointed at once, in order to have the opportunity of learning them before taking them over. In actual fact there is nothing in the administrative work of the directorship that could not be learned in a few weeks or months by any person of ordinary intelligence. At least two of the present keepers are eligible for the vacancy, have attained the necessary scientific standing, and have ample experience of the museum itself. To pass over these or several eminent and eligible men not on the staff in favour of one of the ordinary office staff would be an affront to scientific men and of grave detriment to science.—We are, etc.,

- W. BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S. (Honorary Professor of Geology and Paleontology in the Victoria University of Manchester).
- J. COSSAR EWART, F.R.S. (Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh).
- F. W. GAMBLE, F.R.S. (Professor of Zoology in the University of Birmingham).
- J. S. GARDINER, F.R.S. (Professor of Zoology in the University of Cambridge).
- WALTER GARSTANG, D.Sc. (Professor of Zoology in the University of Leeds).
- E. S. GOODRICH, F.R.S. (Aldrichian Demonstrator of Comparative Anatomy in the University of Oxford).
- W. A. HERDMAN, F.R.S. (Foreign Secretary Royal Society, Professor of Natural History in the University of Liverpool).
- S. J. HICKSON, F.R.S. (Professor of Zoology in the University of Manchester).

- J. P. HILL, F.R.S. (Jodrell Professor of Zoology in the University of London).
- W. E. HOYLE, D.Sc. (Director National Museum of Wales).
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- E. B. POULTON, F.R.S. (Hope Professor of Zoology in the University of Oxford).
- R. C. PUNNETT, F.R.S. (Arthur Balfour Professor of Genetics in the University of Cambridge).
- A. E. SHIPLEY, F.R.S. (Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Reader of Zoology in the University).
- W. J. SOLLAS, F.R.S. (Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford).
- (Sir) JETHRO J. H. TEALL, F.R.S. (lately Director of the Geological Survey of Gt. Britain).
- J. ARTHUR THOMSON, LL.D., (Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen).

February 27th, 1919.

THE ADDO ELEPHANTS.

A DISAPPEARING TRIBE.

These elephants have no relation, as the title would seem to convey, either to a puff-adder or to a sum in addition, but are the tenants by right of occupation, extending over one hundred years, of the woods, valleys, hills and laagtes of the Addo Bush, and of all that territory extending from Sand Flats on the East to Uitenhage, and from Sundays River near Barkly Ridge to the Zuurberg; including such kloofs and strips of

wood as may offer them shelter in their excursions east into Alexandria, or west into the forests of Zitzikamma; though the westward road of re-entry has been sadly euehred by the intrusion of roads, railways, and farmsteads.

When Van Riebeeck came to Table Bay elephant visited French Hoek to breed, and the mountain path they followed over beyond Keerweder is still pointed out as a fine engineering feat in road-building, and when the British Settlers entered into possession of Lower Albany they gazed with awe on procession of elephant marching in or out of the dense Kowie Bush, while the Knysna Forest still carry signs of the pits dug by Bushmen to trap a mountain of meat that would last the tribe for a month's succulent feasting.

As settlement extended the elephant left the Knysna and the Kowie Bush for the Addo domain, which lies about half-day between, and in the Addo Bush they have remained to breed in a state of growing irritation at the unseemly intrusion of mtn, cattle and offensive motor cars that pollute the pure air.

Between the Addo elephants and man all friendly relations have been suspended, culminating in the stern order issued by a soul-less Government that 25 of the original occupants be shot by a given number of nominated sportsmen. To this act of open enmity the elephant last week answered by drinking up all the water in the dam of Mr. Harvey, a local farmer, having first made a strategic feint against the camp of certain contractors working on the Sundays River Settlement. Apparently they regard Mr. Harvey's dam and fields as the key to the enemy's position, for, at the beginning of last year, the writer saw where a strip of the farm wire fencing had been broken down by a bull which had gently leant against the posts, and heard stories of periodic visits to the dam.

At the Addo station adjoining, there is a paddock known as the Bull's Camp, because a lone bull used to walk through the fence under the mistaken but quite natural idea that the noisy railway engine was a fire-breathing rival. A few years ago a huge bull took possession of the line between Wankie and Victoria Falls, and offered battle to a whole train. After a violent collision the fight went against him, and one of his tremendous feet figured as the prized possession of the nearest ganger. The warrior of Bull's Camp apparently decided that he was giving away too much weight, and retired from the ring, probably to lead an attack on Mr. Harvey's dam.

There has been a delay in the execution of the doomed twenty-five, and no wonder, since the Addo Bush was even too uninviting for Frederick Courtney Selous. The story goes that Selous

was invited to have an off day in the Addo to shoot a piuked bull. He came, he saw, and he departed with the remark that the man who hunted elephant in the Addo for fun was every kind of a suicidal ass, for the bush is so thick that it can only be entered by game paths; and the elephant could only be located by sound and smell.

Some years ago the writer, seated on the stoep of the Commando Kraal homestead, the present headquarters of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick's irrigation staff, remarked as he looked across the flats to the bush on the opposite ridge, that the Addo after all was full of open spaces. "Where are they?" asked the farmer. "Why, those stretches of yellow grass." The farmer produced a field glass, whereupon the open spaces of yellow grass appeared as patches of withered moss growing on trees. There were no open spaces except wood paths and narrow game tracks—and apart from these the bush was almost impenetrable, bearing shrub about twenty feet high with occasional tall trees and euphorbia and nois boom, whose sappy roots are dug up by elephants and by Kaffirs who chew the pith for the juice.

A very large proportion of the shrub is spekboom, or oliphant bos, a succulent evergreen—and this supply of a favourite food explains, together with the thickness of the growth, how the remnants of elephant hordes have so long found sanctuary in the Addo, within a few miles of the towns of Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, and Alicedale junction.

It is under normal circumstances not natural for elephant to remain so localised, for when at liberty to choose their feeding ground they often make long treks, especially in seasons when the wild fruits are ripening but they cannot escape from the Addo without striking farms, roads, railways, and open veld. This enforced imprisonment within an area, though large, since it covers probably over 400 square miles, has bred into the herd a confirmed shortness of temper, and has, we gather, reacted on the growth of the animals, since the Addo elephants have apparently no big tuskers.

(To be continued.)

GENERAL NOTES.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THAT a film version of Rider Haggard's popular book, "King Solomon's Mines," is shortly to be shown to the trade. The book contains

plenty of scope for the spectacular. I am told the scenes depicting wild elephants in the jungle are remarkable and unique.

THAT the Director, Zoological Gardens, Rotterdam, writes under date 27th February:—

"Please send 9, 10 and 11, Vol. III., at next opportunity, as I greatly wish to have your well-written and very interesting Magazine complete."

These have been sent him.

THAT the arrivals, animals and birds, during the past two months, have been practically nil—about a dozen Monkeys and some Budgerigars constitute the importations. I feel sure that the animals and birds now on their way from Calcutta, due here any day, will be the first arrival of live stock for 1919. The African lot should arrive at end of March. The second Indian consignment should be here at the end of April.

THAT during January 42 additions were made to the Zoological Society's menagerie, including two lion marmosets from South-East Brazil, two Bennett's wallabies from Tasmania, and two Caspian terrapins from Palestine.

THAT "The Empire News," February 9th, gives forth the following startling information:—

THE JUNGLE IN KENT!

The suggestion has been made that wild animals playing an important part in spectacular films might be bred in this country for the purpose, and a profitable trade line built up.

The idea is not favoured by the head of one of our finest Zoos. To an "Empire News" man he said:—

"One of the finest pictures showing wild animal life was produced thousands of miles from the haunts of wild beasts—Kent.

"These animals are specially trained, and may be hired out time and again. The demand, however, would not exceed 100 beasts a year, and it would scarcely pay a breeder and trainer to cater for the market.

"There is already in existence a British firm which supplies wild animals to those who require them. This firm was floated with a good capital, employs its own adventurous spirits, who search the jungle for quarry, and it is able to supply what may be required.

"Another point against breeding wild animals for the films is that the beast reared in captivity, having the lesser fear of man, is more obstinate and self-willed. I have tried the hypnotic process on a lion that had never known life outside a cage and found that he would as soon fly at me after the experiment as turn away.

"Animals from the forest have a greater natural fear of man, and are easier to train."

The above is a series of misrepresentations. "The finest picture shewing wild animal life was taken in Kent"—absolute falsehood. "This firm employs its own adventurous spirits who search the jungle for quarry." Has this precious syndicate ever had one adventurous spirit in the jungle? Never! A few weeks ago I was offered three worn out circus animals which were loaned to Kent—a bear, leopard and one hyaena—which I declined, and if these three unfortunate animals, with the lame elephant, were included in the picture, then I am sorry for the "finest picture."

THAT Sir John Bland Sutton writes under date February 10th:—

"In the January issue of the 'Menagerie Magazine' you mention that Mr. Richard Kearton had some difficulty in getting a photograph of the chameleon's tongue 'owing to its lightning flash.' No muscular movement is so rapid as a lightning flash. In January, 1910, whilst in British East Africa, I amused myself in photographing the chameleon's tongue when shot out at a fly. With a little patience and an active chameleon success is attainable. We found it an entertaining exercise and preferable to a nap after lunch. See page 71 of the accompanying book."

("Man and Beast in Eastern Ethiopia," from observations made in British East Africa, Uganda and the Sudan. By J. Bland Sutton, F.R.C.S., Eng. Macmillan and Co., Ltd.).

One of the most interesting books on African travel that I have ever read. There are 204 engravings on wood. All these are most exact and interesting. Sir John Bland Sutton being anxious to see something of Eastern Ethiopia, made a journey accompanied by Dr. Comyns

Berkeley to the Victoria Nyanza. After exploring that region they visited the Sudan, also the Uganda Protectorate. This is a volume which should be read by all interested in African travel.

THAT Mr. G. de Southoff writes as follows from Florence, Italy:—

"That the tamest bear in the world is certainly Mishka, the mascot of the Russian Legion in France, which has gallantly fought till the Armistice. Mishka is a female brown bear bought in Siberia in 1916 by Captain Trachek when five months old. She has followed the 5th Russian Infantry Regiment, 3rd Brigade, in France, and later, the Russian Legion, always with the soldiers in the trenches, running quite free without any fear of the shells. In 1916 she was at Auberire; in January, 1917, she has been gazed and saved herself by putting her head under the snow; in April, 1917, at Berry au Bac she helped attacking German patrols (General Gouraud congratulate her!). In 1918 she was at Villers-Bretonneux (Somme), Villers-Cotterets, Soissons, Ternois; always at the fire. So Germans could see that Russian Bear is still living. After the Armistice she went to Lorraine, but now that Russian Legion is about to proceed for Russia against the Bolshevik, Russian soldiers unanimously presented her to the Paris Municipality as a souvenir. The gift was accepted and Mishka is at the Jardin d'Acclimatation."

THAT a correspondent in Paris writes as follows:—

"I find that there are many empty cages in the Paris Zoo—that is to say, the Jardin des Plantes. On my enquiring what had happened to the aforesaid splendid collection, I was informed that the war had played havoc with the beasts.

"That terrible winter two years ago, when we could get no coal, had disastrous effects.

"Suitable food in the general shortage was also difficult to get. When the bombs and the shells were falling thick and fast it was the daily dread of the guardians that some wild animal might be liberated.

"The poisonous snakes were killed. The lions just escaped this fate, sentence of death having been passed, when the enemy began his retreat. They were reprieved. The Zoo is a mere skeleton of its former self."

THE INDIAN CONSIGNMENT,

DUE MARCH 20th.

Enclosed PRICE LIST of Stock accompanies this Magazine.

Two items have been omitted, as follows:

300 INDIAN RHESUS MONKEYS, £600,

taking lot, or **£3** each, 20 for **£60**. This includes boxes, food, and F.O.B.

10 THIBETAN CAT BEARS, or PANDAS,

£15 each. This includes boxes, food, and F.O.B.

IMMEDIATE APPLICATION REQUESTED.

FOR SALE.

Vol. I. Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine - - **10/6**

„ II. „ „ „ - - **10/6**

„ III. „ „ „ „ - - **10/6**

SENT ON RECEIPT OF CASH, CARRIAGE PAID.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS, 1918-19.

Subscriptions are now due. Ten shillings only.

The following already received:—

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 Lord Tavistock, Havant, Hants.
 The Countess of Jersey, Middleton Park, Bicester, Oxon.
 Lady Morrison Bell, Manor Heath, Bournemouth.
 Lady Julia Follett, The Woodside, Old Windsor.
 Lady Edith Windham, Stham House, Newmarket.
 Lady Yule, Harstead House, Bricket Wood, Herts.
 Sir George Touche, M.P., Broomfield, Westcott, near Dorking.
 Sir Edgar Collins Boehm-Boteler, Bart., Willow Lodge, Hungerford.
 Sir John Bland Sutton, 47, Brook Street, W.1.
 The Zoological Gardens, Amsterdam.
 The Zoological Gardens, Antwerp.
 The Zoological Gardens, Copenhagen.
 The Victoria Gardens, Bombay.
 The Zoological Gardens, Alipur, Calcutta.
 The Zoological Gardens, Corstorphine, Edinburgh.
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 The Zoological Society of New York.
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 The Zoological Gardens, Phoenix Park, Dublin.
 The Zoological Gardens, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
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 The Zoological Museum, Leiden, Holland.
 The Zoological Museum, South Kensington.
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 The Librarian, Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 F. J. Stubbs (Contributor), 77, High Street, Whitechapel.
 G. R. Sims ("Referee"), Clarence Terrace, Regents Park, N.W.
 Dr. Wray ("American Veterinary"), Speen, Ris-

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NOTICE.

Revised Price List up-to-date accompanies this Magazine.

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN

No. 11.—Vol. 5.

LONDON, MARCH, 1919.

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NOTICE.

The subscription for Vol. IV., 1918—19, is 10/—, post free. All subscriptions commence with No. 1, Vol. 4. Yearly subscriptions only received. Specimen copies can be sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine should communicate at once with the Editor.

All letters to be addressed in future:—

JOHN D. HAMLYN,

**221, St. George's Street, London Docks, E 1,
London.**

Telephone, Avenue 4360.

Telegrams, Hamlyn, London Docks, London.

The Editor will be pleased to receive sporting articles and reminiscences, as well as items of news and reports of sport from all parts of the world. If stamped directed envelope be enclosed, the contributions will be returned if unsuitable.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Holland, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor.



THE TRADE,

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

The arrival last week of the first Indian consignment of small animals and birds since 1917 deserve mention in this Magazine.

The Import Restrictions were removed in January last, but it takes a long time to arrange imports when once stopped. This consignment consisted of 250 Monkeys, 13 Pandas or Cat Bears (I might say in passing this was a very unusual number to receive of these curious and interesting animals, specimens of which have already been purchased by Regents Park. Manchester and Copenhagen), 32 Impeyan and Satyr

Tragopans, Shamahs, Mynahs, Parrakeets and small birds, amongst which were some very handsome Redheaded Buntings. The native in charge was not equal to the task of feeding Shamahs and Mynahs, for the mortality amongst these was great. The stock found ready buyers, in fact £780 worth was sold the first week, which constitutes a record these times, and goes to prove that The Trade will soon return provided the consignments are what is required by the Public to-day. Besides above sales, I hold orders for £500 worth of the stock still here. This first importation will therefore shew a good profit.

The next consignment will be the one from South Africa, due about the end of this month. Particulars and prices will be found in the Price List accompanying this Magazine. A pair of Burchell's Zebras, some Meercats, most interesting creatures; it's a long time since any of these arrived. I expect a speedy sale for these pets. One Hyaena of a rare variety, some Porcupines, Baboons and Monkeys, finally a small collection of the rare Transvaal birds.

The Indian mail brought particulars of a consignment now being shipped. I am sorry for the long delay in the arrivals of the larger animals. It is entirely due to shipping facilities. There will be 4 female baby Elephants. I am promised photographs by next mail and these shall duly appear in the next Magazine. 1 Tiger, 1 Black Leopard, 4 Leopards, 2 Leopard Cats, 1 Bear, 22 Python Snakes, 200 Monkeys, Thibet Birds consisting of Yellow-fronted Fly-catchers, White-headed Shamahs, Niltaves, Rock Thrush, Cat Thrush, Bablers, etc., etc., Parrakeets, with general small birds.

I receive from California this week 4 Sea Lions, which are sold to arrive.

The above particulars of stocks are only given to shew that I am doing my best to bring the Trade back to the Old Country from which it originated a hundred years ago.

I have a collector now on his way to Central Africa, his instructions are to bring back African

Elephants, Giraffes, with some of the rarer Antelopes.

Another collector is leaving for Brazil for Parrots, Sugar Birds, Tapirs, and any other specimens that can be found in that mysterious region.

I have no intention of collecting in East Africa at present.

Competition by rival travellers and collectors is ruinous, and I have no intention whatever of making competition. British and German East Africa are being exploited by a rival concern. They have my best wishes. Their latest effusion is the following circular:—

"We beg to draw your attention to the following List of Animals we have for sale, with delivery as present existing circumstances will permit:—

Three African Elephants, half grown.

Two Baby African Elephants.

Four Giraffes.

Three Hippopotami.

Five Burchell Zebra.

Two Mountain Zebra.

Five Red Buffaloes.

Two Cape Buffaloes.

Antelope: six Roan, nine Eland (various sizes), four Oryx, seven Waterbuck, three Wildebeest, two Bushbuck.

One young Gorilla.

Five Chimpanzees.

Magnificent full dark-maned Lion.

Various small animals, several rare Birds and Reptiles.

Should any of the above interest you, either as additions or to fill vacancies in your gardens or collections, will you communicate with us, when we shall have pleasure in quoting you prices.

Any Bird, Beast, or Reptile, from any Country, we can get for you!"

The late Carl Hagenbeck, of "Wonder Zoo" fame, never in his wildest dreams had such a consignment at one time.

It must be noticed that this Syndicate states: "We have for sale."

Their ignorance is sublime and appalling. Would they be surprised to hear that the Red Buffaloes and Cape Buffaloes would not be allowed to land in this country? The American Government has prohibited ruminants for one year

—maybe longer. I have not the slightest doubt but what some of the animals mentioned are on the High Plateau of British East Africa in confinement, but transportation to the coast is very risky and costly. It is very easy to buy a Hippo or Rhino tied up in a compound, miles away from anywhere, but the leading of the animals down is quite a different matter. Many drop out on the march down and die. Still I wish them every success.

The demand for the larger animals is not great. The Zoological Gardens, Regents Park, are not making great purchases at present. The Zoological Gardens, Antwerp, cannot purchase until food and financial troubles are settled, which will be some time yet. There is, however, a great demand for "small stock" pets and birds in this country. Larger animals uncertain.

I can assure my readers that whenever the larger animals are required they will be supplied at short notice by

JOHN D. HAMLYN.



THE ADDO ELEPHANTS.

Though not great in bulk, they are, according to most accounts, extremely watchful, savage, and prompt in attack, squealing and rampant at the taint of man within their fastness. The hunter in following them up cannot view the game until he has arrived close on the herd, and has to trust to the sense of smell and to his bearing to catch the stomach rumblings—and for all he knows, he may be right among the herd when at last he sights his game. If he shoots it is a toss up whether he locates a vital spot through the screen of leaves, but it is a moral certainty that the whole herd will charge the smoke, and then he will echo the wish of a Rhodesian hunter. He had followed a bull into a thicket of tall grass, and by standing on the shoulders of two natives, he got in a head shot, but a recoil of the heavy rifle threw him face up into a pool of foetid mud, while swarms of mosquitoes enthusiastically probed his face. The bull charged the smoke, danced about in the mud, and drew from the hunter this fervent prayer "Oh that I had been a microbe." The picked sportsmen who are chosen to destroy the twenty-five may echo that wish, and the pity is that the outlaws cannot be captured by Indian Shikarres trained to that work, and then taught to handle cargo at Port Elizabeth as Indian elephants are trained. It is said that the African elephant cannot be tamed, but in the days of Carthage, Hannibal had his phalanx of armoured elephants, the first "tanks" ever used in warfare, and as the Carthaginians did trap and tame the

elephant, the art may yet be revived. We may say, in order to allay the doubts of Sundays River settlers, that the Addo Elephants have not raided the irrigation settlement, but confine their periodical excursions to lone farm lands and spend most of their time in unfrequented places.

SEA LIONS THAT HUNTED U-BOATS

The "Illustrated London News," April 5th, has a series of remarkable photographs taken of the training of Sea Lions for the above purpose.

If the Admiralty had only consulted Naturalists, also well-known trainers of animals, they would have been, or should have been informed that the experiment would turn out a failure. In the same manner as the Sea Lion climbed aboard the destroyer so it would be only too pleased to mount the submarine and make friends with the elusive Hun. The article is well worth reading.

"In the summer of 1917 the Admiralty hit on a novel way of hunting submarines. It was simply to employ tame sea-lions (Otaria Gillespie) to track them down—the idea being that the sea-lion could be taught to distinguish the noise of the submarine's propeller and to follow it in the hope of getting food. A buoy would be attached to the animal, and a trawler would follow the buoy and drop a depth-charge when the sea-lion appeared to have found the submarine. The sea-lion would be released when a U-boat was suspected to be in the vicinity. To do this, two of the animals were purchased, and the experiments were first carried out in a lake. Noises were made under water on one side, and the animal, on jumping in, heard the noise and swam towards it, being rewarded when he found it by a feed of fish. The noise was made by an electric buzzer under water. After a large amount of this practice, the animal was able to locate the sound each time. The animals were then taken down to Portsmouth, and practice was carried out with a real submarine. The first experiments were carried out with the submarine in harbour with the buzzer. This was successful. The animal was thrown overboard some distance off, swam to the submarine, and jumped on board for his accustomed feed of fish—which he got. This was done several times to accustom him to the submarine.

The next development was, while still in harbour, to do a few revolutions with the propeller, sounding the buzzer at the same time—this was to accustom the animal to the propeller. This also was successful, although the motors had to be stopped when he was near. A small, light,

cigar-shaped float painted red was tied round the animal's neck by a long piece of gut. In this manner the animal's whereabouts was ascertained as he towed it along with him on top of the water. A portable cage was then made on the top of a steam-boat, and the animals were taken outside. The same practice was carried out with the buzzer and propellers, only at increased distances.

The animals were fitted with small wire muzzles to prevent them going on a fishing expedition of their own.

The practice was then carried out without the buzzer, the submarine using her motors only. After about a week of this, the animal would discover the sound and jump on board. Great difficulty was experienced owing to passing steamers which the animal would hear and chase after. The final stage of practice was with the submarine diving. This was rather taking a risk with the submarine's propeller. The men in the steam-boat, as soon as the float was observed near the periscope, would signal the fact to the Captain of the submarine, who was watching through the periscope. The submarine would then stop motors and come to the surface. On several occasions the animal was on deck "barking" for food even before the Captain could open the conning-tower hatch. This ended the experiments. The chief objections to this method of hunting submarines were that the animal would swim after any passing noise—such as another ship's propellers—and that the floats were very unsatisfactory. It was impossible to have a bigger float owing to the strain on the animal's neck, and the small float was very difficult to see at a distance. The line, too, was continually breaking; and for the same reasons it was impossible to have a heavier and stronger line. Thin wire was tried, but that was also unsatisfactory. Also, when the weather was warm the animals did not behave so well.

The two animals were Californian sea-lions (Otaria Gillespie), one male and the other female. The male was found to be much more intelligent and teachable than the female. Perhaps the fact that he had been a bit longer in captivity and was a bit older had something to do with it. We "lost" the animals several times, but they always eventually returned home on noises being made under water."

PET-BIRDS IN CHINA.

By PIERRE AMELEE PICHOT.

"From the aesthetic point of view," writes Pycraft in the introduction to his "History of

Birds," "birds hold an unique position and fill a place in the world that adds more than is generally realised to its charm and habitability." This is a fact. Not only have men enjoyed the presence of birds in the woods and the fields, but they have endeavoured to come into closer contact with the feathered world and ever since Noah gathered them in the Ark, birds have been confined in cages and aviaries either for the sake of their song or for the brilliancy of their gorgeous plumage. The craze for pet birds has even been particularly developed in certain countries which have made of the care and breeding of some species their speciality. In the Hartz and Tyrol, canaries and bullfinches are not only kept as inmates of most peasant houses, but they have had their vocal talents modified and improved by teaching, and are the object of a good business being collected each year from their instructors by importers who introduce them into foreign lands.

Nowhere, however, do cage birds seem to be more popular than in China. In an excellent article on "Cage Birds in China," published in the October number of the "Avicultural Magazine," Fleet-Surgeon K. H. Jones makes the following observation: "No one can take a stroll in the native quarter of Hong Kong or in any of the large native cities of China and not be struck both by the number of bird fanciers' shops and by the abundance of cages hanging outside the houses and booths."

The Chinese, says further Surgeon Jones, are fond of taking their avian friends for a walk in the country and one often meets Celestials going out of town with the cage of their pet balanced on the palm of their outstretched hand. So writes equally my correspondent from Peking who describes the cages as sometimes covered by beautifully embroidered coverlets. The cages are not wired but made of finely split bamboos, and the bottom can be removed by pulling out a wooden plug. The bottomless cage is then put on the ground or grass and the occupant is allowed an hour or so of recreation during which he can dust himself and pick up such seeds or insects for which he has a natural liking. All the bird fanciers not having the leisure to take their pets out for an airing, some Chinese have made a profession of going the round of the people who keep birds and taking the cages in charge for a day in the country. In the evening they bring back the refreshed pets to their rightful owners.

Another manner of carrying about the pet birds is to have them tied by a leash and collar to the cross bar of a T-shaped hand-perch. It is much in use when on bird-day the little favourites are promenaded through the streets, for in China there is a bird-day as well as a kite-day, a lantern-day, a top-day, a flower-day, each being the occasion for much rejoicing and conviviality.

Those T-shaped hand-perches for birds were in use in Europe at a time as testified by Ruben's portrait of his children in the Dresden gallery. The boys are represented there playing with a goldfinch sitting on a hand-perch exactly like the Chinese birds, and I have reproduced in my book, "Les Oiseaux de Sport," the portrait from my collection of a young eighteenth century gentleman carrying a T perch in the same fashion; the cross-bar being ornamented with bells and ribbons and occupied by a chaffinch.

My correspondent friend writes that he often meets, when riding through the streets of Peking, Chinese carrying hawks on their fist, though he has not heard of any hawking in the neighbourhood. These hawks are of a very small species, probably sparrow-hawks and merlins, judging from the size of the hoods which were sent to me and which are not rigidly moulded like our European hoods, but made of very soft leather; otherwise their fittings are the same as ours.

Surgeon Jones in his interesting article mentions the birds more commonly kept as pets by the Chinese, viz., Dial birds (copsychus), white-eye Zosterops, sweet-voiced Larks (*A. coelivox*), babbling warblers (*Philacourthoi*), Java sparrows, Mongolian lark and *Munias*. To these may be added, says my informant, a shrike (*Lanius*) called by the Chinese "Hu-po-la," which means tiger-bird, on account of its fierce and cruel disposition, as it is in the habit of impaling its prey upon thorn bushes, managing a larder like our European shrike. Next come magpies, the blue tree pie with red bill and feet, and the Eastern magpie considered a bird of good omen by the Chinese, and therefore named "Hsi-ch'ueh," or messenger of joy in the Pentsao book. The yellow-billed Hawfinch is often seen in the streets of Peking trained to catch a small globule of bone or ivory which is thrown to it in the air and with which it returns to the perch held by its master. A tit-like bird (*Suthora Webbiana*) is a favourite cage-bird among the natives and called by them love birds, "Hsiang-sse-niao," though, like all tits, they are quarrelsome little fellows, and will engage in fierce combat through the bars of their cages if put too close to each other, and they may split open by a sharp hit on the head the skull of their opponent.

The gambling Chinese have availed themselves of the pugnacity of these little birds to organise fighting matches as with game fowls and crickets, and their temper is roused by exciting food and the jealousy of pairing time. Other contests between Chinese cage-birds are of a milder character being only singing competitions between songsters. At certain feast days the little chorists are carried to the temples of the gods to do honour to the divinity by their songs. Writing from

Canton, Mrs. Gray, the wife of the Archdeacon of Hong Kong, gives a vivid description of one of these sacred recitals:—

"At the festival of Paak-tai, the Chinese take their larks, the favourite bird with the Chinese and for which the gentry as well as poorer people pay large sums if they sing well, and suspend the cages from bamboo poles placed across the temple about six feet from the ground. They leave their birds from 6 to half past 7 p.m. three evenings in succession in this temple to do honour to Paak-tai. When they are brought in, the cages are covered with handkerchiefs. On these being withdrawn, the birds break out into a volume of song, mistaking, one would suppose, the glare of the light from a hundred of lamps suspended from the roof of the temple for broad daylight. Bird sings against bird, trying to silence each other until the noise is deafening. The Chinese lark is a handsome bird, larger than our English lark, and is capable of being taught to imitate various sounds; it flaps its wings when it sings and it continues its song for long periods. Not only is Paak-tai supposed to be honoured by this ovation from the larks, but the owners of the birds expect blessings from the god for their attention to him. The temple was crowded by people of the poorer class who seemed to enjoy thoroughly this concert of larks. There were some hundreds of these songsters suspended in their ornamental cages from the poles."

Thus do we find unexpectedly in the Far East the realization of d'Acussia's conception of the part played in the world by his dear birds which he compares in his famous treatise on Falconry to the Angels singing around the throne of the Almighty.

Many foreign cage birds are also imported in China, particularly canaries, and some of the river boats who do so much traffic by water are regular floating bird shops hung all over with cages containing many denizens of the feathered tribe.



WOULD-BE COLLECTORS, HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

During the past twelve months I have been inundated with applications from young men in every branch of life to learn the Wild Beast Business. To begin with, several letters from clerks in Town Clerks' offices, doctors, solicitors,

in fact, there is no profession from which I have not received applications for employment. They all wish to hunt and capture the elephant, rhino, hippo, man-eating gorilla, in fact, they are willing to capture anything living under the sun.

It is not the capture or the purchase of Wild Beasts that is difficult; it is the boxing, feeding, and transport which is the greatest problem in this business. Just to give an example; some many years ago when collecting in the Congo and South West Africa, I was under the impression that I had a fair knowledge of the treatment of the Gorilla and Chimpanzee. At one time I had no less than thirty Chimpanzees and six Gorillas. The old Coasters there informed me that such a number constituted a record. I quite believe it now! I treated them in my own way which turned out a disastrous failure, as I lost, during the voyage home, five Gorillas and ten Chimpanzees. On a second trip I was more fortunate, having gained a considerable amount of experience in the treatment of these animals, which only goes to prove that to be a successful collector and transporter of animals, you must have served a long apprenticeship. Any fool can buy Rhinos, Hippos and Giraffes in the jungle, but it needs wonderfully clever men to bring them home.

Take my experience with the last consignment from Calcutta. The Indian in charge proved absolutely incapable and lost 120 Shamahs, 70 My-nahs, with other stock, which would never have been lost if in charge of an experienced man. I only mention these facts to prove to these would-be travellers that it takes years—in fact, a lifetime—to learn the peculiarities of the Wild Beast business.

Another problem is arranging the transport of your consignment. My experiences with travellers—and I have three at the present time—is this, that while they are good all-round working attendants, they are not capable of overcoming the difficulties attached to shipping and transport. There are innumerable rules and regulations to be carried out, and the most difficult task is to persuade the Captain to accept your varied collection as passengers.

The coasting steamers call at some ports only monthly, and it is then that the collector must shew wonderful tact in dealing with the Commander. I always dreaded these monthly visits, and once when refused a passage with over a thousand pounds worth of live stock, packed ready for shipment on the beach, my feelings can better be imagined than described. They were indeed lamentable!

Below is a copy of one letter just received. The name and address of the writer is withheld, but should this meet his eye I trust he will excuse its publication.

"Observing an interesting paragraph relating to a new Company which has been launched—The World's Zoological Trading Coy.—I wrote the Editor for the address of the Company, as I am desirous of obtaining some information regarding it. The Editor referred me to you, hence this letter. As a matter of fact I should be greatly obliged if you could tell me as to whether there is the slightest chance of any opening or work under this Company, for one who is keenly interested in Natural History.

This may appear a somewhat vague question, but if you will bear with me in a somewhat lengthy explanation I can make the matter clearer.

When war broke out I was studying for the Solicitors' Final Examination, for which I sat in June, 1915, but unfortunately failed. I joined a cavalry regiment immediately, and was drafted to France in the autumn of 1916. At the present time I am in Germany, and expect to be discharged from the Army in a few weeks' time. Having thus been away from the Law for nearly four years I have lost so much ground that I should not be able to qualify for the standard necessary to pass the Final Examination without several years of hard study, and the hardships through which I have passed on the French, Belgian and Italian fronts have not been conducive to a continuance, after discharge, of the hard study and mind-concentration necessary in the Legal Profession. Besides which I am twenty-six years of age, and married. From a child, however, I have been greatly interested in Natural History, especially in Ornithology and Oology, having during the past twelve years formed a valuable scientific collection of British Birds' Eggs numbering six thousand specimens. And I have a little knowledge of Taxidermy. But I am keenly interested in animals also, and if I could possibly obtain some work in the Natural History line—however humble, provided it were sufficiently lucrative to sustain a couple whose tastes are simple—I should be tempted to give up the Law and start afresh. Being a Naturalist yourself you will understand me when I say that any work dealing with bird or animal life would be congenial to me, and I am keen to improve the little knowledge I possess. So far as British Birds are concerned I am acquainted with the breeding-haunts and habits of most species on the British List, and have collected eggs of some of the rarer species in Denmark.

If you should be sufficiently interested in my letter to deem it worthy a reply I

should be greatly obliged, and if you can enlighten me as to the possibilities of which I ask I shall be extremely grateful."



INTERESTING LETTER FROM COPENHAGEN.

Copenhagen Zoological Garden,

28/2/19.

Dear Sir,

You want to know about the condition of our gardens after the years of war, and I shall be most willing to write you a little concerning that matter.

The last 4—5 years have, naturally, been rather difficult; the prices for food, and fuel, together with the wages, have been very high, so that our expenditures have increased heavily. But the attendance has been good and consequently the receipts not bad. Nevertheless, we have had to avoid all expenses that were not strictly necessary, so that all the walks, the houses, and the enclosures are now in bad want of repairs. All our designs for new buildings, etc., we have had to give up until better times.

Our stock of animals is, of course, reduced. Before the war we had 15—1600 animals. now we have only about 1200 left, and not a few species are extinct, which there is no prospect of getting replaced for the present.

The greatest loss was that of our old male elephant, "Chang," but the war is certainly not to blame for that, as he arrived here from Siam in 1878, about 5—6 years old, and had now reached the age of 46—47 years. He was an enormous fellow, the greatest Indian elephant I have ever seen, but without tusks. He was the father of 3 sons. In later years he became infirm, and in spite of all we did to keep him in health, grew leaner every day and at last died without any real illness. He died in a good time, as we had just decided to strangle him the day he expired. It was heavy work moving him from a small night room, in which he died, to a cart and to drive him to the Agricultural College, where he was given to one, Professor Boas, who is writing a book about the anatomy of the elephants.

It is my conviction that the average age of the elephant is highly overrated, and I base it for one thing upon the fact that to our experience the elephant is marriageable at a far earlier age than hitherto thought, our female, "Ellen," was

marriageable at the age of 10 years. It is now my highest wish to obtain a new husband for her so that we may keep our "elephant factory" going. But I fear it will be difficult to get one.

Another severe loss was the death of our Indian tapir (*I. malaganus*) that had been in the garden for 14—15 years; and just as bad war is to lose all our anthropoid apes, that is 3 chimpanzees from which one, a fullgrown female, had been in the garden for 10 years, one oran-otan, and one gibbon. These apes, together with a lot of monkeys, all died from para-dysentery, catching the infection from some monkeys we had received from East Asia.

Moreover we have lost a young Cape buffalo, one Troa buffalo, all our African ostriches, all our sea lions, one jaguar, several lions and tigers, and a great deal of smaller animals, especially birds and reptiles. But at the same time a good many young animals have been born in the garden during the later years, such as blue foxes, gluttons, lions, two American bison, one male wapiti, which again became the father of another male one by his own mother, bison, llamas, Barbary sheep, skunks, porcupines, yaks, bears—we have 2 cubs at present, born this winter—one geranaco, axis deer, black bucks, reindeer, kangaroos, etc. A collection of those animals, born in our garden, we have been happy to present to the Antwerp Zoological Gardens.

We have also bought a few animals during the war in addition to those we have had from you, and which have all in all been in good condition and of good vitality. I shall just mention one young male giraffe, an excellent animal, that in a couple of years will be old enough to go with our fullgrown female giraffe. a pair of European bison, and two big python biviphaus, that have grown very large since we bought them 3 years ago, and are now 6 and 7 m. long. I am particularly glad to have obtained the two European bison, as they will probably be more scarce in the future, now that the herds in the Bialowics Forest and the Caucasus are no longer protected. However, some time ago I had a letter from some one who seemed to know something about the thing, and who wrote that in the Lithau the bison have not suffered from the war, but are just as numerous as usual. One of our young bison originates from the Lithau and the other from the Caucasus; we are hoping they will breed in our garden.

In the next time to come we hope to get some new animals, even if it will be difficult to obtain them. Before the war we generally bought from Germany, but it is only natural that there are none for sale at present; we therefore shall have to depend upon England.

In short, I think I may say that the Copenhagen Zoo has done well during later years, considering the circumstances. We have been able to procure food for our animals, even if it has been exceedingly dear, and we have not been obliged to kill one single animal for want of proper nourishment.

We have been very pleased to have hundreds of returning prisoners of war as visitors in our garden, together with the crews from British and French men-of-war, stopping at Copenhagen on their way. We send word to the camps and steamers to say that all were welcome without payment, and were very glad to see the English boys and French poilus spending hours and days in our Zoo. I had great pleasure in showing many of them round myself and to speak with lots of young men who were exceedingly nice and seemed thankful for every token of sympathy and kindness. I hope that by now they have all reached their homes and are going to see happier times.

I also hope for better times for all of us who have to do with animals and zoological gardens—for even in this little happy country the years of war have been difficult for many of us.

With best regards,

Yours,

DRYER.

P.S.—I have received all the copies of the "Hamlyn Magazine."

GENERAL NOTES.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THAT a telegram from New York states that eighteen men and women scientists and naturalists, headed by Mr. William Beebe, curator of birds at the New York Zoological Gardens, will sail from this city on February 26 to begin an exploration into the jungle of South America in the hope of bringing back a large collection of rare birds, snakes and insects. Miss Mabel Satterlee, granddaughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, the American banker, will accompany the party to study birds, while others, including a number of prominent educational authorities, will devote their attention to other subjects.

THAT the American soldiers have found a new source of amusement in Hagenbeck's Circus (says a Coblenz message to the "Manchester Guardian"). It is but a poor remnant of the circus we knew in pre-war days. Of the 800

animals which gave so much delight to children about 100 are left. The camels and llamas have all been killed. There are elephants, tigers, lions, and bears. Hagenbeck says that many of the elephants were killed for food.

THAT I hear from New York that no ruminants of any kind will be permitted into the United States for at least a year. I wonder, then, what will become of the suggested consignments from East Africa and other ports.

The World's Company will not capture the New York trade if this restriction remains in force. There will be no demand for them in Great Britain.

THAT the peregrine falcon which has made its home in the Cardiff City Hall tower for the past four years was shot by a pigeon fancier yesterday while it was killing a homer.

The bird, measuring three feet across the wings, is reputed to have destroyed more than a thousand pigeons, including a number of noted fliers owned by the fancier who yesterday shot it.

THAT "The East London Advertiser" states that at the meeting of the Stepney Board of Guardians on Thursday being the last which will be held before the election, the Chairman, Councillor J. D. Hamlyn, entertained his colleagues to a very enjoyable high tea in the Board Room. During the proceedings, Father Higley, in presenting the ivory mallet which he has used during his year of office to the Chairman, moved a hearty vote of thanks to him for the courtesy, ability, and hospitality he had displayed.

THAT to bring together students of wild birds, Dr. W. E. Collinge, 3, Queen's Terrace, Edinburgh, has issued a circular announcing the proposed foundation of the Wild Bird Investigation Society. The principal object of the proposed organization is to influence and educate the public regarding the destructiveness or utility of wild birds to agriculture, forestry, and horticulture, and to improve the existing laws in this connexion.

THAT "Cage Birds" states that the attention of the Food Controller has been called to the high prices charged to breeders for canary seed, and in view of the importance of maintaining the Canary breeding industry in this country he will consider the desirability of fixing prices for canary seed, unless sellers as a whole bring the prices more into line with the prices now being asked for the more recent and plentiful arrivals.

Prior to the war there was a considerable export trade in Canaries, our chief competitor

in this trade being Germany, and it is important that breeders in this country should be able to secure this trade unhandicapped by artificially high prices for the principal article of the birds' diet.

THAT for a number of years in Norway the beaver has been protected all the year round, and the State has compensated landowners for any damage done by it. Of late the compensation thus paid has amounted to 10,000 kroner a year, and it has been thought well to alter the law to the extent of allowing beavers to be killed from October 20 to 31. On every registered property only one beaver a year may be killed, and that only by the owner of the land, or the person to whom he has specially transferred his right.

THAT at the last general meeting of the Zoological Society, which took place on the 19th ult., the Vice-president (the Marquess of Sligo) in the chair, no fewer than twenty-six new fellows were elected, among the number being Viscountess Falmouth, Lady Violet Farquhar and Lady Margaret Leighton. Twenty-two candidates for the fellowship were proposed, and it was ordered that they should be balloted for at the next monthly general meeting. The report of the council for the month of February was then read by the Secretary, in which it was stated that forty-two additions to the Society's menagerie had been made during that month. It was also stated that there was a decrease in the number of visitors as compared with the February of last year, a circumstance that might be considered attributable to the great inclemency of the weather; while an increase of seven fellows elected or re-admitted was shown as compared with the corresponding period in 1918.

THAT the presence of a kestrel hawk in St. James's Park is of particular interest to one reader of these columns. Over 12 months ago, he tells us, when visiting a South London street market, he saw a bird-catcher take a beautiful kestrel hawk from a dirty sack. It was a splendid specimen, and to the eye of a bird-lover was obviously "recently taken," the hawk having no doubt "stooped" at the bird-catcher's lure.

The man was keen on getting rid of the bird quickly, and our correspondent bought it. After giving the hawk a piece of his ration from the Sunday joint, our friend released it in St. James's Park, at the corner abutting on Birdcage Walk. The bird which another bird-lover tells us he saw on Saturday afternoon may or may not be the same as the one released over a year ago.

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Vol. I. Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine - - **10 6**

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Subscriptions are now due. Ten shillings only.

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HAMLIN'S

MENAGERIE

MAGAZINE.



No. 11.—Vol. 4.

APRIL, 1919.

Price One Shilling.

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NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

JUN 15 1919

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Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN

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LONDON, APRIL, 1919.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

NOTICE.

The subscription for Vol. IV., 1918—19, is 10/-, post free. All subscriptions commence with No. 1, Vol. 4. Yearly subscriptions only received. Specimen copies can be sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine should communicate at once with the Editor.

All letters to be addressed in future:—

JOHN D. HAMLYN,

**221, St. George's Street, London Docks, E 1,
London.**

Telephone, Avenue 4360.

Telegrams, Hamlyn, London Docks, London.

The Editor will be pleased to receive sporting articles and reminiscences, as well as items of news and reports of sport from all parts of the world. If stamped directed envelope be enclosed, the contributions will be returned if unsuitable.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Holland, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor.



Photograph of four Elephants now on their way to London. Particulars in the Trade Article.

THE TRADE.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF AN OKAPI FROM THE BELGIAN CONGO.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

By this mail I am advised by the Director of the Zoological Gardens, Antwerp, that there has been actually shipped a remarkably fine specimen of that much debated animal—The Okapi (*Okapi johnstoni*).

The Port of Shipment would, I presume, be Mataddi, the starting place of the Congo Railway. This railway runs to Leopoldville, otherwise Stanley Pool, from whence the trading steamers run to Stanley Falls, a thousand miles away. During my visit to that region some twelve years ago, I made diligent enquiry for these animals, but the Europeans—Belgian and French—always stated it was never seen by the White Man alive.

Sir Harry Johnston in the first volume of "The Uganda Protectorate," p. 380, gives most interesting particulars of his search for the Okapi whilst Administrator of that vast region. It was entirely due to him that the first specimen was sent to Europe. He writes that when his expedition reached the Semliki River the Belgian Officers told him they knew the Okapi perfectly well, having frequently seen its dead body brought in by natives for eating. Provided with guides, his expedition entered the Congo Forest in search of this mysterious animal. His quest was in vain. The conditions of travel were unbearable. The atmosphere of the forest was unbreathable with its reeking moisture and powerful smell of decaying matter, so much so, that he had to return without his treasure.

The Belgian Officers promised him a specimen and, some months afterwards, this promise was kept by Mr. Karl Eriksson, a Swedish Officer in the service of the Congo Free State, who obtained from a native soldier the body of a recently killed Okapi.

This skin and skull was forwarded to the British Museum, who entrusted the setting up to Mr. Rowland Ward, of Piccadilly. I trust Sir Harry Johnston will soon have the pleasure of seeing the Okapi in Antwerp, and find that his drawings, measurements, and descriptions tally with the living specimen. I have not the slightest doubt that during the next few years we shall have arrivals of Okapi in Great Britain. The Director states that other animals and birds accompany the Okapi, some of which he expects to be new specimens.

A full description, with photograph, will be published in this Magazine on its safe arrival.

FOUR BABY INDIAN ELEPHANTS.

Herewith photograph of the animals now on their way to this country.

I have many enquiries, so take this opportunity to state that the price is £400 each, cash in London. First come, first served. I do not undertake any delivery from London. I have had the risk and expense, since they were purchased at the Indian Government sale some months ago, and consider that quite sufficient. Buyers must bring their money and their keepers with them. Otherwise they can stop away.

SEA LIONS.

Four very fine Sea Lions arrived from California and were sold on arrival.

The extraordinary expenses attached to these do not warrant any more importations until prices are normal.

PANDAS, THIBETAN CAT BEARS.

I consider a passing reference should be made to the last arrival of these interesting creatures. It constitutes a Trade Record.

Firstly, 13 arrived out of 15.

Secondly, all the 13 were sold in one month. Captain Jack Bostock, of Wombwell's Menagerie, purchased the last two this week. Lieutenant Gerald Rattigan and Mr. Guy Faulkner were the only two private buyers, the others were sold to Belle Vue (Manchester), Zoological Gardens (Copenhagen), Dublin and Regents Park. From all the above I hear the Pandas are eating freely and have become remarkably tame.

A Panda as a pet is a curious pleasing animal.

TRADE DURING EASTER WEEK

was phenomenal. This also deserves a note. The whole of the Calcutta consignment, with the exception of ten Monkeys, three Pheasants, and a few small birds, were sold during that week. The three Lions, some Baboons and Monkeys were sold to Blackpool.

Mr. Pickard, the energetic proprietor of the Waxworks, Glasgow, rather startled me with the very expeditious manner in which he transacted his business.

On the morning that he received the Price List, Mr. Pickard telegraphed his requirements, some hundred pounds worth; within three hours

of receiving his telegram the stock was at Euston and a telegram advising of full cost and departure was sent him.

Another telegram advised me "Not to worry about money cheque posted."

There were no senseless stupid offers.

The whole transaction just occupied twenty-four hours. We were both satisfied.

I only wish other clients were so expeditious. If they study the cost of a telegram, I am always willing to pay for same when business is done.

PURCHASES ABROAD.

It might interest my readers to know the length of time making purchases on the Continent, Africa and India.

The Calcutta consignments usually arrive three months after the money is paid.

The African about the same time.

All consignments are fully paid in advance and travel at my risk. I do not insure against mortality, never have done so. I naturally take out the ordinary Marine risk.

The Dutch dealers seem to require about 14 days in which to make up their mind to ship, this is after the money is paid. I often spend sleepless nights wondering why stock does not arrive. Whether my worthy Indian Agent's mind wanders imaginatively as to his stock, or whether his hunters are still in the jungle tracking the elusive Tiger. It may be want of shipping, licences, rules or regulations—still its always "Next week."

I remember when in South Africa my patience was sorely tried by the Africans. I always refer to that part of the world as "To-morrow Land." Delays were thought all in order. Once when requiring a railway truck to move some Antelopes to my dépôt in Bloemfontein, I was told several days' notice was required, and when instructing the contractor to move the stock he blandly enquired whether his waggons were required for the next week. Of course, strong language ensued!

THE PASSING OF WOMBWELL'S

Menagerie from Mr. E. H. Bostock to Captain Jack Bostock deserves also a word. Mr. Bostock's success in the Menagerie and Amusement World has been phenomenal. His many enterprises from the Italian Circus—which is now travelling in the Far East—Wombwell's Menagerie, The Zoo Buildings, Glasgow, with many theatrical enterprises, all of which are controlled by him, have proved at his time of life a source of

great worry and hard work, and combined with the constant travelling necessary to control all these enterprises doubtless has caused him to retire from the control of Wombwell's Menagerie.

HAMLYN'S MENAGERIE MAGAZINE.

With this number closes its Fourth Year of publication. The Magazine has been very highly spoken of by the Press in general.

It has survived its Fourth Year, although an eminent animal Naturalist remarked in the hearing of a friend of mine that he gave it three or four months to live. But then he did not know John D. Hamlyn, and I have no intention of cultivating his acquaintance.

Will all Subscribers hurry up with the small subscription of ten shillings; by so doing they will lighten the financial burden of

JOHN DANIEL HAMLYN.

April, 1919.



A VILE USE FOR AEROPLANES.

Some extraordinary particulars are given in "The Illustrated London News" by Mr. W. P. Pycraft of a suggested use of aeroplanes in rounding up the Caribou of Canada. May such a brutal "sport" never be permitted.

"A new and a vile use for aeroplanes has just gone the round of the newspapers—to wit, that aeroplanes should be used for 'hunting' caribou over the 'Barren Lands' of Canada. It is suggested that air drovers should come south in the autumn, drive the caribou to the shores of Hudson Bay and down along the coast, and behind a strong fence built from a point above Port Nelson and extending for ten or twenty miles towards the north-west. Once secured between the sea and the fence, men on horseback could segregate the sexes. The does could be let through gates to freedom, while the fat bucks could be driven to the rail-head and slaughtered."

"This scheme is so outrageously infamous that it should bring its own condemnation. But—there is 'money in it.' The yearly harvest of blood and brutality is expected to yield from £100,000 to £400,000; and for this reason no effort must be spared to make it clear that no such venture will be tolerated. Already some of our best known sportsmen have condemned the scheme, and those of us who desire to stay, if we cannot stop, the hand of the exterminator, must do our best to add our protests, or, better still, to make his work impossible."

"We are assured that the caribou of these desolate regions may be numbered in millions. Naturally, for reasons of their own, the promoters of this project have exaggerated the numbers of the herds. But, even supposing them to be correct, once the wanton work began they would soon dwindle till they shared the fate of the bison which a few years ago roamed in millions over the prairie lands of the United States and Canada. All that remain to-day of these hosts are a few scattered herds living in parks and zoological gardens. The last of the European bison were those in the Lithuania Forest, where they were jealously preserved by the late Tsar of Russia. The Hun has wiped these out, with much more that he cannot restore. There is one item in this programme of slaughter that can hardly have been made seriously, and that is that the airmen when not engaged in harassing maddened herds of caribou, should be engaged in killing wolves and the numberless dogs which have run wild, by machine-gun fire. Far less costly and much more practical methods have long been in use, and they will suffice. The caribou is the reindeer of North America, and is a far finer animal than its European representative. No less than eight species are recognised by some authorities; but these should rather be regarded as 'races' than as species, and it is extremely doubtful whether some of these have any existence in fact. That is to say, this animal is exceedingly variable in regard to the form and size of its antlers, and coloration. They are further regarded as separable into 'Woodland' caribou and 'Barren-land' caribou; but these also grade one into the other, so that no hard-and-fast line can be drawn between them. But, generally speaking, the 'Barren-ground' forms have longer and more slender antlers than the woodland type, in which the beam of the antler is shorter and more massive; while the tines are more numerous, the brow-ridges especially forming enormous plates or 'shovels'—so-called from the tradition that they are used by the animal as shovels to clear away the snow when seeking food.

"The great beauty of the antlers of this animal and the extreme variability which they present may be seen at a glance where a number of heads can be compared side by side, as in the superb collection of the late Captain F. C. Selous, and in the even finer collection of Commander J. G. Millais. The appearance of the whole animal may be studied by stay-at-home naturalists in the magnificent pair of animals shot by Captain Selous and presented by him to the British Museum of Natural History. Already the most formidable foe of this fine animal is the 'meat-hunter,' who slays without mercy or discrimination of sex or age, to supply mining and lumber camps. The sportsman selects only the mature bulls with fine heads.

"Great numbers of caribou are, or were, found in Alaska, where they are nominally strictly preserved by the American Government, sportsmen being forbidden to invade this region. But, with strange perversity, the native Indians—who are now no longer armed only with the archaic weapons of their forefathers, but with Winchester rifles of the latest pattern—kill what they will without any restraint, and find a market at the mining camps for all they can bring in. This state of affairs surely calls for redress.

"The spread of mining camps, and the destruction of wild life which follows in consequence, is increasing; and this fact urgently calls for protective measures. But the raids of the meat-hunter are of no account compared with the organised slaughter which it is suggested shall be carried on by means of aeroplanes; for, in addition to the animals killed at the end of the 'hunt,' thousands will be done to death during the rush of the victims, wrought into a frenzy of fear by the descent upon them of a flight of great 'planes. Let us see that the scheme comes to naught, if only in the name of common decency.

W. P. PYCRAFT."



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, CALCUTTA, 1917-18.

The report of the Honorary Committee for the management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta, for the year 1917-18, says that among the principal events of the year were the laying out of the new extension and the erection of the Berridge Fountain therein. Parts of the ground were razed, levelled and turfed and a number of young trees were planted, but owing to the prevailing high prices of all building materials, and of iron in particular, only those enclosures were completed for which old materials were available and the construction of a new entrance gate opening on to Sterndale Road was kept in abeyance.

The Sunk Water Garden was finished and planted with lotus and water lilies. The base is made of patent stone and the sides of bricks plastered with cement. It is 150 feet long and 10 feet wide. A beautiful fountain was presented to the Garden by Mr. S. C. Berridge, who was Honorary Secretary to the Garden from 1915 to 1918. The work was designed by Mr. N. Sudlow and executed by Messrs. Martin and Co. The fountain is constructed of buff coloured sandstone from Chunar, and consists of four square columns about 10 feet high supporting a jali panelled dome with chujja cornice on brackets and a finial at top. The railing round the water basin con-

sists of Gwalior stone with beautifuljali paneling. The best thanks of the Committee are due to Mr. Berridge for this handsome memento of his association with the Garden.

A figure of Atlas made of Mirzapur stone which formerly surmounted the Standard Assurance Company's office in Dalhousie Square was set up in the south-east corner of the new extension, the entire cost being generously met by Mr. W. K. Dods.

The birth of a young male hippopotamus in the Garden on the 5th August, 1917, aroused considerable interest. The male parent had been acquired in 1907 from Carl Htgenbeck of Hamburg, as a ten months old calf, and the mother from the same source in 1911, when about three years old. Unfortunately the calf only survived for eight days when, for reasons which are somewhat obscure, it was killed by its mother.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the improvements to the existing buildings, Rangeegunge tiles were substituted for the ornamental fish-tiled roofing of the Reptile House, and a patent stone border was inserted at the base of certain cages in the Dumraon House, where the lower portions of the iron gratings and doors had worn away.

ANNUAL REPAIRS.

Annual repairs to the buildings of the Garden were done departmentally as usual. The quinquennial repairs to the Hermitage were satisfactorily carried out.

APPOINTMENTS AND RETIREMENTS.

Mr. W. Dods was appointed a member of the Committee on the 22nd October, 1917. On the 5th March, 1918, Mr. Berridge resigned his appointment as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer on leaving Calcutta. The Committee, in accepting his resignation, recorded the following resolution: "The Committee records its appreciation of the services of Mr. Berridge since 1915 and its regret at his retirement."

The Committee records its deep regret at the death of Lieut.-Col. R. Bird, M.V.O., C.I.E., I.M.S., for many years a member of the Committee, and offers its sincere condolences to Mrs. Bird in her bereavement.

There was no change in the superior staff during the year.

VISITORS.

There was a falling-off in the attendance of paying visitors during the year, the turnstile

records indicating a total of 583,343 visitors, a decrease of 88,152 as compared with the figures for 1916-17, attributable to reduced train services and absence of facilities generally for travel. A large number of children under four years of age and school children in charge of their teachers were admitted free. On the day of the Fancy Fair when no individual charge is levied, it is estimated that about 11,600 people entered the Garden. In addition 53,480 persons visited the Garden on free days. Special arrangements were made for the admission without payment of soldiers on leave and convalescents.

FINANCE.

In spite of the decrease in gate receipts the financial condition of the Garden during the year under review continued to be satisfactory. This is due to the strict economy which was observed in all departments. Expenditure was limited to necessary upkeep, and the policy of postponing new works was continued.

GARDEN.

The Garden was well maintained, and there was a particularly good show of flowering annuals in the cold weather. For a number of exhibits sent to the Agri-Horticultural Society's Exhibition the Head Gardener was awarded a money prize.

The Committee desire to express their thanks to the Corporation of Calcutta for their continued generosity in remitting the consolidated rates in respect of the Gardens.

The thanks of the Committee are also due to those ladies and gentlemen who have added to the Zoological collection by donations. Thanks are also due to those who kindly offered to present animals to the Garden, but whose offers could not be accepted, either because the particular species of animals was already sufficiently well represented, or owing to want of accommodation.

The Committee also desire to express their thanks to the railways and steamer companies for the conveyance of animals belonging to the Gardens free of charge.

The Superintendent's Report states that among the births in the Garden during the year may be noticed—a hippopotamus, 2 cat-bears, a gayal and a nilgai. One of the cassowaries laid eggs but did not hatch them as did some Chakpartridges and Nicobar Imperial pigeons.

DEATHS.

In addition to the baby hippopotamus who was killed by his mother the principal losses dur-

ing the year were:—2 Two-wattled cassowaries, 1 lynx, 1 kangaroo (albino), 3 tigers, 1 rufous kangaroo, 2 gayals, 1 Phayre's Leaf monkey, 1 ostrich, 1 orang-utang, 1 white-handed gibbon, 1 markhor, 3 blood pheasants.

The following table gives the chief items of expenditure under "Food of animals" for the year:—

	Rs.		
Beef	5,054	5	6
Mutton	906	10	6
Bread	554	4	6
Worms	234	15	6
Live fish	291	15	9
Plantain	518	12	6
Grasshoppers	36	0	0
Grains, such as gram, rice, wheat, etc., etc.	17,108	1	6
Shattoo	185	8	0
Miscellaneous food, such as leaves, fowl, canary seed, kangney, etc., etc.	5,466	4	3
Milk	281	0	3
Total Rs.	30,637	14	3

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE ANIMALS.

The general health of the animals was satisfactory. There were no epidemics amongst the mammals, and the larger carnivores were kept in splendid condition, while the Himalayan animals, such as markhor, tahr, serow, uryal, cat-bear, did remarkably well.

In the aviary there was an outbreak of chicken cholera amongst a lot of newly purchased pheasants, which were at once placed in the segregation shed under observation, and the disease was suppressed without difficulty.

NEW ARRIVALS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENTS PARK.

Interesting particulars are given in "The Field," April 19th, by Mr. R. I. Pocock, of the new arrivals at Regents Park, and I cannot do better than print them which I know will interest all my readers.

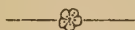
"From the surprise and dissatisfaction sometimes expressed at the reduction in the number of animals exhibited in the Zoological Gardens at the present time, it is evident that there are still people, even amongst the educated classes, who do not even yet realise the far-reaching effects of

the war, and know them only as the hardships of their own immediate and personal surroundings. The causes that have led to the depletion of the Society's collection may therefore be briefly alluded to. Since August, 1914, the normal mortality amongst the animals has been going on, and owing to the requirements of shipping for other and essential purposes, coupled with the Board of Trade's wise prohibition against the importation of wild beasts and birds, it has been impossible to replace lost stock. In the second place, owing to the high cost and scarcity of food, it was found to be impossible to feed all the animals in the Gardens, even allowing for the gradual loss of specimens from natural and unavoidable causes. The council therefore decided to reduce the stock to a minimum by disposing of all superfluous specimens, selecting those that there was every prospect of replacing without difficulty with the return of normal conditions. With the signing of the armistice steps were immediately taken to make good the losses of the four preceding years, and during the past month or two these have been bearing fruit.

"The Duke of Bedford has generously deposited six llamas, a bull American bison, and a white bull of the Chantley breed. The latter is placed in a pen in the cattle house, next to the Society's Chillingham bull, so that the difference between the two breeds may be seen at once. Both animals are white, but whereas the Chantley bull has black round the muzzle, on the ears and feet, and laterally extended drooping horns, recalling the 'long-horn' domestic cattle, the Chillingham bull is pale fawn on the parts named, and the horns have a decided upward and forward curvature, recalling the 'short-horn'. Our stock of carnivora has been strengthened by the addition of two lionesses, kindly deposited by Mrs. G. T. Drake; a young leopard and two common mongooses, purchased from the steward of S.S. 'Colaba'; a pair of pandar and a leopard cat, purchased from Mr. Hamlyn; and two spotted hyaenas, purchased from Mr. Hannaford. These hyaenas, a particularly fine pair, are temporarily exhibited in the lion house. We also purchased from Mr. Hamlyn a pair of Malabar squirrels, and very unexpected additions were two meerkats presented by the manager of the Rhodes estate at Groote Schuur, Cape Colony, and a banded mongoose from Natal, presented by Lieut.-Surgeon Nairne, R.N., who kindly brought home the meerkats for us. Several birds have also come in, notably a pair of Impyan pheasants, purchased from Mr. Hamlyn, and in a week or two we are expecting a consignment of five Californian sea lions from New York. The results so far achieved in the short space of time hold out hopes that the Gardens will soon appear to be as well provided with specimens as in pre-war days.

"A special attraction for Easter will be the exhibition of a number of rhesus monkeys in the large parrots' aviary on the canal bank, which has been especially fitted up with trees, swings, and shelters, the birds in the meantime being shown in the large outdoor cages by the office, where they make a brave show.

R. I. POCOCK."



THE BOSTOCK AND WOMBWELL MENAGERIE.

The Business carried on for many years by the Subscriber, Edward Henry Bostock, Theatre and Menagerie Proprietor, Zoo Buildings, Glasgow, as proprietor of the Travelling Menagerie known as Bostock and Wombwell's, was on 7th April, 1919, transferred to his son, the Subscriber, John Reginald Wombwell Bostock.

On and after that date the said Edward Henry Bostock ceased to have any interest in the concern, and the said John Reginald Wombwell ceased to have any interest in the concern, and the said John Reginald Wombwell Bostock became the proprietor of the Menagerie, and has carried on, and will in future, carry on, the business for his own behalf.

E. H. BOSTOCK.

JOHN F. W. BOSTOCK.

Witness :

ARCHD. CAMPBELL, Solicitor.

HELEN CAMFION, Clerkess.

"World's Fair," April 19th, 1919.



GENERAL NOTES.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THAT the United States War Department authorizes the following:—

Engine trouble forced two army flyers from the 2d Provisional Wing, Park Pace, Houston, Texas, to stay overnight near Anderson, Texas, recently. They were Lieut. Harry McDonough, pilot, and Fred W. McConky, Jr., observer.

McDonough, in a hunt in an adjacent grove that night, caught a live 'possum. The airmen

shut the 'possum in the fuselage of the plane for the rest of the night and the next morning they started for headquarters, eighty-five miles away. The 'possum in some manner escaped from his cubbyhole after the plane was in the air and rode the rest of the way hanging by his feet and tail to the scarf mount over the rear cockpit. Upon landing, the animal was handed over as a mascot to the men of the 343d Squadron, who christened him "Aero," and to-day he enjoys the distinction of being the first flying 'possum of the Air Service.

THAT largely through the efforts of the American Bison Society, the American bison, which formerly ranged the prairies in countless herds, but which was almost exterminated through the ruthless methods of the wild game hunters, has been saved. Enormous herds have been established in the national zoological societies. There are said to be approximately 2,773 in captivity, and 70 wild bison in the U. States. In Canada 3,123 bison are in captivity and 500 in a wild state. Making a grand total of 6,466 known to exist in America. The records show that more than 900 calves were born in 1917. When the American Bison Society first aroused public sentiment to the question of their preservation, there were only a little over 1,000 head known to be in existence.

THAT the last of the white-tailed or sea-eagles of the Shetlands, the old white-tailed eagle of North Roe, has disappeared, says "Bird Notes and News," the journal of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.

For several years after the death of her mate, eight years ago, she haunted the old nest, and it is believed that she has died a natural death. She was said to be the last of the British species.

THAT "Planter," writing to "The Calcutta Statesman," says:—

"I believe that there are at present about twenty-five proscribed elephants in the Dooars. They are becoming increasingly dangerous, as the following incidents will go to prove.

"A planter riding home some months ago was attacked by a wild elephant. He only succeeded in escaping by riding into the dhan khets (paddy cultivation), which were soft at that time. The elephant was so close that the planter threw his topi (hat) into the elephant's face, which distracted its attention.

"Again, two planters were riding home from a neighbouring club when they were attacked by a wild elephant and only just succeeded in getting away. The younger man's spare polo pony, which was being led behind by syce (groom), was also attacked, the syce only just managing to get away while the pony was killed and practically every bone in its body was broken.

"The hero of the former adventure again had a narrow escape three or four days ago. The elephant attacked, and only just missed the horse's hindquarters. Had he not been a good horseman, the rider would never have lived to tell the tale.

"It is high time that Government took the matter up, as these brutes, becoming acquainted with man, and wounded in the past as some of them have been, are very cunning and difficult to get at. Moreover planters cannot spare the time to track them, probably for days; neither have they the elephants necessary for such a shikar (hunt).

"Trusting this will meet the eye of some one in authority."

THAT at a Lecture given by Mr. A. D. Webster at the Royal Aircraft Depot in Regent's Park last Tuesday, mention was made of several rare birds that have visited the park of late years. Amongst these were the snipe, woodcock, crested grebe, Kestral hawk, goldfinch and wheatear. Flocks of the latter, sometimes numbering eighteen or twenty have on several occasions visited the open Northern part of the park; while a snipe was flushed on Marylebone green in 1911, and a woodcock caught in 1908. A pair of herons remained on an island on the lake for nearly three months and a crested grebe for three weeks in 1915. The nightingale has been seen on two occasions and in connection with this it is interesting to note that about eighty years ago this bird was plentiful in old Marylebone Park.

It may not be generally known, the lecturer said, that a century ago the site of Portland Place was a famous woodcock drive and near Park Square East there formerly existed some marshy ground where snipe were abundant. The lecture was illustrated by upwards of fifty pictures of the old park and its buildings.

THAT the arrival of Summer Birds is given in "The Field" as follows:—

Notwithstanding the wintry weather which has prevailed during the last few weeks, the absence of leafage, and the scarcity of insects, a few of our summer migrants have already

made their appearance, chiefly, as might be expected, in the South of England. The following are reported:—

Chiff Chaff.—Alderney, March 16th (W. R. Thompson); Imber Down, Wilts., March 12th (R. H. Artindale); Dorchester, March 23rd (F. L. Blathwayt); Bushey Park, April 5th (G. Sitzler); Yateley, Hants, April 5th (B. E. Stillwell); Hambledon, Surrey, April 6th (Eric Parker); Pensford, Somerset, April 6th (H. L. Popham); Ingatestone, Essex, April 7th (D. Urquhart); near Swindon, April 7th (J. M. Calley); Weybridge, April 8th (R. H. Mitford).

Willow Wren.—S.E. Essex, March 20th (F. W. Frohawk); Hambledon, Surrey, April 7th (Eric Parker); near Swindon, April 7th (J. M. Calley).

Wheatear. Alderney, March 12th (W. R. Thompson); Portland Bill, March 31st (F. L. Blathwayt); Lulworth Cove, April 1st (D. Urquhart).

Wryneck.—Hambridge, near Newbury, February 28th (J. H. Crow).

Garden Warbler.—Brinsep Court, Hereford, March 31st (H. D. Astley).

Tree Pipit.—Hambledon, Surrey, April 5th (Eric Parker).

Ring Ouzel.—Near Lancaster, March 25th (H. W. Robinson).

Stone Curlew.—Imber Down, Wilts., April 2nd (R. H. Artindale).

Swallow.—On the Usk, near Brecon, April 7th (G. Wolfe-Murray); Rainworth, Notts., April 7th (J. Whitaker).

The appearance of the Wryneck so early as February 28th is remarkable, but two are reported to have been "seen and heard" on that date. The arrival of the Martin, Sandmartin, Nightingale, and Redstart may be expected this week.

THAT the arrivals for the past month shew that the trade is gradually coming back to its old form. Some Senegal Finches, a young Leopard, 6 African Monkeys, a few Parrots, Yellow Budgerigars, a pair of small Olive Green Budgerigars, two Zebras, stallions, 6 African Porcupines, 2 Meercats, 4 Vervets, 4 Chacma Baboons, with Secretary Birds Stanley Cranes, and some African Waterfowl—full particulars given in Price List enclosed.

Four Sea Lions arrived from California.

From Holland 4 Black-necked Swans, 2 Upland Geese, 80 mixed Pintail, Widgeon, Common and Garganey Teal. Some Cormorants, Shovellers and a White-eyed Duck are on the way over.,

Hamlyn's Exotic Birdfood.

A TRIAL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

MONKEY NUTS direct from South Africa. Price on application.

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SENT ON RECEIPT OF CASH, CARRIAGE PAID.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS, 1918—19.

Subscriptions are now due. Ten shillings only.

The following already received:—

Lord Rothschild, Museum, Tring.
 Lord Tavistock, Havant, Hants.
 The Countess of Jersey, Middleton Park, Bicester, Oxon.
 Lady Morrison Bell, Manor Heath, Bournemouth.
 Lady Julia Follett, The Woodside, Old Windsor.
 Lady Edith Windham, Saham House, Newmarket.
 Lady Yule, Hanstead House, Bricket Wood, Herts.
 Sir George Touche, M.F., Broomfield, Westcott, near Dorking.
 Sir Edgar Collins Boehm-Boteler, Bart., Willow Lodge, Hungerford.
 Sir John Bland Sutton, 47, Brook Street, W.1.
 The Zoological Gardens, Amsterdam.
 The Zoological Gardens, Antwerp.
 The Zoological Gardens, Copenhagen.
 The Victoria Gardens, Bombay.
 The Zoological Gardens, Alipur, Calcutta.
 The Zoological Gardens, Corstorphine, Edinburgh.
 The Zoological Gardens, Clifton, Bristol.
 The Zoological Society of New York.
 The Zoological Gardens, Central Park, New York.
 The Zoological Gardens, Phoenix Park, Dublin.
 The Zoological Gardens, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
 The Zoological Gardens, Gizeh, Egypt.
 The Zoological Museum, Leiden, Holland.
 The Zoological Museum, South Kensington.
 The Zoological Gardens, Perth, West Australia.
 The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., United States.
 Major Atherley, Croft Castle, Kingsland, Herefordshire.
 E. J. Brook, Ecclefechan, N.B.
 E. H. Bostock, Zoo Buildings, Glasgow.
 T. E. Blaauw, St. Graveland, Holland.
 Percy Brown, 47, Burdett Road, E.
 Mrs. Burgess, 52, Clarendon Road, Redlands, Bristol.
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 Miss Chawner, Forest Bank, Lyndhurst, Hants.
 Mrs. Cotton, The Mount, Bishopstoke.
 Professor Carpenter, Royal College of Science, Dublin.
 H. Carr-Walker, Tyrie, West Park, Leeds.
 David Ezra, Kydd Street, Calcutta.
 Herbert A. French, St. Margarets, Downs Park, West Bristol.
 M. E. Griffiths, Temple Road, Stowmarket.
 Miss Hall, Deneholme, Hayling Island.

E. W. Harper, Calcutta.
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 C. F. Leach, Vale Lodge, Leatherhead.
 Robert Leadbetter, Hazelmere Park, Bucks.
 Dan Mason, Maisonette, Broadstairs.
 John W. Marsden, The Bungalow, Heysham Harbour, Morecambe.
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 Captain T. N. C. Nevill, Bramall Hall, near Stockport.
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 M. Pichot, 132, Boulevard Haussman, Paris.
 Gerald Rattigan, 29, Caroline Street, Eaton Sq.
 W. Osborn, High Street, Whitechapel.
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